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SOCIAL COMPLEXITY AND CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY ON LATE BRONZE AGE CYPRUS:

THE NEW EVIDENCE FROM ENKOMI

Lindy Crewe

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ABSTRACT

Utilising previously unpublished ceramic evidence from the important Late Cypriot settlement of Enkomi, this thesis focuses on the impact on Cypriot social organisation of increased involvement with the complex societies of the eastern Mediterranean at the beginning of the Late Cypriot period, *c.* 1650 BCE. The main focus is on one aspect of the material culture: the first appearances of wheelmade pottery and the relationship of the wheelmade ceramics to the remainder of the assemblage. The introduction of wheelmade pottery has long been seen as a component of the 'social complexity package' and considered to be indicative of highly complex societies, along with full-time specialisation and mass production. The ceramic and settlement evidence from Enkomi is addressed in detail to evaluate the degree of social complexity present for the initial stages of settlement transformation on Cyprus from MCIII–LCIIB, prior to the appearance of urban centres during LCIIC. The extent of excavation at Enkomi, compared to other sites of the period, and the wealth of finds from both mortuary and settlement contexts has led to assumptions about the site's relative importance to the processes of change occurring on Cyprus. The notion of Enkomi as a pre-eminent town or as an archaic state is questioned in relation to the evidence from other settlements.

The thesis is divided into four parts. Part 1 discusses the theoretical background for social complexity and outlines the explanatory models which have been developed for the Late Cypriot. I address the importance of trade, and briefly outline the modes of contact and social organisation in the eastern Mediterranean region in order to provide a framework for the interaction of Cyprus within this sphere. I also discuss the significance that has been placed on the appearance of wheelmade ceramics in archaeological assemblages. The identification of wheelmade ceramics is more complex than is often assumed and an important distinction should be made between pottery with the superficial appearance of being wheelmade and pottery that is actually wheelmade. Part 2 assesses the evidence of ceramics and settlement from other early LC sites in order to investigate whether Enkomi may be considered to have played a dominant role on the island in terms of site hierarchy or control over resources. A brief summary of the evidence of the ceramic and settlement evidence for the EC–MC and the LCIIC–IIIA periods is provided for comparative purposes. In Part 3 the Enkomi settlement and ceramic evidence is considered in detail. The combined evidence indicates a more complex sequence of construction, occupation and abandonment than has been assumed. Additionally, the adoption of wheelmade pottery is found to be a sporadic and gradual process, with the handmade and wheelmade versions of the ceramic wares manufactured concurrently from LCI–LCIIB. The conclusions reached are presented in Part 4. The processes by which Cyprus came to play an important role within the trading networks of the Late Bronze Age are more complex and gradual than generally acknowledged. A combination of settlement and ceramic evidence indicates that social organisation during LCI remained small-scale with regional traditions persisting and limited influence between the emergent polities on the island. During LCIIA–B, the degree of intra-island contacts increased and a uniform material culture is adopted, developing into a series of highly structured urban polities by LCIIC. It does not appear likely that any site or region exercised island-wide control during LCI and the autonomous polities of LCIIC therefore represent a continuation of the social organisation from the preceding periods, rather than a devolution of centralised control.

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Chronological and/or cultural entities

EC	Early Cypriot Bronze Age
MC	Middle Cypriot Bronze Age
LC	Late Cypriot Bronze Age
MB	Middle Bronze Age
LB	Late Bronze Age
SIP	Second Intermediate Period
NK	New Kingdom
MM	Middle Minoan
LM	Late Minoan
LH	Late Helladic

Pottery wares comprising the focus of the present study

R/BSHM	Red Slip/Black Slip Handmade
R/BSWM	Red Slip/Black Slip Wheelmade
R/BS?	Red Slip/Black Slip ware of unknown manufacturing technique
R/BSResHM	Red Slip/Black Slip (Reserved Slip) Handmade ware
R/BSResWM	Red Slip/Black Slip (Reserved Slip) Wheelmade ware
R/BSRes?	Red Slip/Black Slip (Reserved Slip) ware of unknown manufacturing technique
PWHM	Plain White Handmade ware
PWWM I	Plain White Wheelmade I ware
PW?	Plain White ware of unknown manufacturing technique
BichHM	Bichrome Handmade
BichWM	Bichrome Wheelmade ware
Bich?	Bichrome ware of unknown manufacturing technique
WPHM	White Painted Handmade ware
WP PLS	White Painted (III–IV) Pendant Line Style
WP CLS	White Painted (IV–VI) Cross Line Style
WP BBS	White Painted V Broad Band Style
WP VI	White Painted VI
WPWM I	White Painted Wheelmade I ware
WPWM II	White Painted Wheelmade II ware

Other Cypriot wares

PBR	Proto Base Ring ware
BR I	Base Ring I ware
BR II	Base Ring II ware
BR Gen.	Base Ring ware unable to be more closely defined
BLWM	Black Lustrous Wheelmade ware
Coarse	Coarse ware
Comp.	Composite ware (Red Slip/Black Slip and White Painted)
CP	Cooking Pot ware
DPBC	Drab Polished Blue Core ware
PWWM II	Plain White Wheelmade II
RLWM	Red Lustrous Wheelmade ware

RonR/B	Red on Red/Red on Black ware
RP	Red Polished ware
WLWM	White Lustrous Wheelmade ware
WPWM III	White Painted Wheelmade III
WSh.	White Shaved ware
PWS	Proto White Slip ware
WS Gen.	White slip ware unable to be more closely defined
WS I	White Slip I ware
WS II	White Slip II ware

Museums

CM	Cyprus Museum, Nicosia
LM	Larnaca District Museum

Publications (see bibliography for full details)

SCE I	Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Volume I
SCE IV	Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Volume IV

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the Late Bronze Age on Cyprus sees a range of dramatic changes occurring in the settlement patterns and material culture of the island, accompanied by evidence for increased interaction with the surrounding region. These include the move from small inland to larger, nucleated coastal settlements, an increase in social stratification and copper production, evidence of literacy, and of Cyprus becoming increasingly involved in the complex exchange networks of the eastern Mediterranean. One of the innovations that occurs at this time is the introduction to Cyprus of pottery manufactured on the fast potter's wheel, a development which is often held to signify part of a 'social complexity package', concurrent with urbanisation, specialised and mass production and the development of highly stratified societies (Courty and Roux 1995). These changes culminated in a series of regional polities during LCIIC, some 400 years later, with evidence for a high degree of socio-political, administrative and religious organisation. Architectural remains underlying LCIIC occupation are poorly preserved and we have little understanding of the processes of change which resulted in what may be broadly called urban centres during LCIIC. The LCIIC polities are widely held to be autonomous but views differ as to whether this represents a devolution from centralised control during the earlier LC (*cf.* Knapp 1996; Peltenburg 1996; Webb 1999) or a continuation of the *status quo* from the preceding periods (*cf.* Keswani 1993, 1996; Manning and De Mita 1997). Central to interpretation of the beginning of the LC is the coastal settlement of Enkomi, often considered to be the first state-like entity on the island and identified with Alashiya in textual sources (*cf.* Muhly 1989; Knapp 1996). Enkomi remains the most extensively excavated of the LC sites and this has largely coloured interpretations of its role in the development of Cypriot social complexity. However, as with the other settlements, the majority of evidence comes from the LCIIC period.

The central goal of this thesis is to investigate the introduction of wheelmade pottery at the beginning of the Late Cypriot and thereby examine the processes by which Cypriot society became highly complex, including whether the evidence points to early centralised control or independent regional developments. As stated above, Enkomi is crucial to our understanding of these processes. While my analysis focuses on the ceramic evidence from this site, it also attempts to incorporate the evidence from all published sites of the period in order to obtain a wider understanding of the developments occurring at this time. Also associated with the beginnings of the LC is the construction of a series of fortifications (one of which is located at Enkomi) which are considered to reflect internal upheaval on the island, possibly related to competition for copper resources and external trading contacts. However, as very few of these have been excavated it remains unclear whether the fortifications are to be interpreted as evidence for control by the coastal centres or reflect small-scale community responses to the uncertainty of the period. Their presence, however, is important and, therefore, the evidence from the fortifications will also be incorporated into my analysis. The

chronological focus of this study is MCIII–LCIIB (*c.* 1750–1340 BCE), the period for which very little evidence is preserved, prior to the greater archaeological visibility of LCIIC occupation.

My analysis is concerned with the component of Enkomi excavated by the Cypriot Department of Antiquities from 1948–58, under the direction of Porphyrios Dikaios (Dikaios 1969–71). Dikaios' excavation was concentrated in two areas of the site, Area I and Area III, each of which contained a single building dated to LCI with evidence of restructuring and new constructions dated to LCIIA–B. Although detailed publication of the architecture and discussion of the stratigraphy was undertaken by Dikaios, the publication of the ceramics has remained incomplete. Dikaios published statistics of the percentages of the fine and decorated wares within the assemblage, focussing on the imported wares, especially the Mycenaean pottery, in an effort to tie in the sequences of occupation at Enkomi with known historical events. The plain wares, along with ceramics that Dikaios considered to be residual from Middle Cypriot occupation, have remained unpublished. The ceramics from Enkomi comprise the only sizeable, extant assemblage dating from the initial phase of the LC through to the beginning of the Iron Age. Pending further large-scale excavation of early LC sites, this material provides an opportunity for examining in detail some of the processes of change occurring in the material culture of Cyprus.

Cyprus is apparently unique in its adoption of the fast potters' wheel as not only does the specialised production of handmade wares continue throughout the Late Cypriot but the wares for which the wheel was adopted continue to be manufactured in both handmade and wheelmade forms, with the same fabrics and vessel types. This continues until LCIIC when both the handmade and earlier wheelmade forms begin to be replaced by a complex of painted and plain wheelmade wares which may be considered to represent the first truly standardised and mass produced ceramic repertoire on the island (Sherratt 1991). This has important implications for the mechanisms of production and distribution in relation to the degree of socio-political control exercised by early LC elites. The introduction of wheelmade pottery onto Cyprus has received little attention in the literature. This is partially due to an initial assumption made by archaeologists working on Cyprus during the early 20th century (Gjerstad 1926; SCE I; SCE II; Sjöqvist 1940) that the wheelmade wares occurring in MCIII–LCI contexts (primarily funerary), were all imports from Syria–Palestine. It was not until a series of provenancing studies were undertaken on the wares that this view was challenged (Artzy *et al.* 1973, 1974, 1978). The omission also arises as the main focus of Cypriot ceramic studies has been on the decorated and fine wares, which were extensively exported throughout the eastern Mediterranean (*cf.* Åström 2001; Karageorghis 2001). My study also seeks to redress this imbalance.

The thesis has been divided into four parts. Part 1 (Chapters 2–5), provides the theoretical background to investigations of social complexity and discusses the applications of these for aspects

of material culture and interaction, including the introduction of wheelmade pottery. In Chapter 2, I evaluate the theoretical and explanatory models which have been proposed to explain the rise of complex society, both generally and within a specifically Cypriot context in order to assess their applicability to the LCI–IIB evidence. I have included a brief discussion on the identification of Cyprus with Alashiya, as this has had a significant effect on interpretations of the LC period, particularly as Enkomi has often been cited as the most likely location (*cf.* Muhly 1989; Knapp 1996; Manning and De Mita 1997). The second chapter (Chapter 3) discusses the importance that has been placed on trade, primarily copper but also ceramics, in discussions of increasing social complexity on Cyprus. I also outline the relevant evidence for modes of contact and social organisation in the eastern Mediterranean region during the later MB and early LB in order to provide a framework for the interaction of Cyprus within this sphere. This is important for establishing the role of Enkomi within these exchange systems as the site has been held to play a significant role in the intensification of production and export of copper from the earliest phases of occupation (*cf.* Stech 1985; Muhly 1986; Knapp 1988). In addition, the earliest ceramic exports from Cyprus are primarily of eastern Cypriot styles, attributed to the area around Kalopsidha at the end of the MC and to Enkomi during LCIA, after which time regionalism in ceramic styles is held to disappear and Cyprus is believed to adopt an island-wide ceramic repertoire. Exports from LCIB onwards are dominated by ceramic styles developed in the central and northwestern parts of the island (Merrillees 1971).

In Chapter 4, I briefly discuss other aspects of Cypriot material culture which have been used as indicators of social complexity in order to contextualise the ceramic data. These include mortuary evidence, script and seal use, and cult. The paucity of evidence for the early LC period requires a holistic approach in order to extract the maximum amount of information on social organisation and interaction between the sites. Additional evidence from my current analysis of the Enkomi material, not relating to the ceramics, is also included in this chapter. Chapter 5 illuminates the complexity of both the identification of wheelmade pottery and the significance of the technology to social organisation. Simplistic equations of wheel thrown pottery with mass production, full-time craft specialisation, control of production and highly complex societies are shown to be incorrect. I will challenge the validity of these dichotomies in relation to the situation on Cyprus and particularly to Enkomi in Part 4. The identification of wheelmade ceramics is more complex than is often assumed and an important distinction should be made between pottery with the superficial appearance of being wheelmade and pottery that is actually wheelmade. This has important ramifications for the organisation of ceramic production during the earlier part of the LC.

Part 2 (Chapters 6–10) addresses the evidence for both settlement and ceramics during the Cypriot Bronze Age. These two aspects are considered together for several reasons. Firstly, in the absence of absolute dates for the period prior to LCIIC (discussed in Chapter 6), LC ceramics have

played a fundamental role in the attribution of relative chronological phasing for the Late Bronze Age at sites on Cyprus, in the surrounding eastern Mediterranean and Aegean regions (*cf.* Manning 1999; Merrillees 2001, 2002). Taking into account the entire ceramic repertoire at the sites, my analysis indicates that regionalism persists to the end of LCIB and decreases during LCIIA–B. During LCIIC a truly homogeneous, island-wide ceramic repertoire emerges. Secondly, there is a bias in Cypriot archaeological studies towards mortuary data, due to the greater extent of excavation at cemeteries (amply illustrated by the distribution of ceramics listed in SCE IV:IB–D). Therefore, it is necessary to examine the settlement evidence in conjunction with the ceramic data, in order to evaluate the extent of regionalism and to attempt to assess the degree of interaction between contemporaneous settlements. As we possess very little information on pottery production during the LC, the data from settlements is integral to understanding both the organisation of production and the spread of wheelmade ceramics on the island. Finally, it is not possible to assess any 'pre-eminent' or other role that Enkomi may have played without an understanding of the processes of change occurring at other, broadly contemporaneous sites and I have attempted to extract the maximum amount of information regarding settlement type, extent and ceramic repertoire from any site of the period that has been published. In Chapter 7, I include a brief summary of representative evidence for the EC and MC, to provide a comparative basis for the following period (discussed in Chapter 8) and in Chapter 9 the evidence for LCIIC–IIIA is briefly outlined, again for comparative purposes. In Chapter 10, I summarise the settlement evidence for LCI–IIB sites other than Enkomi, including the evidence from the fortifications, in order to provide a comparative basis for the discussion of the evidence from Enkomi that follows.

Part 3 (Chapters 11–17) is devoted to the analysis of the Enkomi evidence. In Chapter 11, I provide a background to the site and the history of excavation, in order to highlight the processes by which Enkomi has become central to interpretations of the LC. A more detailed description of the stratigraphy and architecture from Dikaios' excavation areas follows in Chapters 12 and 13. Evaluation of the integrity of the deposits is presented separately in Appendix 3. Chapters 14, 15 and 16 comprise the analysis of the ceramics, including an outline of the methodology employed and a detailed discussion of the wares and their appearances through time. The catalogue which accompanies this volume is contained separately in Appendix 1 and a description of the main fabric varieties in Appendix 2. In Chapter 17, I incorporate the stratigraphic and ceramic evidence to provide a summary of the sequences of occupation and outline the significance of the wheelmade and handmade ceramics. There is an underlying assumption, centred upon mortuary data (*cf.* Keswani 1989a) and the evidence from Dikaios' publication of Enkomi (1969–71) that complexity at Enkomi increases steadily and incrementally and that following the foundation of the site, Enkomi's position remained unchallenged until the consolidation of the position of the other urban settlements in LCIIC. My study of both the architectural remains and the ceramic assemblage challenges this view.

In Part 4 (Chapters 18–20) I present my conclusions. Chapter 18 provides a discussion of the distribution and frequency of the wheelmade wares, and the handmade assemblages, at the different sites, including Enkomi. I address questions of regionalism in both the handmade and wheelmade wares, and how the transfer of wheel throwing technology may have occurred on Cyprus. The evidence indicates that the technology was not disseminated from a central location and it would appear that a series of regional developments are more likely. In Chapter 19, I specifically address the role of Enkomi in both intra-island and inter-regional relations. The ceramic evidence from LCIA occupation supports the theory of Enkomi as the main conduit through which early LC ceramics were exported but I question the continuation of the site's participation in trade links in early LCIB. Chapter 20 provides a summary of the findings of this thesis, including my final conclusion that Enkomi did not exercise island-wide control during LCI, and also outlines the possibilities for future research.

The fact that this study was possible is a tribute to the excavation techniques, attention to detail and archaeological integrity of Porphyrios Dikaios. Although excavating during the 1940s and 50s, without the benefits of modern excavation techniques and our current understanding of site formation processes, the thoroughness of his approach and meticulous recording has left an extremely valuable body of data, which has the potential to provide archaeology with the answers to as yet unthought of archaeological research questions and elucidate our understanding of the Late Bronze Age on Cyprus. It is thanks also to the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus that this material has been retained for the use of future scholars. Therefore, as much information as possible on the relocation of material and integrity of the individual deposits has been provided within this study in order to facilitate the research aims of other archaeologists interested in utilising the material.

PART 1
BACKGROUND TO STUDIES OF SOCIAL COMPLEXITY AND CERAMIC PRODUCTION

CHAPTER 2
MODELLING SOCIAL COMPLEXITY DURING THE LATE CYPRIOT

> But particularly when defined as part of an essentially archaeological framework of investigation, the state tends to become an artifact of the measurements taken to determine its presence or absence rather than a recognisable form of governance. What is likely to have been for a long time a changing indeterminate mixture of different modes of social integration is too easily seen in only its narrowly-operational, political-administrative aspects. (Adams 1981:248)

The first chapter in this section evaluates the various explanatory models proposed which have been developed for the initial stages of settlement transformation on Cyprus from MCIII–LCIIB to the so-called 'climax of urban development' (Negbi 1986) during LCIIC–IIIA. Archaeological reconstructions of the LC period, and particularly those pertaining to Enkomi, are coloured to various degrees by the identification of Cyprus with Alashiya and, therefore I have included a brief synopsis of the effects this has had on interpretations of the LC in the discussion of the evidence below. As noted in Chapter 1, in addition to the challenges raised by the identification of Alashiya, assessment of the early LC period has become intertwined with models proposed for the later period and, therefore, I attempt to deconstruct some of the currently accepted paradigms in order to examine the archaeological evidence as it stands. As a result, my interpretation of the evidence may appear deliberately minimalist, allocating insufficient weight to the largely invisible processes by which Cypriot society became highly complex. However, my analysis should be seen as an attempt to understand the material culture patterning on its own terms, unclouded by the abundant later evidence from LCIIC. The quote with which this chapter commences should serve as a reminder of the difficulties inherent in reconstructing the organisation of prehistoric societies.

Although terms such as 'state', 'urban' and 'hierarchy' are prevalent within the literature (*cf.* Negbi 1986; Keswani 1989b; Knapp 1993; Peltenburg 1996), they often mean different things to different researchers and there is no universally accepted definition of the terminology. It is necessary to reassess usage of these terms within Cypriot contexts to attempt to disentangle the often conflicting interpretations of LC socio-political organisation. Recent studies of the diversity of responses of societies to various pressures suggests that it may not be possible to define an ideal 'state' but there appear to be certain features that are common to all. These include '*highly developed* levels of social stratification, *economic* specialisation and *politicised* administration' (Stoddart 1998:928) (emphasis added). *Prerequisites* to state formation are held to be intensification of subsistence production (agriculture), circumscription (internal or external constraints placed upon the society arising from such pressures as geographical boundaries or competition for resources) and the presence of a pre-existing social formation receptive to the move toward statehood (Stoddart 1998:920–21). Frequently, although not invariably, systems of writing and measurement accompany state formation but writing is not, however, dependent upon state formation for its development (Stoddart 1998:937). Many of the criteria used for the identification of states may not be preserved in the archaeological record, especially where excavation of a site is partial. In instances of secondary state formation, which has often been ascribed to Cyprus during the LC (*cf.* Webb 2001), some aspects of statehood may be adopted immediately and others may follow more slowly or not at all (Upham 1990b:98; Rosen 1997:87). Specialisation in luxury products, and frequently also subsistence production, often accompanies state formation (Brumfiel and Earle 1987:6) but changes in mode of production have been held to occur most commonly at the household level and therefore predate the formation of highly complex societies (Upham 1990b:99–108). It has been noted that it remains difficult to apply existing models of state formation or even the rise of hierarchy to Cyprus during the LC as evidence for a 'capital' or 'palace' structures, or a system of bureaucracy is lacking (Manning and De Mita 1997:110). Despite the fact that processes of state formation and implementation of socio-political control are attested in increasingly varied forms, the archaeological evidence we currently possess for the early LC does not allow the identification of 'statehood' on Cyprus at the beginning of the LC (based upon the above definitions) and use of the term is confusing and misleading. It may, however, be possible to identify different levels of complexity in aspects of the material record. I will examine these issues in relation to the evidence from Enkomi in Part 4.

The formation of stratified societies requires the development of an imbalance of power relations (Thomas 2000:144), usually identified as the presence of 'elites' which, by implication, involves emphasis on the actions of individuals, or sub-groups, to instigate change. Although not explicitly stated, notions of agency are central to LC archaeological theory building, with assumptions about the actions of individuals within the development and maintenance of social

inequality (Dornan 2002:304). During the LC, elites are said to wield 'control' over aspects of production and dissemination of goods (*cf.* Knapp 1993) but their presence within the archaeological record (although undisputed) actually does little to illuminate the specific mechanisms of change occurring. The extant archaeological record of the early LC is inadequate for providing explicit information on the relationship of elites to the wider social sphere and they consequently retain a shadowy yet ubiquitous presence in Cypriot archaeological discourse. Direct evidence of manifestations of elite presence prior to LCIIC, may be argued to exist only in the mortuary record, in the presence of imported exotics, and possibly in the construction of the fortifications at the beginning of the period. It is suggested that 'through the addition of historical context, proximate cause, and a local understanding of intentionality that we can add temporal scale and counteract a normative notion of agency' (Dornan 2002:324). Therefore, by moving beyond the focus on prestige goods and towards an understanding of the mechanisms of change occurring in the entire spectrum of material culture, aspects of intentionality as well as outcome may illuminate the processes and assist in drawing a distinction between the quest for wealth and the consolidation of power (Flannery 1999:18). Whilst limiting the impact of elites on early LC transformations does imply a social simplicity engendered by an absence of evidence for other sectors of society, it seems equally inappropriate to draw conclusions on the degree of social organisation based upon retrospective evidence for control of production, mass storage, cultic and settlement organisation evinced during LCIIC/IIIA. The evidence from my analysis of the Enkomi ceramics, and the limited evidence from other LC sites, suggests that production during the LC was not centralised or under rigid controls. I will also examine how processes of ceramic change may have been instigated in relation to the rise of 'elites' in Part 4.

Identification of 'inequality' which appears to be straightforward in the archaeological record, in aspects such as mortuary ritual and differential architecture and use of space, does not necessarily equate with specific forms of power. Hastorf (1990) distinguishes between 'wealth inequality' and 'political inequality' whereby the transition to the latter involves a shift from the 'power to organise to power over the organisation' (1990:149). She suggests that the manipulation of long distance trade in prestige goods facilitates the legitimisation of elites, leading to extensions of inequality and that the concentration of production of prestige items within elite compounds is suggestive of power inequality (1990:154, 157–8; also Earle 1998:621). The latter may be more easily identified and distinguishable in the archaeological record. This may be helpful in determining if a power inequality, rather than merely wealth equality, exists in the early LC. Aside from the identification of the Enkomi Area III building as an elite structure (Peltenburg 1996), no evidence of production within identified elite contexts exists before LCIIC. The issue of whether the Area III building may be identified as an elite structure is also discussed in Parts 3 and 4.

Definitions of what constitutes urbanisation are also problematic. In relation to the 'urban' phenomenon, Stoddart notes that 'states can occur without cities, but cities tend to be highly unstable

without states' (1998:909). Dense nucleation of population may be seen as the primary criterion for identification of an urban unit but archaeological definitions of population size or site density are often problematic (Feinman 1998:96–7). Although demographic growth and settlement nucleation are widely considered to be central to measurements of social change (Lee 1990:229; Netting 1990:23), quantification of scale increases do little to increase our understanding of the 'organisational mechanisms' of these processes (Upham 1990a:6). Scale is considered to be important as it is considered that after a certain population size egalitarian decision making is no longer viable and decision making falls into the hands of the few or a single individual (Lee 1990:238–9). Identifying the scale of early LC occupation is extremely problematic and all estimates of site size and density are applicable only to LCIIC/IIIA occupation (*cf.* Negbi 1986). It has been suggested that urban settlements 'may be defined as those whose populations were too large to be agriculturally self-sufficient' and that settlements under 4ha. may be considered rural, those over 35ha. may be considered as urban, with sites falling between these measures more difficult to classify (Falconer 1994:309–12). Although 'urban' has been used to describe LCI occupation at Hala Sultan Tekke, Enkomi, *Toumba tou Skourou* and Episkopi-*Bamboula* (*cf.* Knapp 1996:98) the limited evidence for scale and organisation of occupation does not allow use of this term. In Parts 3 and 4 I will address the ceramic and settlement evidence from Enkomi which indicates that occupation at the site was more unstable than assumed.

Within a specifically Cypriot context, opinions of researchers differ as to the degree of social complexity evinced during MCIII–LCIIB. Knapp (1993:90) sees the transition to MCIII as 'the transformation of a village-based, emergent complex culture, into an urban-oriented, internationally-linked, fully developed complex society'. He bases this upon several factors which are held to have been steadily increasing through the earlier EC–MC periods including population and site size, exploitation of copper resources, numbers of imports and differentiation in burial practices (1993:94–5), and although all of them indicate *increasing* social complexity, none are causal to state formation. The fact remains that the density of occupation at coastal sites during the LCI–LCIIB phases remains unknown and whether these sites may be classified as towns rather than villages, let alone urban, is highly debatable. Based upon the above discussion of attributes of complexity and the description of the sites in Chapter 7, I will take issue with the notion of a 'fully developed complex society' at this time. The concrete examples to which Knapp refers to support the notion of power elites manipulating control of resources and reconfirming their status (metal stands, seals, miniature ingots and figurines [1993:94, 100]) belong firmly to the LCII period at the earliest, with the exception of a very few seals deposited in LCI burials (Webb 2001), the significance of which is difficult to interpret. Knapp's essentially evolutionary model of state formation beginning in the mid-late third millennium and culminating in MCIII fails to take into account the lack of evidence prior to LCIIC. Any discussion of degree of 'control' over staples or metals (Knapp 1993:98) at this time is premature. 'Urban-oriented' (divorced from any notions of an actual urban settlement structure) is,

however, a useful term to discuss the phenomenon of rapid transformations which are visible in aspects of Cypriot material culture during this period. Other researchers see this period as transitional between the earlier village-based structure and the presence of urbanism in LCIIC/IIIA (*cf.* Keswani 1989b; Manning and De Mita 1997; Steel 2002), with gradual developments occurring in settlement organisation and socio-political control. I believe the latter view is in closer agreement with the current state of archaeological evidence. Reasons for this will be expanded upon in the remainder of Part 1 and I will return to this contention in Part 4.

THE ALASHIYA QUESTION

The majority of Cypriot archaeologists, with the notable exception of Merrillees (most recently 1992b), accept the equation of Alashiya with all or part of Cyprus. Alashiya is referred to in Egyptian, Hittite, Ugaritic and Mari texts as a kingdom with abundant copper supplies amongst other resources[1]. Opinion is, however, divided as to whether it is possible to identify a specific centre on Cyprus, and therefore by implication a 'king' and 'kingdom' with the available archaeological evidence. The most common site to be equated with Alashiya is Enkomi (*cf.* Muhly 1989; Knapp 1996) although *Toumba tou Skourou* is also considered as a possibility (Peltenburg 1996; Manning and De Mita 1997).

The identification of Cyprus with Alashiya has been an ongoing problem for attempting to reconstruct the socio-political organisation of the LC. The equation 'suggests a higher degree of social organisation than would otherwise be apparent from the presently known archaeological record' (Manning and De Mita 1997:110) and the firmest adherents to the Alashiya equals Enkomi model are those who postulate an archaic state during LCI. As discussed in the preceding section, definitions of statehood and processes of state formation are problematic. The implementation of narrow definitions of statehood have led to a confusing imposition of the textual evidence onto the archaeological. Merrillees' avowal that this has created 'academic schizophrenia' (1992b:311) is extreme. However, the arguments do tend towards circularity. For example, '...(t)hat some form of centralised political organisation still existed at Enkomi 300 years later, during the course of the 14th century BC, is clear from the Amarna letters of Alashiya...These nine letters establish beyond any doubt that Cyprus had a king who controlled Cypriot participation in international trade.' (Knapp 1996:68). Muhly believes that it 'is entirely possible that Enkomi actually controlled the copper industry of the entire island by virtue of its status as the capital of Alashiya' (1989:299). Problems with the fact that Enkomi appears to have been established after the date from which the earliest textual references to Alashiya are

[1]Comprehensive summaries of the pertinent textual references are provided in Holmes 1971; Knapp 1979, 1985; Muhly 1982; 1984, 1986; Kitchen forthcoming.

attested (as early as *c.* 1900 BCE from Middle Kingdom Egyptian texts [Kitchen forthcoming]) have been resolved by equating Kalopsidha with Alashiya until the LCI relocation of the site to Enkomi, during which time the name was also transferred (noted in Catling 1975:203).

The archaeological evidence does not permit either a refutation or confirmation of Enkomi as Alashiya but I would suggest that our limited knowledge of the earlier phases of occupation at any of the coastal centres makes it likely that any one, or none, of these sites could lay equal claim to the title. Geographical location and local resources would suggest that it is extremely likely that Alashiya is to be equated with all or part of Cyprus. The situation may be more complex than traditional interpretations of states and 'kingdoms' suggest. Brumfiel has recently pointed out that the 'linkage of economic complexity with political hierarchy has encouraged archaeologists to assume that economic and political central places coincide, resulting in a single settlement hierarchy' (1995:126). Therefore, pending the discovery of further evidence, including whether the name should be applied to a single centre or the whole island, it is not possible to use this information to further illuminate the changes in socio-political organisation apparent in the archaeological record *within Cyprus itself.* My intention within this analysis is to examine aspects of social change reflected in material culture and preserved in the archaeological record and, therefore, will not attempt to incorporate textual references into the conclusions.

PREVIOUS STUDIES OF LATE CYPRIOT SOCIAL COMPLEXITY

Several models have been proposed to explain the changes in settlement patterns and structure occurring across the island around MCIII–LCIA and culminating in the sophisticated centres of LCIIC–IIIA. Some require acceptance of the equation of Cyprus with Alashiya (*cf.* Knapp 1986, 1996) and others focus on the extant archaeological evidence (*cf.* Merrillees 1971, 1992b). All models recognise that we lack sufficient evidence for the initial stages of this process and all, to a greater or lesser extent, cite overseas demand for Cypriot products (primarily copper) and the desire of Cypriot elites to involve themselves in a wider interaction sphere as the motivating factor involved in this shift (*cf.* Knapp and Marchant 1982:15; Keswani 1996:219). As stated in the introduction, Enkomi remains central to these interpretations. Although all researchers agree that the LCIIC–IIIA evidence would seem to indicate a non-centralised, model of autonomous regional polities, views differ as to whether this represents a devolution of centralised control (*cf.* Knapp 1996; Peltenburg 1996; Webb 1999) or a continuation of the social structure from the earlier periods (Keswani 1993, 1996; Manning and De Mita 1997).

Catling's (1962) compendium of LC sites and the subsequent tripartite system of Late Bronze Age site hierarchy (larger coastal centres overseeing rural villages and copper mining sites)

constructed from this information has formed the basis for later investigation of settlement patterns and social organisation during the LC. Catling's compendium has been amended in recent years and there are now around 308 known sites, encompassing a range of periods of occupation, locations and site types (Knapp 1996:61). Although there have been no recent large-scale excavations of sites that may contribute to our understanding of these processes, several smaller excavations (such as Maroni-*Tsaroukkas*, Sanidha-*Moutti tou Ayiou Serkou* and Politiko-*Phorades*) and my present analysis of the Enkomi material, may contribute to our understanding of the LC and help to reassess the viability of the various models proposed. For this reason, a comprehensive summary of early LC sites has been included in Part 2, in order to incorporate all available evidence.

Staple Finance and Wealth Finance

Keswani (1993) introduced into Cypriot archaeological discourse a model of staple and wealth finance, developed by D'Altroy and Earle (1985), which has since been extensively adopted by Cypriot researchers as a satisfactory means of explaining interaction between sites of apparent varying hierarchical relationships (*cf.* Knapp 1993; Peltenburg 1996). Staple finance is defined as payments of subsistence goods (for example grains, livestock, clothing) *collected by the state* and used in turn to pay state-attached personnel. Wealth finance signifies the *state use* of goods of special value (such as valuable raw material or worked high-value materials) procured or manufactured by specialists attached to the state used as means of payment for political officials and other attached personnel (D'Altroy and Earle 1985:188). Keswani explicitly uses the model only to discuss LCIIC patterns of interaction but later researchers have sought to apply it to the LCI period and specifically as a mechanism for control employed by Enkomi (*cf.* Peltenburg 1996:35; Knapp 1996:68).

Wealth finance 'economically integrates the managerial ranks, consisting primarily or partially of subject elites, into the central state authority structure' (D'Altroy and Earle 1985:193). It supplements and complements systems of staple finance with its generally greater portability and durability (and therefore reduced management and transport cost to the state) and may be used to create political, economic and ideological unity. Although an effective cost-saving strategy, the decentralisation of storage and staple finance facilities may lead to a weakening of centralised control (*cf.* D'Altroy and Earle [1985:196], who cite the use of regionally warehoused supplies of the Inka state used to fund rebellion against the Inkas in the Spanish war). As these exchange models are applicable specifically to states, it may be inappropriate to cite their presence prior to LCIIC.

For the LCIIC–IIIA periods, Keswani proposes a two-fold model of exchange and tribute based upon the control catchment area of two types of archaeologically visible regional distribution of sites. Firstly, sites with an extensive geographical range, and located at a distance from copper sources (Enkomi, *Toumba tou Skourou*, Kition, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kourion-*Bamboula* and Palaepaphos), distributed 'lower-order exotic goods, ceremonial paraphernalia, finished metal items,

and possibly other urban workshop products such as ceramics' inland to intermediary sites – possibly 'sanctuaries'. These sites were then responsible for the redistribution of goods to agricultural villages and mining settlements and for distribution of the products from the inland sites (various stages of the copper extraction process and subsistence goods) back to the coastal centres (1993:79). Secondly, in areas where the regional polity was located close to the copper mines (Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios*, Alassa, and Maroni) an intermediary redistribution centre was rendered obsolete and resident elites could control copper production and redistribution directly (Keswani 1993:79). Knapp suggests the modification of Keswani's (1993) model of a three tiered site hierarchy for the LCIIC into a four tiered system whereby 'site size, location and function' (Knapp 1996:66) are factors determining the structure of site hierarchy. There is some overlap between these categories with:

1) primary coastal centres participating in commercial, ceremonial, administrative and production aspects;
2) secondary inland towns performing administrative, production, transport and some storage;
3) tertiary inland sites performing ceremonial, production, transport and some storage;
4) agricultural support villages, mining sites, and pottery-producing villages all involved in production.

Staple finance is possibly evidenced at Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* in the massive storage facilities of Building X, with a storage capacity of 50,000 litres of predominantly olive oil (South 1996). Further support for this lies in the storage facilities evinced at Alassa (Hadjisavvas 1996), Apliki-*Karamallos* (du Plat Taylor 1957) and Athienou (with both storage and metal working evidence) (1993:77). Interestingly, Keswani points out the lack of any evidence for storage facilities at the major coastal centres of Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke and Kition (1993:78). However, the excavators of *Toumba tou Skourou* do cite large numbers of *in situ* pithoi preserved in house levels of LCIIC date (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:379). The lack of centralised storage facilities at the majority of coastal centres may be an accident of excavation, and pithoi sherds are found in all levels at Enkomi (see Chapter 16). Keswani suggests that Enkomi's hinterland was able to agriculturally support the population (1993) and this may suggest that there was not a great deal of pressure or competition for agricultural resources within Cyprus itself.

In summary, regional polities with a small geographical range between supply centres could rely on staple finance distribution and control mechanisms whereas sites whose location rendered it impractical to transport bulk subsistence goods relied on the ideological legitimisation conferred by prestige goods to ensure necessary supplies. A system of staple finance operated between the inland intermediary centres (sanctuaries) and the rural/mining sites, whereas wealth finance conferred legitimacy and status on the inland centres by the coastal towns (Keswani 1993:78–9). D'Altroy and Earle (1985:192) note that within the extremely hierarchical state system of the Inka, staple finance economies of the politically subordinate regional provinces 'functioned autonomously to a great

extent', independent of each other but owing allegiance to the central authority and goods stored within these facilities were largely distributed within their immediate geographical vicinity.

The archaic state

The archaic state model requires that one of the early coastal centres gained control of trade and copper resources early and was thus able to control international relations. This model is largely coloured by attempts to reconcile the archaeological with the textual evidence. The choice of Enkomi as the centre of power is based upon the evidence for LCI copper working in Area III and the fact that the great majority of ceramic imports found in Egypt and the Levant during MCIII and early LCI are of eastern Cypriot origin. Based upon a scenario whereby expansion of the emergent state of Enkomi, erected a series of fortifications (further discussed in Chapters 8 and 10) to ensure control of access to copper resources, Peltenburg (1996) has proposed that Enkomi was the earliest of the coastal emporia and operated a system of staple finance from the earliest period, utilising the fortifications as possible redistributive centres (1996:35). The evidence for cult and seal use has also been interpreted as supporting the archaic state model centred on Enkomi (Webb 1999, 2002), discussed in Chapter 4.

Peer polity interaction

The available evidence for social organisation during the LC may be interpreted as providing a classic case of Renfrew's (1986) peer-polity interaction (PPI) model. This is defined as a set of regionally linked, autonomous socio-political units displaying a broadly similar scale and set of common features in symbolic and material culture. No specific degree of scale or organisation is implied (Renfrew 1986:2). Changes in organisation and scale are seen as resulting from interaction between polities. The criteria by which Renfrew identifies the operation of PPI include: the presence of 'neighbouring polities of comparable scale and organisation'; transformations in organisational and institutional features occurring contemporaneously (such as within burial practices and status goods); an inability to identify a single centre where the innovations occurred; and evidence of competition (including warfare and emulation); innovation and increased exchange (Renfrew 1986:7–8). Additionally, 'the tendency for a developed symbolic system to be adopted when it comes into contact with a less-developed one with which it does not strikingly conflict' (1986:8) has been cited in relation to the prestige associated with these adoptions. The widespread acceptance of innovations is held to be part of this process (1986:10). The PPI model has been justifiably criticised for failing to address the issue of how the polities came into existence before they were able to engage in competitive interaction, the difficulties associated with identifying fine-scale contemporeneity in archaeological contexts and the assumption of an inherent hierarchical organisation within each polity (Cherry 1986; Stoddart 1998:926–7; Potter and King 1995:22).

Heterarchy

Keswani has modified the basic PPI model in an effort to explain the rise of urbanisation on Cyprus despite the apparent absence of chiefdoms, which have often been seen as a necessary precursor to the state (1996:212 with references). The apparent lack of a paramount centre reflected in architecture or administrative artefacts and distribution of imported and local prestige goods has led her to postulate a series of 'heterarchical polities'. These exhibit 'a multiplicity of institutions and elite groups – none of which is clearly paramount – within the same urban centre' (1996:217). Keswani's (1996) model is relevant only to the LCIIC period but, based upon the LCIIC evidence of regional differences in site size and distribution, monumental architecture, a lack of iconographic evidence of subordination to a central authority or centralised administration she does not believe that Enkomi ever exerted island-wide control. Instead Keswani feels the variability should be seen more as 'independent local developments than in terms of an externally imposed administrative and ideological order' (1993:74–5). Although utilising this argument also applies retrospective evidence to the earlier periods, the evidence that we do have for the earlier periods (mortuary and distribution of imports) would appear to support her thesis. Rather than being viewed as a 'type' of social structure, utilisation of the concept of heterarchy may assist in identifying ongoing reworking and negotiations in organisation and power relations (Brumfiel 1995:128) that 'are predicated on systems of values that are ranked and reranked in their importance by individuals, groups, and organizations as conditions change' (Crumley 1995:4).

My aim in this chapter has been to outline some of the difficulties present in understanding LC social organisation, based upon the current state of archaeological evidence. Whilst all of the above models have aspects which may be applied to the LC archaeological record, it remains the case that the beginning of the LC is difficult to categorise utilising existing models developed for different cultures. It is apparent that, as Enkomi is central to all the above interpretations, we require a more complete understanding of the site in order to assess whether Enkomi is unique amongst the coastal settlements or whether the developments occurring may be mirrored in other areas of the island. It is hoped that the full publication of the material, and my focus on the introduction of the fast potter's wheel to the island will assist in illuminating some of these aspects. I will return to discussion of the applicability of the various models in Part 4, after the analysis of the evidence from other LC sites and the Enkomi evidence in Parts 2 and 3.

CHAPTER 3
TRADE AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY DURING THE LATE CYPRIOT

As outlined in the introduction and in Chapter 2, the intensification of contacts between Cyprus and the other societies of the eastern Mediterranean is attributed to the integration of Cyprus into existing trade networks, primarily for the purpose of acquiring Cypriot copper (*cf.* Muhly 1982; Knapp 1986). This increased contact is also perceived as contributing to changes in the social organisation of Cyprus, including the shift from inland to nucleated coastal settlements, and the rise of a more complex social order. Although copper is seen as the crucial commodity, importantly, it is the ceramic evidence which remains the only archaeologically visible byproduct of the specific exchange networks. And, more importantly, these are primarily ceramics of eastern Cypriot styles, attributed to the area of Kalopsidha during the later MC and Enkomi during early LCI. Therefore, my aim in this chapter is to assess both the copper and ceramic evidence in order to provide a strong basis for comparison of exported materials with the evidence from the Enkomi deposits discussed in Part 3. This is crucial for not only addressing the importance of Enkomi to early LC trade but for examining the regional differences in the ceramic repertoire of Cyprus in relation to later LC exports.

The extensive exchange links between the Bronze Age centres of Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Levant and the Mediterranean have been seen as 'a patchwork of overlapping, geographically disparate core regions or foci of cultural development, each of which primarily exploited its own immediate hinterland' (Kohl 1987:16). The progressive widening of the sphere of commodity exploitation eventually led to the inclusion of more peripheral societies, of which Cyprus is considered an example. These groups then became directly active in the processes of fluctuations in core ascendancy and interchangeable dependency on different regions for different resources, developing 'gateway communities' to facilitate the flow of goods both in and out of the regions (Knapp 1986:42). Problems with transportation of bulk goods and political instability of the centres are also seen as integral for the multiple sourcing of materials (Larson 1987:51).

Gateway communities develop 'at passage points into and out of distinct natural or cultural regions' as a response to the settling of sparsely populated areas to reduce transport costs associated with increased trade. Their establishment does not require political control from either the gateway or the regional supply centres (Hirth 1978:37, 44; Knapp and Cherry 1994:153). Additionally, they are distinguished from 'central places' by an exclusively vertical relationship with their hinterland, an apparent lack of horizontal relationships with equivalent centres and a 'wholesale' rather than 'retail' structure of economic activity (Hirth 1978:38). The likelihood of Enkomi and the other coastal settlements functioning as gateway communities will be further explored in Part 4. Trade here is understood as representing 'entrepreneurial behaviour, a form of exchange qualitatively

different from those entailed by personal obligation', often associated with gift-exchange between elites (Kipp and Schortman 1989:378).

The period during which Cyprus becomes extensively involved in international relations is characterised by a flourishing of seaborne trade networks and especially pertinent are links between established emporia in northern Syria (specifically Ugarit), Hyksos controlled Lower Egypt and the rise of urban centres during MBII in the coastal Levant, which developed and peaked during the Hyksos period (Falconer 1994:309). Many are sited to take advantage of maritime trade along the eastern Mediterranean seaboard and are themselves considered as autonomous gateway communities operating within a PPI framework (Ilan 1995:297, 302). The majority of these centres were relatively modest in size compared to the Syrian and Egyptian cities (Falconer 1995:401). It has been noted that the rise of urbanism in the southern Levant appears to be extremely rapid and associated with a range of innovations and adoption of technologies from Syria and Egypt, including tin-bronze, new styles in glyptic, wheelmade ceramics and increased association of prestige with weaponry and the accoutrements of war (Ilan 1995:309–14).

A combination of overextension of the MB coastal emporia, environmental factors and the expulsion of the Hyksos at the end of the MB may have caused disruptions in commercial and subsistence networks operating between Syria-Palestine and Egypt and destructions of many sites are attested during this time (Ilan 1995:315). However, the majority of sites were reestablished and trade networks continued, apparently uninterrupted, within a variable system of 18th Dynasty Egyptian control of the region. Given the location of Cyprus on sea routes between the Aegean world and the Levant, it is widely accepted that an increase of trade between these regions would lead to an increased awareness of Cyprus and its resources (*cf.* Muhly 1982:251), initially within the period of Minoan interactions with Egypt and the Levant and from the time of LCIIA, reflecting increasing Mycenaean involvement in long-distance trade networks (Portugali and Knapp 1985). The disruptions caused by the expulsion of the Hyksos probably impacted to an extent on Cypriot trading contacts, seen by Merrillees (1971; 1975:31) as reflected in the archaeological record in the transition from exports of primarily eastern ceramic styles during MCIII and LCIA to central and northwestern styles from LCIB onwards.

As noted above, foreign desire for access to Cypriot copper resources is usually seen as the prime mover for Cypriot involvement in the eastern Mediterranean 'world system' (*cf.* Stech 1985; Knapp 1986) and the impetus for the beginning of an island-wide unity on Cyprus is also viewed as rising from increasing Cypriot involvement in trade (Merrillees 1965:147, 1992b:314). The beginnings of this relationship are frequently explained within a core-periphery framework of interaction, which often implies a dependent status of the periphery partner, identified in terms of unequal exchange with peripheral elites at the mercy of the continuing patronisation of the core to

maintain local domination and status (Rowlands 1987:5). In addition, core-periphery relations have been seen as implying a greater utilitarianism in prehistoric trade than was the case (Stoddart 1998:927). However, as the exchange of goods is the most highly archaeologically visible evidence of interaction between the various societies in the region (especially in the form of ceramics), initial core-periphery theoretical constructs have been profitably modified to incorporate recent advances in our understanding of the varied mechanisms through which societies operating at different levels of socio-political organisation may interact (*cf.* Manning and De Mita 1997; Sherratt 1999). In addition, provenancing studies of ceramics and metals have greatly illuminated our understanding of Bronze Age trade (summarised in Jones 1986; Knapp and Cherry 1994). Focus on imports and exports has, however, contributed to the elite-centric view of LC society outlined in Chapter 2. The introduction of trade into middle range societies has been seen as a destabilising force, upsetting existing power balances and requiring elites to attempt to exercise control (Adams 1974:249; Kipp and Schortman 1989:374–5). It is possible that the construction of the fortifications during LCI (discussed in Chapter 10) is reflective of these processes of power negotiation.

The organisation of Bronze Age trade has been highly debated, but the current state of evidence indicates a mixture of state-controlled and private merchants with crew of various nationalities and a mixture of indigenous and non-indigenous products being shipped from and to various sources (Portugali and Knapp 1985:65–6). Sherratt and Sherratt (1991:354) see trade developing from initial small-scale exchange in luxury items between elites, and increasing in scale and diversity of items through time. The use of seaborne transportation of goods facilitated the increase in the movement of bulk items and ceramics, as both commodity containers and goods in their own right (Sherratt and Sherratt 1991:362–3). In addition to the transportation of goods, the movement of peoples – including artisans and craftworkers – increases during the later MB–early LB. Although primarily attested in written records in LB royal correspondence (Moorey 2001:4), evidence of 'foreigners' in state-controlled textile workshops are attested at Ur (Wright 1998:65) and in New Kingdom Egypt (Moorey 2001:7) and evidence for the 'lending out' of artisans at Ebla (Wattenmaker 1998:51). Transfers of artisans may have occurred as booty of war or as gift exchange between elites (Moorey 2001:9). That the movement of potters should be considered as part of these exchanges is attested by the spread of wheel manufacturing techniques (discussed in Chapter 4) and possibly by the use of Cypriot techniques of handle attachment at Tell el D'aba (Maguire 1995:55). The implications of this will also be adressed in Part 4.

Manning and De Mita (1997) have proposed a model of autonomous and competing polities on Cyprus, each with independent trading contacts with the surrounding region. This assumes the ability of elites on Cyprus to acquire and maintain a monopoly on both commodities to be exported and imported goods entering into their sphere. Difficulties in a single group maintaining an island-wide monopoly of Cypriot trade centre on the geographical dispersal of resources, including

anchorage points for foreign ships, copper and agricultural resources, with no single essential resource confined to one area (Manning and De Mita 1997:107). They further suggest that trading arrangements may have been undertaken by the various agents on board visiting ships, removing the necessity of the implementation of a complex administrative system to facilitate the organisation of movements of goods. Keswani (1989a) also suggests that the distribution of exotics in both mortuary and settlement contexts reflects competing groups of elites. Initially, at least, the organisation of production and procurement need not have been large-scale or centralised but based upon the resources that a group could muster from within their traditional alliances and kin ties. The traders negotiating with the various small-scale Cypriot elite groups would then have been 'the administrative master-minds behind the organisation and mobilisation of production within each region' (Manning and De Mita 1997:113–4). That the Cypriots began to take a more active role in the circulation of goods, at least by the later LCII period, is attested by the evidence of shipwrecks and the presence of Cypriot pot marks on Mycenaean pottery found in the Argolid (Hirschfeld 1992, 1993, 2000; Sherratt 1999:184).

I believe that this model is attractive as it does not require the imposition of a highly politically organised structure onto the archaeological record and multiple centres do not require a substantial 'urban' settlement to be in place at this time. Although Manning and De Mita believe that Enkomi (or possibly *Toumba tou Skourou*) may be equated with Alashiya by virtue of its being the apparently earliest centre to conduct large-scale trade, and therefore to attain political if not economic ascendancy (1997:110), the eastern Cypriot record would suggest that there may have been a greater dispersal of possible contact points for trading partners (including Hala Sultan Tekke, Maroni, Phlamoudhi and *Nitovikla*), of which Enkomi may have been only one amongst many (discussed further in Part 4). It may not have been necessary for each group to monopolise control over all resources and some specialisation in different commodities may be considered likely, with traders stopping at more than one port of call.

CYPRIOT CERAMIC EXPORTS

Importance placed on the circulation of ceramics throughout the Mediterranean during the Bronze Age has shifted from being viewed as an indicator of ethnicity of the inhabitants of a region, to a largely incidental byproduct of trade in commodities such as copper, textiles or other bulk goods and, recently, to a deliberate economic strategy, albeit of a secondary nature to that of high value goods (Sherratt 1999 for a recent summary of changing perceptions in archaeology). Sherratt (1999:172) believes that patterns of ceramic distribution may be related to the degree of politico-economic control exercised by the various states operating within the Mediterranean maritime trading network. The perceived low value of pottery in Bronze Age trading systems is based upon the lack of textual records and the ubiquity of the raw material. Additionally, pottery is seen as a

'value-added' product, non-convertible into other forms of wealth (as is the case with metals), with a high potential for constant market renewal due to its fragility, often readily imitated and substituted by craftspeople in the area of importation (1999:178). In this context, imported ceramics may be seen in terms defined by Sherratt as 'sub-elite' and 'substitute-elite' (1999:185), non-threatening exotics which function broadly within the desired cultural systems but remain of limited value. This is supported by the wide range of both elite and non-elite contexts in which Cypriot ceramics are found at sites such as Tell el Ajjul (Berghoffen 1991; 2001a; 2001b).

The ceramic regionalism which distinguishes early LC assemblages (discussed in Chapter 7) is reflected in the distribution of both exports from and imports to the different regions. A distinct contrast may be seen between the exports of MCIII–LCIA and LCIB–IIC. Cypriot ceramics found at over 40 sites in MBII and Hyksos deposits consist primarily of eastern Cypriot styles. Cypriot exports appearing in Syria-Palestine during MBIIA (MCIII) consisted primarily of WP wares of eastern styles (CLS, PLS and WP V) and Composite ware (Johnson 1982; Artzy and Marcus 1992; Maguire 1995; Eriksson *et al.* 2000). RonR/B ware first appears alongside these wares during MBIIB (Johnson 1982:62; Berghoffen 1988:167). Monochrome and Bichrome do not occur before MBIIC and are more common in LBI contexts but the MB examples occur primarily in association with eastern Cypriot types (Merrillees 1970; SCEIV:ID:709–16; Artzy *et al.* 1978; Johnson 1982:68; Maguire 1990; Bietak 2001; Hein 2001). As will be demonstrated in Part 4, this sequence of deposition of exported ceramics is extremely important to understanding the Enkomi material. Tell el-Ajjul seems to represent a unique situation and is apparently the only site which has significant numbers of imports of both eastern Cypriot wares, including WP, R/BSRes, RonR/B, and northwestern and central wares of PWS, early WS I and BR I in MBIIC–LBI contexts (Åström 1966; Berghoffen 1991, 2001a, 2001b; Oren 2001). Stylistically, the PWS and early WS I at Ajjul have affinities with material from *Toumba tou Skourou* and would seem to indicate that the site established independent trade links early in its occupation (Berghoffen 2001:152–3). The recent excavation of the Maroni Seabed site (see Chapter 7) may also indicate early export of PWS and WS from this region. PWS is present in Late Hyksos strata at Tell el-D'aba (Strata D/2) but WS I does not occur until early 18th Dynasty contexts (Bietak and Hein 2001:172). In addition, small amounts of Cypriot wares, including WP, are found in LMIA contexts in Crete, including a WS I early bowl on Thera, and in Anatolia (Manning 1999; Todd 2001; Merrillees 2002). The amount of Cypriot pottery in the Levant increases in LBI contexts and peaks in LBII with BR II and WS II becoming the most common exports, although other wares such as WSh., Monochrome and RLWM wares occur (Berghoffen 1988; Oren 2001).

In addition to exported wares, imitations of Cypriot pottery have been found in early Hyksos contexts in Egypt and LB contexts in Syria-Palestine (Artzy *et al.* 1978; Prag 1985; Maguire 1995; Bietak 1996; Hein 2001; Merrillees 2002). On Cyprus, in particular, the MCIII WP V 'Eyelet style'

juglets use Syrian motifs and imitate a Syrian form. The imitation of Syro-Palestinian ring vases (Maguire 1995:55) also attests to extensive interaction of ideas and pottery styles prior to the beginning of the LC. The LB Palestinian potters manufacturing Cypriot imitations (of BR, WS, WP) seem to have adapted aspects of decoration and form to techniques with which they were familiar. All are wheelmade and base shapes are within the traditional repertoire. Prag (1985:163) believes that this reflects a desire on the part of the potters to exploit existing markets but within readily transferable superficial aspects of appearance only. The widespread distribution and competitive emulation evidenced in the hybridised forms throughout the eastern Mediterranean is suggestive of a deliberate market strategy of manufacture rather than the incidental accompaniment of pottery vessels alongside copper transportation. I will return to this point in Part 4.

Although trade itself is held to be undisrupted by the events occurring at the time of the Hyksos expulsion, the changes in patterns of Cypriot ceramic exports between the MB and the LB require further explanation than chronological change in ceramic styles. Maguire (1995) has identified discontinuity reflected in the switch from the MB types of small precious commodity containers used extensively in mortuary contexts (WP, TEY, Syro-Palestinian Burnished and various hybridisations of these produced on Cyprus, Egypt and Syria-Palestine) to LB types of almost exclusively Cypriot BR with small amounts of RLWM and Cypriot, Palestinian and Egyptian Bichrome during the transitional period. The MB distribution of the different juglet forms is both overlapping and exclusive to certain regions. Cypriot versions are distributed to all regions, Egyptian TEY juglets primarily to Cyprus and Syria, Palestinian TEY is not distributed outside Palestine and Syrian Red Burnished occurs on Cyprus only (Maguire 1995:63). It may be possible to see the demise of the trade in the WP tradition of juglets and jugs connected with a lapse in the networks connecting the east with the disruption of the Hyksos, during which time the producers of the central and northwestern ceramic styles (WS and BR) were able to fill the gap in the market (Merrillees 1971). The manufacturers of the eastern Cypriot WP sequence may have subsequently found that there was no longer a market for their products or that the specific trade routes for their products were no longer in operation. The manufacture and export of WSh. juglets from LCII, which exhibit strong stylistic roots in Palestinian dipper juglet forms (Amiran 1969:173; Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:43; Prag 1985:162), may be seen as a response by eastern producers to recapture some of the share. I believe that these patterns of distribution are of particular significance in relation to the Enkomi material and will be further addressed in Part 4.

A dichotomy has been seen between the movement of vessels classified as 'containers' and those of open shapes, presumably transported for their own sake (Sherratt 1999:168). Of the sample of Cypriot ceramics found in MB Palestine studied by Johnson, 62% of sherds are from closed shapes and (although no chronological breakdown is included) this suggests that Cypriot ceramics were exported both as containers and goods in their own right from the earliest period of export

(1982:62). Differences have also been noted between types of Cypriot imports to the Levant and Egypt (Oren 2001). The vast majority of vessels at Hyksos Tell el-D'aba are medium to small sized closed vessels, with open vessels extremely rare, whereas at Levantine Tell el-Ajjul open vessels represent over 50% of the repertoire. This suggest that imports to D'aba may have primarily been the commodities contained *within* the vessels whereas at Ajjul the ceramics themselves were also valued. This disparity continues into the LB when proportions of open and closed vessels in Egypt and the Levant remain similar (Berghoffen 1991:60; Oren 2001:140). Cypriot ceramics in both Egypt and the Levant during the 18th Dynasty appear to have been considered only of modest value, found in both elite and non-elite contexts (Berghoffen 1991:73).

Portugali and Knapp (1985) analysed the distribution of Aegean artefacts in Cyprus and Cypriot artefacts in the Aegean (in relationship to their hypothesis that the main export west was copper) and found that whilst the amount of Aegean artefacts on Cyprus increased through time, the amount of Cypriot artefacts in the Aegean decreased (Portugali and Knapp 1985:64). Of the Aegean ceramics imported to Cyprus, non-container type vessels form up to 30% of the assemblage during LCII (Sherratt 1999:171). Sherratt (1999:182) proposes that the types and numbers of ceramics (commodity containers or open vessels) imported to the different areas reflect the degree of state control over trade exercised by each regional centre and may be seen as indicators that the socio-political elite in these regions maintained tighter control over the circulation of goods in order to 'preserve the command structure of their own domestic economies' (1999:183). This may be seen in the low numbers of Aegean or Cypriot ceramics in Hittite-controlled Anatolia and post-Amarna Egypt (Gitlin 1981:51) and in the low numbers of Cypriot ceramics in Mycenaean mainland centres (Sherratt 1999:182–4). It is not until the palatial systems began to decline during the 13th century that a wide range of imported goods, including Cypriot ceramics, are found in the central Mediterranean (Sherratt 1999:184).

IMPORTED CERAMICS ON CYPRUS

Syro-Palestinian and Egyptian juglets

Two classes of small, wheelmade juglets are found in MCIII–LCI (primarily funerary) contexts. Tell el Yahudiyeh Ware (TEY) comprises small, wheelmade juglets with narrow necks, incised and punctured decoration, widely interpreted as precious commodity containers (Kaplan 1980:123; Maguire 1995:55; Bietak 1997:94). The ware's appearance on Cyprus is attributed to late MCIII and LCI (Åström SCEIV:IB:130–2; Merrillees 1974a:47–59). MCIII examples of earlier type TEY piriform juglets occur at Arpera-*Mosphilos* and *Toumba tou Skourou* and the later biconical type occurs more widely in LCIA deposits at sites in eastern Cyprus (summarised in Manning 1999:129–35). The ware was studied by Kaplan (1980) who concluded that earliest production began

in Egypt (using Nubian decorative and firing techniques) and spread to Syria-Palestine, with a repertoire of types distinctive to each region. Although the Levantine types ceased to be manufactured at the end of the MB, Egyptian manufacture continued into LBI (Kaplan 1980:76). Two separate provenancing studies on TEY found at various sites on Cyprus (including Enkomi, Arpera, Kalopsidha and Milia) indicate that all were very likely of Egyptian origin, primarily from the Delta (Artzy and Asaro 1979:139; Kaplan 1980). TEY was not only imitated on Cyprus (in the BS III and V wares) but Cypriot techniques of handle attachment were also employed at Tell el D'aba in manufacture of handmade TEY ware in Egypt (Bietak 1996:59). Syro-Palestinian Red Burnished and Black Burnished juglets are also attested, however little analysis has been undertaken as these and quantities are uncertain as they were lumped in with Red and Black Lustrous Wheelmade wares in earier studies (*cf.* Gjerstad 1927; Sjöqvist 1940).

Canaanite Jars

An unknown – but significantly higher than previously thought – quantity of imported transport amphorae sherds (hereafter referred to as Canaanite jars) have been found in stratified deposits in LC settlements. Quantities in the early deposits at Enkomi are significant (see Chapter 16) and, given the importance of Canaanite jars in illuminating eastern Mediterranean interrelationships, they may go some way towards redressing the imbalance in our knowledge of imports to Cyprus during the early LC. These vessels were manufactured from MBIIA in Syria-Palestine and the later MB–early LB examples have an ovoid body, relatively thin walls in proportion to their size, a short, cylindrical neck with a thickened or stepped rim. The most common variety has two opposing vertical handles on the shoulders but examples with no handles or up to four handles also occur (Amiran 1970:102–5). Canaanite jars are widely distributed throughout the eastern Mediterranean, Egypt and in the Aegean (Amiran 1970:142). It is accepted that these vessels were commodity containers (*cf.* Amiran 1970:140; Bourriau 1990:18) and residue analysis and evidence from inscriptions on the jars from Egypt has shown that the contents were *pistacia* spp. resin, wine and oil and that certain fabric groups may be linked with specific contents (Smith *et al.* 2000; McGovern 2000:37).

Although recognised as a significant class of imports during LCIIC and LCIII at Maa-*Palaeokastro* (Hadjicosti 1988) and Hala Sultan Tekke (Åström 1991a; 1991b; Fischer 1991), Canaanite jars have rarely been published from early LC deposits. However, they are present at both Gjerstad's (Gerstad 1926:269; Aström 1966:9) and Åström's (1966:76) excavations at Kalopsidha. A few examples were published from Myrtou-*Pigadhes* (Catling 1957:53, Fig. 23.318–20), although Catling believed that they were 'rare' in Cyprus (1957:55). Herscher (2001:218 in general discussion after WS conference) notes that 'in the lowest level at Hala Sultan Tekke and in other somewhat disturbed LCIA contexts, there is a fairly substantial amount of Canaanite jars'. Aström (1991b:150) states that Canaanite Jars represent over 7% of the sherd count at Hala Sultan Tekke, with the

majority from LCIIIA1 deposits. They are also attested in the LCI occupation levels at Maroni-*Vournes* (Cadogan *et al.* 2001: 77) and four Canaanite jars were found in the Maroni Seabed deposit (Manning *et al.* forthcoming). Canaanite jars appear to be infrequently deposited in funerary contexts. At least three are known from Enkomi (Gunneweg *et al.* 1987; Åström 1991a:67), including a Bichrome painted example from LCIA French Tomb (Courtois 1981:37, Fig. 15). An example is known from an MCIII tomb at Arpera-*Mosphilos* (Merrillees 1974a), a LCI tomb at Kalavasos (Pearlman 1985) and from Hala Sultan Tekke (Åström 1991:67). Catling (1957:55) also mentions 'several' from a looted LC (not further defined) tomb from Pyla-*Verghin*.

There is a very high probability that Canaanite jar sherds have been lumped in with the coarse or plain wares in many earlier studies and it is likely that a reexamination of material from other sites would yield greater numbers of these wares. At some point it appears that the Cypriots began to manufacture imitation Canaanite jars (Aström 1991a:150; Fischer 1991:157; Jones and Vaughan 1988:393) but the majority of examples are imports. As all provenancing studies undertaken thus far date from LCIIC or later contexts, we cannot be certain if they were being manufactured locally earlier. A major provenancing project currently being undertaken by Bourriau *et al.* has found that none of the vessels found in NK Egypt was manufactured in Cyprus (2001:143). One example of a PW storage jar handle from an Enkomi Level IB mid context (Inv. 2336/7, A1.12.21) appears to belong to an imitation Canaanite jar.

Hirschfield's (2002) recent study on the post-firing pot marks found at Enkomi has demonstrated that whilst pot marks on both local and Aegean wares exhibit signs that can be associated with Cypro-Minoan script, those found on Canaanite jars appear to be unrelated (2002:93). This may be due to different channels of use or movement of the amphoras and either the amphora markers were not familiar with Cypro-Minoan or chose not to use it. She feels that this does not necessarily equate with non-Cypriot markers (2002:93–4).

Minoan/Mycenaean Ceramics

Minoan/Mycenaean ceramics are present only in small numbers on Cyprus until the appearance of LH IIIA:2 pottery in LCIIA2, when a considerable increase in numbers is seen, rising throughout the following period. LH IIIA–B ceramics are distributed widely at sites all over Cyprus, with both container and non-container vessels (around 30%) represented (Sherratt 1999:170). Provenancing studies have shown that the majority of Aegean pottery on Cyprus from LCII onwards originated in the Argolid, with smaller amounts from Crete and possibly Rhodes (Jones and Catling 1986; Cadogan 1993:94; Knapp and Cherry 1994). The dramatic increase in the amount of LH IIIA–IIIB pottery imported to Cyprus may be associated with the demise of Knossos, after which the Argolid took over trading relations with the eastern Mediterranean (Cadogan 1993:93). LMI ceramics, including stirrup jars, also occur infrequently in LCI deposists. Based upon current

evidence, *Toumba tou Skourou* seems to have been the main point of contact with LMI Crete (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990; Sherratt 1999:207, Table 1). As outlined above in relation to the dichotomy between distribution of open and closed vessels, the presence of large numbers of Aegean imported open shapes on Cyprus from LCII, may attest to a low degree of socio-political control over trade by Cypriot elites (Sherratt 1999:182).

COPPER

As external demand for Cypriot copper is widely held to be the catalyst for the changes in settlement patterns and structure during the LC period, and it is also held that Enkomi played an early and dominant role in control of production and distribution (*cf.* Muhly 1989; Knapp 1988, 1995; Peltenburg 1996), it is worth reconsidering what we actually know about the copper industry during the early LC. There is 'surprisingly little' evidence on Cyprus itself for the extent of the copper industry, which may be at least partially attributed to the obliteration of early evidence by later Roman and modern mining activity (Stos-Gale and Gale 1994:92) and to the focus on production for export (Knapp 1990c:56). The earliest evidence for mining activity comes from the MCI site of Ambelikou-*Aletri*, based upon the presence of RP ceramics in nearby mining shafts and metallurgical debris within the settlement (Merrillees 1984; Muhly 1989:300). Other direct evidence comes from the recently excavated LCI–II production site of Politiko-*Phorades* (discussed in Chapter 7). The site of Apliki-*Karamallos,* located in the foothills of the Troodos mountains in the Morphou Bay area, has been identified as an LCIIC–IIIA miners' village (du Plat Talyor 1952; Muhly 1989:306–9). The site contained large quantities of slag and tuyeres (which are of a much larger size than those found at Enkomi). Evidence for copper production occurs at virtually all coastal centres and many inland sites during the LC, with production expanding during LCIIC (Muhly 1989:301–2). Although the Troodos mountains contain the majority of copper ores, sources are also known in the Kyrenia range (Stos-Gale and Gale 1994:93).

There are still problems with accurately provenancing metal objects but some information is obtainable. Lead Isotope Analysis (LIA) of EC–MC metal artefacts showed a small majority to be of Cypriot manufacture (34 objects comprising 61% of the assemblage) and the remainder originate in Anatolia, with a possible example from Lavrion in Attica (Stos-Gale and Gale 1994). Provenance studies on LCIIC or later metal artefacts have also been undertaken. Eleven of twelve examples from Kalavasos are of Cypriot origin, whilst only four of twelve samples from Hala Sultan Tekke are Cypriot. The remainder are Anatolian, Sardinian and Lavrian (Stos-Gale and Gale 1994:116–7). LIA of copper and bronze artefacts conducted on Crete has shown that Cypriot copper was exported to Crete as early as MMI and that 29% (n = 16) of analysed artefacts were of Cypriot copper (Stos-Gale 2001:200). During the following periods artefacts made of Cypriot copper form 16–18% of the

Cretan assemblage (Stos-Gale 2001:202, Figure 10.2). Throughout these periods a mixture of sources from the Cyclades, mainland Greece, Iran and other sources were also utilised. The amount of tin in bronze artefacts increases throughout the period, although the source still remains unknown (Stos-Gale 2001:207).

Apart from the LIA studies undertaken in the Aegean and on Cyprus, our knowledge of the extent of the Cypriot copper industry comes primarily from textual references to the copper of Alashiya. Slag, tuyeres and other debris provide evidence of metallurgical activity but do not illuminate the scale of the industry. Very few LIA analyses of copper artefacts from Egypt and Syria-Palestine have been undertaken. An unknown proportion of copper artefacts from Amarna and Ugarit are of Cypriot origin but material from other sources is also attested at these sites (Stos-Gale 2001:204). LIA of the oxhide ingots from Crete (LMII–III), the Aegean mainland (LHIII) and the Ulu Burun and Cape Gelidonya shipwrecks showed consistency with a Cypriot origin (Knapp and Cherry 1994:162). The various results indicate that metals were obtained from a variety of sources during the LB. The similarities between metallurgical techniques and metal artefacts throughout the eastern Mediterranean has been seen as part of a cultural koine which was flourishing in the region between 1400–1200 BCE (Muhly 1982:256).

Evidence for copper production at Enkomi

The closest known copper source to both Enkomi and the Larnaca Bay sites is at Troulli, located only 7km southeast of Athienou, 18km southwest of Kalopsidha and 28km southeast of Enkomi but it is unknown if this source was exploited in the Bronze Age (Catling 1975:192).

A reanaylsis of the Enkomi metallurgical evidence is currently being undertaken by Muhly and we must await publication for a reassessment of the nature of the industry. Muhly (1989:299) states that he has thus far catalogued around 400 fragments of tuyeres from Enkomi from approximately one sixth of the trays at Larnaca Museum, with single deposits containing up to 43 examples. He does not provide information on the periods these are to be attributed but he notes that 146 of 226 photographed date from Level IB (1989:300). Although beyond the scope of my analysis to provide detailed information on metallurgical evidence, I have noted the presence of tuyeres or metallurgical debris in the pottery trays and the following early occurrences may prove illuminating (contained in Tables A3.1–19). It would appear that Dikaios published all of the contexts containing significant numbers of tuyeres and unpublished contexts contained only isolated examples or small numbers. Therefore, a reasonably accurate estimation of the extent of the copper industry can be obtained from the publication (Dikaios 1969–71). The number of tuyeres at Enkomi may be compared with the approximately 550 examples found at Politiko-*Phorades* (discussed in Chapter 8), where the scale of copper working is described as 'moderate' (Knapp et. al 1999:144). A single tuyere fragment was within a Level A context in the Enkomi deposits which I deemed reliable for

inclusion in the present study. The context (Inv. 4527) is inscribed on the tray as 'stones' and is assumed to include material in and amongst the stones of the Level A wall, possibly representing collapse of the wall (see Table A3.1). Evidence of tuyeres (including one elbow or bent example) also comes from the earliest Level IA deposits in Area III (Inv. 2349 in Room 105). I could not locate the fragment originating below the Level IA floor in Room 106 (Dikaios 1969–71:500). The earliest contexts from Room 106 also contain Bichrome and Monochrome and the reasoning employed by Dikaios that, as this deposit underlies the Level IA floor it dates to MCIII, is flawed. Two crucible fragments were also contained within a Level IA deposit in Room 108 (Inv. 3780). Tuyere fragments are present in Level IA end contexts in Rooms 101, 103, 105 and 117 and are also present in later Levels in Area III, primarily concentrated in Rooms 101, 103, 105, 106 and 108. In Area I, only a single context (Inv. 2134 from Room 119) contains tuyere fragments. As this is a Level IB end context their presence may relate to a dumping episode.

Muhly sees the presence of tuyeres in the earliest levels as evidence that 'the entire complex of copper smelting technology seems to have been in place right from the initial period of occupation at Enkomi' (1986:299) and further states that the industry remains unchanged until the end of LCIIC. It would appear that both unsmelted primary deposits and furnace conglomerate was taken to the primary LCIIC coastal centres for secondary resmelting after a primary smelting operation carried out closer to the mines (Muhly 1989:302; Kassianidou 1999:92). Muhly feels that the existence of an islandwide technology supports the notion of centralised control (by Enkomi) from the early LC and that it was Enkomi that was later responsible for setting up the regional centres. After a brief period of prosperity, the system collapsed and the regional centres claimed autonomy (Muhly 1989:303). Copper working in the Area III building will be discussed further in Chapter 11. However, the amount of evidence attested for Level IA occupation is negligable, and although it increases during LCIB, the scale of production is unknown. The ceramics from *Phorades* (see Chapter 7) may suggest that the miners were aligned with the southern or central ceramic traditions, although this very limited evidence is insufficient to make assertions as to the likelihood of their involvement with one or other of the coastal centres. Although continuous evidence of copper working is attested during all occupation phases of Area III at Enkomi, it is not until Level IIB (LCIIC) that there is evidence for large-scale metalworking at the site, with the presence of the extensive slag dump alongside the Area III building (Dikaios 1969–71:62; Muhly 1989:298).

Summary

Although the lack of deposition of large numbers of metal goods in LCI–IIB tombs has been interpreted as a deliberate preference on the part of the elites for imported luxury goods, as opposed to the range of copper artefacts popular during the preceding MC (Steel 2002), the fact remains that the amount of copper and bronze artefacts in tombs does increase dramatically during LCIIC with the period of greatest archaeologically visible production on the island. Of the earlier tombs which

contain bronze or copper artefacts the greatest amounts are attested in tombs of greatest overall wealth, interpreted by Keswani (1989a:533, 579) as evidence that the copper industry was under tight control by elites at this time. Knapp (1990:161) notes that the widespread dispersal of copper ores on Cyprus may have led to a perception of copper products as utilitarian rather than exotic goods during the EC–MC periods, although he too feels that this situation changed at the beginning of the LC. I would argue that the evidence for small-scale production attested at LC sites such as Kalopsidha and Athienou may reflect the widespread production of items for local use rather than any evidence of control of the industry, continuing the tradition of small-scale craft production of metals evidenced at EC–MCII sites such as Alambra and Marki (Coleman *et al.* 1996; Frankel and Webb 2000).

In summary, can metallurgical production during the LCI–IIB periods be considered under elite 'control' and was production 'large-scale'? The primary evidence remains the interpretation of the Enkomi Area III building as an elite structure and we have no evidence for scale of production for either local use or export during this time. Although the recent excavation at Politiko-*Phorades* has provided evidence that small-scale industrial sites were located close to copper sources during the early LC, it does *not* provide evidence of 'a distinct social organisation, and a viable communication network' (Knapp 1999b:245). It must be questioned whether, prior to other lines of evidence for deliberate centralisation and control of production in LCIIC, it was possible to restrict access to such a widespread commodity or whether knowledge of smelting techniques could be similarly controlled. LCI copper production may have remained *extensive* rather than *intensive*, and as pointed out by Rosen (1997:83), any notions of elite control over production rests on the assumption that 'goods produced by specialists are also put to "special" uses'. Further discussion of craft specialisation is included in Chapter 5 in relation to ceramic production. The extent of the copper industry during the early LC has been previously queried (Catling 1979:75; Swiny 1986b:87–88) and I question it here again as a deliberately provocative move in an effort to draw attention to the lack of evidence for the industry at this time. This will hopefully stimulate a rethinking of the archaeological evidence, especially pertaining to Enkomi, which has become intertwined with retrospective evidence from the later LC and the need to find a 'prime mover' for the involvement of Cyprus in Mediterranean trading systems.

CHAPTER 4
OTHER AVENUES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF LC SOCIAL COMPLEXITY

MORTUARY EVIDENCE

Variability in mortuary assemblages has been considered of significance for the identification of social stratification in Bronze Age Cyprus, especially in connection with the control of copper resources and competition between elites (*cf.* Keswani 1989a, 1989b; Knapp 1993; Manning 1998; Peltenburg 1996). Enkomi, as the most extensively excavated and documented site, has the largest sample of mortuary data (Keswani 1989a, 1989b), which in turn has contributed to the sites 'pre-eminent' status. I believe it is important to include a discussion of the mortuary evidence for the LC as, given the low numbers of LCI settlements excavated (see Part 2), Cypriot archaeologists have relied heavily on the mortuary data for reconstructing social organisation (*cf.* Merrillees 1971; SCEIV:IB–D), although it is recognised that the criteria by which the Cypriots selected goods for deposition with the dead remains unknowable (Webb 1992). In consequence, our perception of the importance of certain classes of goods (especially imported ceramics and small finds) is exaggerated and we do not know what constitutes a 'typical' LCI–IIB settlement assemblage, or how to distinguish between an 'elite' and 'non-elite' assemblage. My analysis of the Enkomi deposits (see Part 3) has shown significant contrasts in the types of ceramics deposited in settlement and mortuary contexts. These will be addressed in Part 4. In this chapter I give a brief summary of mortuary practices during the LC, including the indications of hierarchy that are held to be reflected in different sites and at different periods. I will then discuss the tombs excavated by Dikaios in Areas I and III, in order to obtain an overview of local ceramic types represented to facilitate comparison between settlement and cemetery deposition of ceramics. I have also included the information on the sequences of construction, use and abandonment of the tombs as this illuminates the contemporary settlement sequence and supports my argument for discontinuities reflected in the archaeological record.

Throughout the Bronze Age the dead were most commonly interred in rock cut chamber tombs (comprising a dromos and a stomion leading to one or more chambers) in extramural cemeteries. Within this general practice there is a great deal of variability in tomb architecture, numbers of interments, number and type of grave goods and treatment of remains, with both primary and secondary reburials evidenced. Intramural burials of both adults and infants are occasionally observed, as are pit graves and pot burials. The mortuary record is far from complete, with most cemeteries extensively looted or poorly excavated and subject to natural disturbances such as repeated flooding. Multiple burials were common, creating problems with establishing chronology, and some tombs remained in use for hundreds of years, probably comprising family crypts.

Cemeteries were generally located within 500–1000m from settlements, often dug into nearby kafkalla hill slopes (Webb 1992:87). Cemeteries were usually the goal of earlier excavations and therefore the mortuary record is, with respect to regional coverage and amount of excavation, more comprehensive than the settlement evidence. Ceramics are the most commonly deposited type of grave good. The majority are utilitarian types and appear not to have been produced especially for mortuary consumption, including a range of forms commonly attested in settlement contexts (and often exhibiting usewear). Certain vessel types, such as zoomorphic vases, do appear to have a specific mortuary function (Webb 1992:89).

The mortuary evidence from the Middle and Late Cypriot periods has been extensively studied by Keswani (1989a). Keswani believes social hierarchy is reflected as status competition in mortuary ritual amongst sectors of the population from at least the beginning of the second millennium, based upon the differential distribution of metals and imports and varying energy expenditure undertaken in tomb construction at the MC cemetery of Lapithos-*Vrysi tou Barba* (1989a:616). Tomb size/wealth differentiation is also linked to the number of burials per tomb and she concludes that kin-group strength and longevity is a factor contributing to elite establishment on prehistoric Cyprus. Increased instances of imported goods in tombs appear concurrently with the establishment of trade and external contacts between Cyprus and the surrounding region. However, direct correlation between use of status related imports and emergent elites cannot be established within the current state of the archaeological evidence (Keswani 1989a:617). It is not until the latter part of the MC that a distinctive 'complex of imported items with strong affinities to contemporary Syro-Babylonian prestige symbolism – shaft-hole axes, maces, cylinder seals, and possibly the horse – was introduced into Cyprus' and these appear at a range of sites, notably in the central region adjacent to the Troodos mining belt (Keswani 1989a:618, 513). Keswani concludes that increased use of external prestige symbols is connected with competition for control of copper distribution and that re-use of family tombs by these elites was one means used to reaffirm political legitimacy (1989a:618–9). During the MC, longevity of tomb use seems to have increased, along with larger numbers of burials per tomb. Keswani (1989a:235–7; 276) believes that the so-called 'mass burials' which have been attributed to plague or warfare during the latter MC–LCI (at sites such as *Paleoskoutella*, *Nitovikla*, Ayios Iakovos, Politiko, Pendayia and *Stephania*) may reflect mortuary ritual and secondary treatment of remains, rather than evidence of contemporary deaths. Distribution of elite goods during the later MC and LCI seems to be evenly distributed between inland and coastal sites with no apparent controls over the circulation of these items. From LCII onwards, amounts of prestige goods at inland cemeteries drop dramatically and Keswani (1989a:607) believes that this signals a rise in inequality, with imported goods filtered through the coastal centres and with possible control over inland production centres and their copper resources.

The beginning of the Late Cypriot also sees a shift of location of burials to within the bounds of the new coastal centres, although extramural cemeteries are still widely attested. The reintroduction of intramural burial practices may relate to the movements of different groups of new settlers with a variety of social ties and therefore with no impetus to participate in the creation of communal burial grounds, reflected in the variability of tomb types at Enkomi. Keswani (1996:222) has identified similarities in specific tombs and burial practices at Enkomi with those of Ayios Iakovos, Milia and *Paleoskoutella*. Specifically, evidenced in the construction of chamber tombs during MCIII/LCIA and up to LCIB with a special niche cut into the left hand side of the chamber. This is the opposite of the convention practiced at the earlier north coast cemeteries at Lapithos and Vounous. The construction of tumuli over some of the tombs at Enkomi has parallels with those at *Paleoskoutella* (Kewsani 1989:350–1; 335).

During LCI, the range of imported prestige goods from the Levant and Egypt, and Cypriot imitations of these, increases. These include imported Syro-Palestinian ceramics, gold and silver, cylinder seals, items of worked bone and semi-precious stones, ostrich eggs, weights and balance pans (Keswani 1989a:514–9). These items occur most commonly in tombs at Enkomi, Maroni, *Toumba tou Skourou* and Ayia Irini. The widespread location of these finds indicates 'not merely that similar trade goods were available in different areas, but also that similar complexes of prestige goods and symbols were being employed by emergent elites in disparate areas to distinguish themselves from lower status groups' (Keswani 1989a:520). Although, a sample the size of Enkomi is not attested elsewhere, tombs during the later LCIIC–IIIA periods also display evidence of variability tomb construction and within elite tomb assemblages. Tombs at south coast sites such as Kalavasos, Kourion, Maroni, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kition and Kouklia, exhibit a wide range of luxury imports of equal wealth, and iconographic and symbolic complexity, to those at Enkomi and also significant variability in wealth within tombs at the same sites (Keswani 1989a:603). Fewer north coast tombs from LCII onwards are known but elite groups are attested at Kazaphani, *Toumba tou Skourou* and Kyrenia-*Mylopetres* (Keswani 1989a:605). Although quantitative differences exist in amounts of valuables at the coastal centres (dependent upon sample size of tombs excavated), hierarchical distribution of prestige, socio-technical or symbolic goods is not attested in the LC mortuary record and Keswani concludes that there is no evidence for a central authority on Cyprus during the LC and that a system of largely independent, competing groups of variable wealth existed (1989a:608, 624).

THE MORTUARY DATA FROM ENKOMI

Enkomi provides the most comprehensive sample of mortuary data for the Late Cypriot period with over 180 tombs excavated (and countless others looted) throughout the history of excavation (Keswani 1989b: 51 [Murray *et al.* 1900; Gjerstad *et al.* 1934; Schaeffer 1936, 1952; Johnstone 1971; Courtois 1981; Lagarce and Lagarce 1985; Dikaios 1969, 1971]). However, as Keswani notes (1989b:52), resolution of the data obtainable is variable as information on tomb architecture, numbers and disposition of burials and a complete inventory of grave goods was not recorded for the majority of tombs. Additionally, the actual proportion of the population who were accorded burial within the settlement is unknown and it remains possible that all tombs from within the settlement represent individuals of higher status than those of the surrounding countryside (Keswani 1989a:342). Importantly, due to the extent of looting of LC tombs and the difficulties of establishing if some of the tombs 'excavated' by earlier researchers were actually looted, Keswani has only included in her study those tombs which are definitely undisturbed or contained significant numbers of valuables. She admits that this has led to the exclusion of some of the poorer tombs, biasing her study towards the richer tombs, with total variability amongst tomb deposits underrepresented (Keswani 1989a:571).

Types of tombs represented at Enkomi are rock-cut chamber tombs (the most common type up until LCIII), built tholos or ashlar tombs (seemingly only constructed during LCI or LCII), shaft graves (introduced in LCIII) and infant pot burials. Preservation is often extremely poor but estimated numbers of burials vary between one and 55, with an average of around 5–10 (Keswani 1989a:708, 709, 711). The built tomb types may emulate Aegean or Near Eastern prototypes but the evidence of the grave goods contained within and differences in style and construction techniques would not suggest that they housed foreign immigrants (Keswani 1989b:54–5). Although there may be some grouping of elite tombs in certain areas, there is no correlation between location of the different tomb types and specific areas of the site or between tomb type and amount of valuables found within the tombs (Keswani 1989b:53–7). With the introduction of the LCIII shaft graves, number of burials per tomb decreases to between one to three (Keswani 1989a:622). Differential status of individuals is still visible in the deposition of grave goods but it is possible that the new grave types and shift from long-term use of graves with multiple individuals may reflect a change in the social order with less emphasis on kin group affiliation and a more structured state framework, possibly also suggested by the increased employment of Near Eastern royal ideological iconography employed on LCIIC–IIIA artefacts (Keswani 1989a:623; 1989b:70). The low numbers of burials in the LCIII shaft graves may also signify the presence at the site of 'foreigners, some of whom may have been detached from their original communities inside or outside Cyprus and thus belonged to no local tomb groups' (Keswani 1989b:70).

In her study of the Enkomi mortuary features, Keswani was able to group the tombs into four broad chronological use phases: tombs only in use up to LCIA/B; tombs used from LCIA/B–LCIIA/B; tombs used from LCIA/B–LCIIC/IIIA and tombs only in use from LCIIC/IIIA–LCIIIB (Keswani 1989a:708–13). Based upon Keswani's sample of the Enkomi tombs, dated to the various phases, the following conclusions may be drawn. Tombs dated exclusively to LCI contain no gold and little in the way of prestige or imported goods. French Tomb 32, which is exceptional in the amount of bronzes (24) and imported items (faience beads, balance weights, a scarab and a macehead) is said to exhibit primary use in LCIA but continues in use until LCIIA. Wealthy tombs which have been dated exclusively to LCI–LCIIB all continued to be used until LCIIA or LCIIB (except Swedish Tomb 9, which dates only to LCIB) and therefore it is generally not possible to ascertain whether the attributed wealth (gold, silver, bronze and imported exotics) predates LCII. Of the fourteen tombs with assemblages dating to this period studied by Keswani, nine date initially from LCIB, three possibly began earlier in LCIA and four in LCIIA. In two tombs attributed solely to LCIB and said to exhibit wealth, French Tomb 1851 contained no metals but contained an ostrich egg, a small pair of bronze balance pans and a rock crystal balance weight and French Tomb 15(49) contained only a silver and a bronze ornament (Keswani 1989b:77, Table 1). Tombs which exhibit the greatest period of use in LCIIC display the greatest variety and range of 'wealth' objects, including gold, silver and bronze jewellry and vessels (and bronze weapons and armour), Mycenaean chariot kraters, ivory objects, glass and faience, cylinder seals and weights. Only three of the total number (twenty tombs) extend in use through to LCIIIA. Even within tombs considered particularly wealthy there is great variability in amounts and types of items present, probably reflecting differences in status between the elites themselves (Keswani 1989b:69) or related to numbers of interments. Tombs dating almost exclusively from the end of LCIIC through to LCIIIA–B display less gold, which Keswani connects to a possible decrease in amounts of gold in circulation with a contemporary fall-off in Egyptian production (1989b:66). These tombs also exhibit less grave goods generally (due partially to the lower numbers of burials in each tomb) with exotics such as glass and faience becoming rare but an increase in the numbers of ivory objects, stone mortars and pestles and bronze vessels, tripods and stands and weapons (Keswani 1989b:67). It appears, therefore, that early LCI tombs display less wealth and tombs in use for longer time periods (especially those in use during LCIIC) display greater amounts of wealth.

Summary of Area III and Area I tombs

I will now discuss the tombs found in Dikaios' excavation areas in order to examine more closely the sequences of construction, closure or continuing use of tombs in relation to occupation of the Areas III and I buildings. Table 4.1 shows the chronological distribution of the local ceramics

contained in the tombs of the occupation levels relevant to the present thesis, including the ceramics associated with intramural infant burials in Area I. Although not representative of the entire mortuary sequence at Enkomi, the tomb ceramics provide a sample of the ceramic repertoire considered appropriate for tomb furniture by the inhabitants of the site. It cannot be surmised how the occupants of the tombs may be related to the occupants of the buildings, as open spaces between the buildings may have been used as burial grounds by the residents of other nearby buildings. The positioning of the tombs differs to those at *Toumba tou Skourou*, where the six tombs excavated were clustered tightly together (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990), and at Enkomi the tombs are dispersed throughout the areas. Location of the tombs in relation to the architecture is shown in Appendix 3 (Figures A3.1–9). In the following section, I will expand more fully on the tombs dated to Level A (MCIII) by Dikaios as these are of importance for establishing the date of initial occupation at the site.

A total of seventeen tombs were excavated in proximity to the Areas III and I buildings and two intramural infant burials were contained in Room 135 of the Area I, Level I building. Two tombs (Tomb 17 in Area III and Tomb 15 in Area I) predate construction and both were apparently emptied (or never used in the case of Tomb 15) before being covered by the buildings. However, none of the three tombs attributed by Dikaios to Level A (Tombs 3, 15 and 17) can be dated to MCIII. Tomb 17 was found to be almost completely empty, aside from two PWHM juglets of 'Middle Cypriot type' (Dikaios 1969–71:499). These vessels are not illustrated in the publication and could not be located in the CM or LM stores but Dikaios gives a reference to juglets of a similar type (SCEIV:IB: Fig. XXXIX.4) and two identical juglets (Inv. 2276 and 2277 on Plate A1.7) were found inside a fragmentary Canaanite jar associated with an infant burial in a stratified Level IB main deposit in Room 135 of Area I (see Table A3.). Even considering the possibility that the latter two vessels are heirlooms and are indeed of MC type, this seems unlikely as they are known from other LC contexts and correspond to Åström's Type IX.A.I.a (SCEIV:IC:228). Similar juglets are known from LC deposits at Kalopsidha and Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukounninas* (Åström 1966; Dothan and Ben Tor 1983). Tomb 15 contained no finds (Dikaios 1969–71:400) and cannot contribute to the debate concerning the date of earliest occupation at the site. One of the contentions of my study is that the Area III building was constructed later than the Area I building (discussed in Part 3) and it is highly probable that Tomb 17 was constructed in LCIA. Tomb 3 is not stratigraphically associated with the Area I building and the finds (including one BichWM and two WP VI vessels) suggest a LCIA date. Tomb 3 does not appear to have been reused any later than LCIA (Dikaios 1969–71:348), and, as the roof of the chamber had collapsed, it is possible that its presence remained undetected by the later occupants of the area.

The majority of tombs were constructed in Level IA. Of these, three tombs (Tombs 16, 21 and 22) lay in close proximity to the Area III building. All were constructed in Level IA, disused at

deliberately emptied before being overbuilt and Tomb 22 was resealed by the Level IIA inhabitants upon accidental breaching (Dikaios 1969–71:401–18). As Tomb 22 lay beneath debris associated with the collapse of the Level IB building, its presence may have remained undetected until Level IIA construction commenced. The original richness of these tombs cannot be assessed as all were disturbed. In Area I, nine tombs (if we include Tomb 3 discussed above) were constructed in Level IA. Tombs 17 and 20 were in use only in Level IA and Tombs 5 and 13 were used during Levels IA and IB (Dikaios 1969–71:351, 354, 370). Tomb 14 (which cannot be dated more closely than broadly to Level I) is the only tomb in which may illustrate deliberate emptying before later rebuilding in this area (Dikaios 1969–71:400). Tombs 2, 10 (and the Level IIB extension, Tomb 1), 11 (and its Level IIA extension, Tomb 7) and 12 continued to be used during Level IIB. Three new tombs (6, 18 and 19) were constructed in Area I during Level IIA and all went out of use at the end of this period (Dikaios 1969–71:353, 407–14).

All the Area I tombs were disused at the end of Level IIB and built over by construction of the Level IIIA ashlar building. Dikaios interpreted this as a site-wide destruction (by Mycenaean invaders) at the end of LCIIC (1969–71). However, as later research has led to a redating of the Ashlar Building to LCIIC (*cf.* Ionas 1984; Negbi 1986), this upheaval should be associated with an earlier phase of LCIIC. Keswani's study has shown that tombs in other areas of the site did continue to be used during LCIIC/IIIA (1989b:78–9, Tables 2 and 3). It is not possible to establish whether tombs located in other parts of the site were abandoned during the pre- or post-ashlar phase of occupation as no information on stratigraphic associations is published and it is only the grave goods which have been used to date these tombs. The only tombs associated with Level IIIA in Dikaios' excavation areas are child and infant burials, located within the confines of the buildings. During Levels IIIB and IIIC further shaft and pit graves are also located within the buildings. The lack of Area III tomb constructions postdating Level I may be partially explained by the limits of the trench. By Level IIB, the entire excavation area was almost filled by the building. It should also be noted that excavation was not carried out down to bedrock in all areas of the trench and Dikaios notes that several tombs excavated by the British Museum were visible to the southeast of the building, which he associates with Levels IIA and IIB occupation (1969–71:511). It is apparent that many of the tombs in Area I were located at considerable distance from the building during Levels I and IIA (see Figures A3). By Level IIB, however the building extends to the limits of the trench, precluding the discovery of more external tombs.

Only four of seventeen tombs (Tombs 3, 10, 19 and 20) retain their full complement of tomb furniture (whether through deliberate emptying or looting in antiquity or more recently) and therefore it is difficult to speculate on the original wealth of the tombs. Of those that were intact, none may be considered particularly wealthy. The largest tomb, Tomb 10, had no grave goods other than ceramics for the Level I–IIA levels and very few imported ceramics are attested before Level

than ceramics for the Level I–IIA levels and very few imported ceramics are attested before Level IIA (although the uppermost levels were partially disturbed by the Level IIIA occupants it is included as intact as the lower levels were not disturbed) (Dikaios 1969–71:357–62). An Astarte-type figurine, a loomweight and a LH IIIA:1 cup came from Tomb 19 in Level IIA but no metal or other imports were included (Dikaios 1969–71:409–14). Three Syro-Palestinian juglets all come from Level IA in Area I and Mycenaean vessels all date to LCIIA–B (Dikaios 1969–71:409–14). A single Canaanite jar was found in emptied Tomb 21 dating to Level I (Dikaios 1969–71:415–6). As the ceramics (see Table 4.1) provide only a sample of the total tomb furniture no firm conclusions can be drawn but a few comments may be relevant. PWWM and Monochrome are amongst the most popular ceramics deposited and RonR/B is rare. Only single instances of WS I and BR I are attested during Level IA but the wares become more common through time, similar to the situation evidenced in the settlement deposits. The tombs which may be dated to LCIIA–B do not contain any PWHM, WPHM or R/BSHM. The two wares which appear to be the most frequently deposited are PWWM and Monochrome Wares. This suggests that ceramic wares deposited in tombs may be considered to broadly conform to their chronological appearance in settlement assemblages, but there is considerable variability in the types of vessels considered appropriate for mortuary and settlement usage (discussed further in Chapters 15 and 18).

Ware	Area III				Area I				
	IA	IB	IA–B	IIA	IA	IB	IA–B	IIA	Totals
R/BSHM			2		3	5	3		13
R/BSWM					1			6	7
R/BSHMRes					1		1+		2+
PWHM	2				4	3	5		14
PWWM			6		3	7	10	45	71
BichWM					1				1
WPHM					7	4	3		14
WPWM I					2				2
WPWM II			2			3	3	2	10
Monochrome			2		4	20	15+	32	73+
RonR/B								1	1
WS I			3+		1	2	8+	4	18+
WS I–II						1			1
WS II						2	1	7	10
BR I			2+		1	2	2+	7	14+
BR I–II						1			1
BR II						3		13	16
BLWM					1	1		7	9
WSh.						1		9	10
Canaanite jars			1			1			2
Syro-Palestinian WM					3				3
LH								13	13

Aside from attributing the destruction of Level IIB and the building of Level IIIA to external invaders, Dikaios interprets the disuse of certain tombs and the continuing use of others as deliberate choices exercised by the inhabitants of the site in connection with constraints imposed by town planning and changes in mortuary practices related to appropriate location of tombs (*cf.* 1969–71:511). However, it is difficult not to relate the disuse of tombs and cutting of new ones to the apparent instability of occupation at the site, especially given Keswani's thesis of an increase in the desirability of establishing authority through lineage (1989a). Although disuse of tombs may represent the communal decision of inhabitants to relocate tombs prior to building expansion (possibly evinced in the emptying of LCI tombs in Area III), it may also relate to the actions of competing factions of elites within the site for control. Keswani believes that the emptying of the tombs may reflect mortuary ritual and subsequent redeposition of remains (1989a:348). It would appear that, at least during LCI, some form of secondary mortuary ritual was practiced but it is not possible to relate this to the chronological framework of the construction episodes. Abandonment of tombs and the cutting of new ones may be connected to the displacement of established groups or the arrival of new occupants with no association with existing tombs. Support for a model of continuing instability may be found in the widespread dispersal and constructional variability of the wealthiest tombs throughout the site in the different periods (Keswani 1989a:601–2) and more widespread upheavals are indicated by the presence of the forts. Longer-lived tombs may represent more successful groups, also evidenced in the greater accumulation of wealth in these tombs.

The deliberate building over of earlier tombs at Maroni at the beginning of LCIIC has been interpreted as reflecting the emergence of a central ruling authority in the area, associated with the construction of monumental ashlar buildings and specialised architectural complexes (Manning 1998). Elite tombs at Maroni-*Vournes* and *Tsaroukkas* that were in use up until LCIIB or early LCIIC were built over or destroyed in LCIIC. This may reflect a change from multiple groups of elites competing for dominance to the establishment of preeminence by either a single group or individual (Manning 1998:48), who asserted authority by the deliberate and symbolic building over of the defeated lineage groups. A similar situation also occurred at Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* with some tombs overbuilt whilst others were retained and incorporated into the street plan (Manning 1998:47).

The programme of building activity seen at Enkomi and Maroni during LCIIA–B and early LCIIC may reflect an intensification of competition, leading to conflict, with a single group finally gaining control. The lack of tombs of LCIIC date evidenced at Maroni may signify the subsuming of authority, with losing factions' mortuary practices now relegated to other locations. Continuity of lineage of occupants at Enkomi is poorly represented in Area III as we lack complete information on surrounding tombs but it may be possible to suggest that the builders of the Level IIA building did not have kinship or other ties with the occupants of the tombs associated with the Level I building.

Continuity is better attested in Area I, with four tombs (Tombs 2, 10, 11 and 12) continuing to be used from Level IA through to the end of Level IIB, perhaps suggesting that the early occupants were more successful at retaining control of this area. These tombs all lie close to the extremities of the Level IIB building, suggesting deliberate curtailing of the extent of the building to allow access to the tombs. However, it is likely that these tombs are not related to the occupants of the Level I building, given the earlier abandonment of the building and disuse of Tombs 5, 13 and 14 and the subsequent construction and abandonment of the Level IIA building and associated Tombs 6, 18 and 19. It may be possible to see a picture in Area I similar to that of Area III, where the builders of the Level IIA building retained no ties with the occupation of the Level I building. That locations of tombs may not have been known by occupants of the site (therefore inferring different people to the tomb builders) is attested by the building of a wall and its subsequent collapse over Tomb 19 in Area I during Level IIB and the breaching of the chamber of Tomb 22 in Area III during Level IIA. The complete discontinuity of tomb use between Level IIB and IIIA in Area I may suggest that a new faction gained control at this time. The above remains speculative as we cannot know the importance placed upon continuity of tomb use by the Bronze Age Cypriots. The looting of two of the tombs (Tomb 10 and 18) by the LCIIIA occupants of the site does suggest that, at least during this phase, no ties existed with the builders of the tombs.

Manning (1998) emphasises differences between the mortuary evidence at Maroni and Enkomi (and also at Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke) where the mortuary record displays continuity pre- and post-LCIIC. However, the same phenomenon noted by Manning at Maroni may also be occurring at Enkomi on a different scale. Some of the Enkomi tombs (excavated by the French, Swedish and British missions) continue to be used from LCIA through to LCIIC or LCIIIA (Keswani 1989b:56) but significant grouping occurs within Keswani's termination points for many of the tombs. This may be partially masked by the exclusion by Keswani of 'poorer' tomb groups and by the complex nature of occupation during LCIIC pre- and post-ashlar construction but may also be seen in the four groupings (described above) utilised in her study. Therefore, it is possible that, at Enkomi, competition between elite groups at the site may have resulted in several power struggles, eliminating certain of the groups from the equation, but still retaining a number of the more powerful contenders, not reduced to a single dominant faction. These may have been localised and not reflected site-wide but may be seen in the discontinuities in the mortuary record at the end of LCIB, LCIIB/early LCIIC and later LCIIC. The mortuary and settlement evidence will be integrated in Part 4.

A comprehensive assessment of temples and cult places for the LC has been undertaken by Webb (1999) and the following summary is based upon her work. The majority of cult places and temples known date to the LCIIC–LCIIIA period, with the exception of the LCIIA–IIC sites at Athienou and Myrtou-*Pigadhes*, the LCIIA deposit at Ayios Iakovos-*Dhima* and possibly the LCI–IIA deposit at Kalopsidha-*Koufos* (all discussed in Chapter 8). The remainder are associated with monumental ashlar masonry and fortified centres during LCIIC–IIIA and include both dedicated cult buildings and shrines within buildings of an apparently secular nature, including the sanctuaries of the Ingot and Horned Gods at Enkomi (Webb 1999:288, 296). Common features in architecture (ashlar masonry, horns of consecration and stepped pillars) are found in urban cult centres along with a shared complex of artefacts (including votives and incised ox scapulae), suggesting similarities in practice. Differences are also apparent in the repertoire of associated finds and an increase in elaboration through time and this may reflect the worship of different deities and a progression to tighter control of religious practice by elites (Webb 1999:296).

Webb (1999) argues for an island-wide state model centred on Enkomi from the early LC based upon her extensive study of cultic remains. She suggests that the widespread use of BR bull rhyta (exclusively in mortuary contexts) and terracotta female figurines (found in both domestic and mortuary contexts) from LCIIA onwards reflects a complex of shared ritual symbols and believes the evidence for cult supports the island-wide polity model centred on Enkomi. Despite Webb's assertion that Bull rhyta are attested more frequently and earlier at Enkomi than at other sites, this does not seem to be the case. Only 32% of known examples with findspots recorded (n = 169) come from the Mesaoria with comparable amounts from the south coast (30.3%) and Kyrenia regions (27.9%) (Nys 2001:96). Given that both the Bull rhyta and terracotta figurines are not attested before LCIIA, and that they are manufactured from fabrics (BR and variants) not local to eastern Cyprus, it would appear unlikely that they originated there and may be seen as an LCIIA innovation, which, I will argue in Part 4, is indicative of the rapid move towards greater island-wide identity at this time. To state that 'the dissemination of ideological and behavioural constructs associated with these objects must have occurred in the C16th or early C15th' (Webb 1999:297) applies evidence retrospectively, which I have criticised in Chapter 2. Their rapid dissemination may be seen as providing support for the PPI model, also discussed in Chapter 2, in the rapid adoption of a complex of symbolic paraphenalia (Renfrew 1986:8).

The development of the LC copper industry is viewed by Knapp (1986; 1988; 1996) from the outset as a product of increasing control by elites, culminating in the ideological co-option of metallurgy by LCIIC in order to legitimise elite political control. The manufacture of bronze figures representing deities standing on oxhide ingots provide clear evidence of significance in cult practice,

as do associations of cult with metal working facilities and the representations of ingots on locally manufactured seals (Webb 1999:298–9) but other lines of evidence, such as the representations of ingot bearers on LH IIIA kraters, are disputed (Webb 1999:300) and the only miniature ingot found in association with cult practices occurs at Alassa (Hadjisavvas 1996). Webb (1999:300) suggests that the inclusion of metal objects and scrap in cult practice should be viewed as votive in nature, associated with the intrinsic value of the object rather than as a proscribed religious practice. Again, all definitive evidence of cult and metallurgical association comes from LCIIC at the earliest. Additionally, diversity in the apparent focus of religious activity, such as the focus on metals at Enkomi and maritime trade at Kition, may indicate differences in practice due to regional observances and deity-specific practices (Webb 1999:300).

SCRIPT AND SEAL USE

Examples of the as yet undeciphered Cypro-Minoan script are widespread throughout LCIIC–IIIA sites, usually in the form of single symbols only. Very few tablets are known, with examples from Enkomi, Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* and Ugarit. The earliest example is the fragmentary tablet (Inv. 1885) from a mid Level IB fill deposit in Room 103 in the Area III building (Dikaios 1969–71:22–23). This will be further discussed in Part 4. The extent of literacy during the LC is unknown but Iacovou suggests its use may have been widespread due to the frequency and wide distribution of isolated examples and that it appears to have lasted beyond the end of LCIIC 'because it was neither the exclusive tool of a palace economy, nor the prerogative of official scribes alone' (1999:151). Cypro-Minoan fell out of use at the end of LCIIIA or IIIB at the latest. As outlined in Chapter 2, the introduction of writing does not necessarily equate with state formation. The ultimate significance of the script to Cypriot social organisation must await translation, which requires further examples to be found. In addition, Hirschfield's (2002) study of pot marks on ceramics from Enkomi found that very few could be correlated with Cypro-Minoan signs. They were deposited in all areas of the site in both mortuary and settlement contexts. The majority of marks are made post-firing (with the exception of those on RLWM) and are most numerous during LCIIC–IIIA (2002:97). Hirschfield suggests that the marks were made by individuals in processes of exchange or circulation of the vessels (2002:98). The only example of a pot mark (not a Cypro-Minon symbol) from an Enkomi deposit during Level IA (Hirschfield 2002:65, Figure 6.5) was published by Dikaios as originating in Rooom 113 (Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 153/19 [Inv. 1884]) but actually originates in an area of Room 111 which was extensively disturbed by Level IIA construction (see Appendix 3 for discussion of problems with Rooms 111 and 113). The use of symbols unrelated to Cypro-Minoan, possibly as form of recording transactions or goods, does not suggest centrally imposed control over distribution or that Cypro-Minoan was employed as an administrative tool.

The seals found in Cyprus have been extensively studied (*cf.* Porada 1971; Webb 1992; Smith 1994). Recently, a study by Webb (2002) has linked seals and seal use with the staple and wealth finance model. Specifically, that seal production and distribution on Late Bronze Age Cyprus operated within a wealth finance system and served to legitimate the authority of elite control. Although rare examples of Syro-Babylonian cylinder seals appear in burials on Cyprus from the 17th century at Lapithos, Near Eastern cylinder seals first appear in the Cypriot mortuary assemblages in LCI and by the late 16th or early 15th centuries BC local manufacture appears to have begun, the beginning of which is characterised by partial reworking of imported seals (Webb 2002:114). Contextualised finds indicate that the earliest imports appear primarily at eastern sites (Nicosia-*Ayia Paraskevi*, Enkomi, Dromolaxia-*Trypes* and Ayios Iakovos) and there is one example from a northwestern site at Ayia Irini-*Palaeokastro*, but the earliest locally carved seals occur in LCIB burials at northwestern sites (*Toumba tou Skourou*, *Stephania* and Ayia Irini). From the late 15th or early 14th centuries there is evidence of local seals deposited at many other sites (Webb 2002:114–115, Tables 1–2) and seal use appears to be widespread from the 14th century (Webb 2002:117).

Of around 1000 known seals, less than 400 have a recorded find spot (Webb 2002:114) and the majority have a final deposition date of LCIII, as cylinder seal use ended with the close of the LC period. Despite the limitations of the data, Webb has collated known find spots of both imported and local cylinder seals and by far the greatest numbers come from Enkomi (over 60% of imported examples and over half of all locally produced cylinder seals – more than 238 in total). Despite biases in amount of excavation at Enkomi, Webb (2002:117) believes 'these figures leave no doubt that Enkomi played a major role in the early development of indigenous glyptic and in seal production throughout the LC period'. However, the early examples from northwest sites may indicate parallel developments in this region and I would argue, indicate the existence of multiple centres, rather than evidence for any control by Enkomi. The only seal found in a LC settlement context prior to LCIIC is a poorly shaped, unfinished example of grey and light green steatite found at Enkomi. It was found in the debris layer above Room 119 of the Level IB building and below Room 113 of the Level IIB building and therefore dated to Level IB (Porada 1971:799–800). Problems with this deposit are outlined in Chapter 12 and the seal may very well have been deposited during the time of the construction of the Level IIB building (LCIIC) or any time before this. The seal is not included in Dikaios' catalogue.

Apart from large impressions on the shoulders of pithoi from LCIIC contexts (probably made with wooden seals) (Webb and Frankel 1994), there is only one actual sealing preserved, from a LCIIC context at Enkomi. Therefore, establishing sphragistic use for seals on Cyprus has been considered problematic. However, Webb believes that seal types may be correlated with function. The three main categories of Cypriot cylinder seals – Elaborate Style, Derivative Style and Common

Style – are characterised by different qualities of raw material, engraving techniques and motifs which appear not to be affected by chronological or spatial variables (Webb 2002:118–126). All seal types appear to have restricted distribution. Elaborate Style seals possibly show the most evidence for close state-controlled specialist attachment exhibited in the rarity of the raw materials employed, use of specialised tools, individualised and complex iconography (often divine in nature) and evidence for literacy (Webb 2002:134). Both Derivative and Common Style seals use locally available raw materials, recurring motifs and less skilled engraving techniques. Derivative Style use heroic or semidivine imagery whereas Common Style seals often depict human authority figures or schematic designs – frequently representations of copper ingots (Webb 2002:135–9). Based upon these differences, the seal types may have served as organisational or control devices for different sectors of the elite hierarchy and served a variety of functions. Webb believes that the coherent style and content of Cypriot glyptic 'assume a structured, centralised belief system and 'manipulated ideology of authority, worked out through objects which were both operative tools and prestige goods symbolic of affiliation and status' (1999:307). However, it is again problematic to ascertain what the function of seals may have been during LCI, due to the limited evidence available, and I would again caution against applying retrospective evidence to the earlier periods.

The above discussion of cult, script and seal use illustrates the lack of evidence we have for the LCI period. Cypro-Minoan may or may not have been in use in LCIA, and we do not know to what purpose it was put, even for the LCIIC period. Local seal production does not commence until LCIB, and then primarily at *Toumba tou Skourou*. No evidence for the association of metallurgy and cult is attested prior to LCIIC, and island-wide similarities in cult practices are not manifested prior to LCIIA. The presence on Cyprus of aspects of highly complex societies during LCI, such as writing and sphragistic devices, are all difficult to contextualise within a framework of their useage by the Cypriot population. Taken together, the evidence from mortuary practices, cult, seals and script does not coalesce prior to LCIIA at the earliest and I believe that this signals a series of developments, concomitant with an accelerated phase of organisational development, not attested in LCI. Despite problems associated with the difficulties in Renfrew's PPI model (1986) of establishing how the polities came into existence during LCI (discussed in Chapter 2), by LCIIA they are established and the widespread adoption during this time of a range of behaviours outlined in the preceding chapters, would appear to suggest their increased interaction. Their is no justification for seeking to project back into the LCI period for the forerunners of the developments in Cypriot ideology and material culture, which may be seen as 'a conceptual and ideological framework exclusive to the island' (Webb 1999:308).

CHAPTER 5
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WHEELMADE POTTERY IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGES

The occurrence of wheel made pottery in archaeological assemblages is often held to signal an aspect of the 'social complexity package', appearing alongside other features such as economic specialisation, political administration and social stratification (*cf.* Stoddart 1998:928; Wattenmaker 1998:129), with the associated implications of full-time craft specialisation and mass production of highly stratified societies. The time-saving aspect of use of the fast potters' wheel is often cited as leading to simplification and standardisation of forms. An increasing awareness of the complexities of pottery technology and the range of choices available to the potter, which have become apparent through both archaeological and ethnoarchaeological studies, has led to the recognition that links between the use of the fast potters' wheel and social organisation are not as simple as has been assumed. Within a Cypriot context, the introduction of wheelmade pottery is an apparently unique situation, with handmade and wheelmade forms of the same wares occurring alongside each other from the very beginning of LCI through to LCIIC, when a new complex of both decorated and plain wares begins to replace the handmade forms (discussed in Part 2). In addition, the Cypriot ceramics most extensively exported are of solely handmade types (the WS, BR, Monochrome and WSh. wares discussed in Chapter 3). My aims in investigating the introduction of the fast potters' wheel are to assess how and why the introduction of wheelmade ceramics occurred at this point in time, the ramifications this may have for the organisation of production during the LC, and to attempt to tie in the data with the degree of social complexity evidenced during the early LC. As stated in the introduction, the Enkomi material provides an ideal body of data for this study as not only is it a substantial, well stratified ceramic sequence in order to observe changes through time but it also may hope to shed light on the extent of Enkomi's involvement in the dissemination of new technology in relation to the degree of possible control exercised by the site.

The ability to manufacture pottery on the fast wheel is shown to be a series of complex, interlinked technological and cultural choices (rarely explicitly addressed in archaeological discourse) and, therefore, it is necessary to have some basic definitions in place before moving on to an assessment of the social implications. The range of anthropological and ethnoarchaeological literature pertaining to pottery production is vast (much of it pertaining to the New World where the fast potters wheel was not in use) and, whilst it is recognised that use of ethnographic parallels cannot answer specific archaeological questions (Kramer 1985; Wylie 1985), the occasional use of pertinent examples serves to highlight the variability in human responses to the manufacture of goods. Archaeological studies of pottery explicitly directed towards processes of technological change are relatively recent and still rare and greater use has been made of these, where available.

The fast potters' wheel is said to have developed in Mesopotamia in the late fourth millenium BCE and was in common use in this region from about 2250 BCE (Rice 1987:134). Adoption of the technology in other regions was gradual. Whilst its use was widespread in Syria from EBII it is not common in the southern Levant until the beginning of the MBII period (*c.*2000 BCE) (Homés Fredericq & Franken 1986:116; Ilan 1995:297; Falconer 1995:317–9). On Crete, turntables are found in EM II but it is not until MMIB (*c.*1950 BCE) that the fast wheel appears to have been utilised (Knappett 1999:105–6). The picture in Egypt is complex. Although the turntable is attested on tomb paintings in Egypt from the 5th Dynasty (Powell 1995), it is unclear exactly when the use of fast wheel techniques developed. A combination of handbuilding and turntable finishing techniques seems to have been practised throughout the Middle Kingdom and it is not until the SIP (*c.* 1800 BCE) that wheelmade pots are in the majority, possibly influenced by Syro-Palestinian manufacturing techiques (Arnold and Bourriau 1993:51, 61). On Cyprus, I will argue in Chapter 8, it is not attested before the beginning of LCI (*c.*1650 BCE).

The fast potters' wheel probably evolved from slow, rotational, pivoted platforms – turntables or tournettes – used by the potter to support and turn the vessel during construction (Foster 1959:100, 115). Although the potter may stand and move around the vessel whilst working, it is usual for items such as woven mats, broken pot bases or clay or wooden discs to be employed to allow the potter to remain seated whilst rotating the pot to work all faces (Foster 1959:103; Rice 1987:133). Items such as these were most likely the forerunners of the pivoted turntable. Although in some cases the turntable may function as a true wheel (see discussion below), it generally lacks the size, weight and capacity to sustain momentum necessary to rotate with sufficient speed to manufacture wheel thrown pottery. The true potters' wheel must be able to sustain rotation at speeds high enough to generate centrifugal force and be constructed in such a way so as to avoid oscillation when rotating (Rice 1987:134).

There are two major types of fast potters' wheel: the stick wheel (or simple wheel) and the kick wheel (or double wheel). The stick wheel comprises a large wheel head mounted onto a base, sometimes with a short shaft or axle. It is mounted either with the pivot protruding downwards into a fixed socket or the underside of the wheel may be socketed and mounted onto a fixed pivot. The wheel is likely to oscillate unless the socket is of considerable depth or the wheel head steadied by a crossbar (Foster 1959:105–6). The potter is seated at ground level alongside the wheel and the wheel is set in motion (generally by an assistant) by inserting a stick into a hole in the outer perimeter of the wheel and turning it approximately 40 times, generating sufficient momentum for the wheel to spin for up to five minutes. It may also be turned by hand (Rice 1987:134). The kick wheel has a smaller disc at the upper end, a long axle with a large flywheel at the base and is bearing mounted

above the basal pivot/socket to prevent oscillation. The potter sits at the level of the upper wheel and kicks into motion the large, heavy lower wheel to create momentum. It has the advantage that the potter need not be interrupted to set the wheel in motion (Rice 1987:135). The kick wheel was probably not yet in use during the Late Bronze Age (Foster 1959:105).

There is a general consensus in the literature that the use of the fast potters' wheel is dependent upon not only the possession of the machinery but upon an understanding of the principles of operation in order to fully exploit the technology. 'The essence of the invention of the potters' wheel, and its cultural consequences, is not elaboration of a material form, but the idea, the recognition of the possibilities of exploiting this centrifugal action' (Foster 1959:99). Courty and Roux (1995:22) further elucidate the principles of operation and describe the effect generated by the wheel as deriving from 'rotational kinetic energy' (RKE), as centrifugal force alone is not able to effect the ascent of the clay particles. They define this as the ability of the velocity of the wheel to generate 'a moment of inertia sufficient for the rotational motion to resist friction of the finger/hand pressure necessary for centring, hollowing and thinning a mass of clay'. Often in cultures where the technology exists for the simple wheel, its capacity is not exploited and it is used only as a slow turntable (Rice 1987:135).

There are two main methods of wheel throwing pottery. A pot may be thrown by centring a ball of clay on the wheel (sufficient for one vessel), then forming and carefully removing the vessel once it is dry and firm enough to be moved without distorting the shape. Alternatively, the vessel may be formed on a porous disc placed upon the wheelhead to facilitate removal and to allow the potter to keep throwing whilst one vessel becomes firm. The second method is 'throwing from the hump' or from a cone of clay. This involves placing a large lump of clay on the wheelhead, centring and shaping the amount required to form one vessel, then cutting the finished pot loose with string. The process is repeated until all the clay on the wheelhead is used (Rye 1981:75). It is necessary to achieve speeds of 50–150rpm for the successful throwing of pottery. The speed required is inversely proportional to the diameter of the item being thrown, with narrower diameters requiring more rotations per minute and certain procedures, such as collaring (forming the neck of a vessel), carried out at higher speeds (Rye 1981:74).

Recent studies (Courty and Roux 1995; Roux and Courty 1998) have concluded that *wheel-throwing* was not in use in the 3rd Millenium BCE and was not developed until the 1st millennium BCE in northwest India. Experimental studies and examination of archaeological ceramics from 4th–3rd Millennnia Asia showed that the vessels were manufactured by *wheel-fashioning* (1998:784). Wheel-fashioning is a combination of coil building techniques used to create a rough form of the vessel and the use of RKE to effect the final vessel form and finishing and leaves similar traces on vessels to that of throwing. This process still requires the development of a new set

of specific motor skills vastly different from those employed in handbuilding techniques and difficult to acquire but there is no associated increase in speed of production (Courty and Roux 1995:48; Roux and Courty 1998:748). Wheel-throwing utilises RKE both to form the vessel as well as to carry out shaping and it is *only* this technique which represents a significant time gain in manufacture (1998:748). This research has dramatic implications for our understanding of the relationship between adoption of the wheel and the inferred speed gains associated with mass production, and it would appear that factors other than significant increases in quantity should be sought to explain the adoption of the technology. However, as evaluation of archaeological material has only been undertaken on localised 4th–3rd millennia BCE ceramics at this stage, further research is required before it is possible to completely understand the processes occurring during the 2nd millenium. The defining principle of the use of RKE is still attested in wheel-fashioning and it remains that the introduction of this technique represents a significant technological change in the areas where it was adopted and would seem still to be associated with the emergence of greater social complexity (Roux and Courty 1998:761). Further resolution of this problem is required and it may be that it is incorrect to refer to the 'throwing' of vessels during the 2nd millennium, although use of the term is prevalent in the literature. However, whilst it remains that larger vessels, such as storage jars, were constructed using coiling techniques during the 2nd millennium BCE, the majority of experts accept the throwing of small vessels, such as juglets and bowls.

Although the introduction of the fast potters' wheel is often assigned an evolutionary role in the progression of ceramic manufacturing techniques (noted with references in Roux and Courty 1998:748), it is apparent that a given society will often incorporate a range of building techniques for different types of vessels. This is illustrated by the continuing manufacture of extremely large vessels through coil building techniques (McGovern 2000) and the use of handbuilding techniques for cooking pots in many societies (*cf.* Wattenmaker 1988). Whilst insufficent attention has been given to this issue, it would appear from the archaeological literature that within a given society a single class of vessel will be manufactured using a uniform manufacturing technique. This has important implications for the study of the Cypriot material, as will become apparent during the discussion of the LC ceramic assemblage in Chapter 8. A range of archaeological examples also show a return to handbuilding techniques at various times. This is attested in a gradual decline of wheel manufacture during the LB in parts of Syria-Palestine (Franken 1969; McGovern 1986; Magrill and Middleton 2001) and the appearance of handmade wares in Late Bronze Age Greece (Pilides 1994) and Late Roman Cyprus (Rautman1998). The move from wheelmade to handmade pottery is usually seen as an adaptation to economic decentralisation in times of stress (Rautman 1998:96).

Before addressing the identification of wheel thrown pottery in the archaeological record, it is necessary to identify some essential attributes that the clay must possess in order to be used for the manufacture of pottery on the fast potters' wheel. At the most basic level, clay is 'a naturally occurring, fine-grained sediment or erosion product, which becomes sticky or plastic when wet and shrinks when it dries' (Rye 1981:16). The essential feature is plasticity: the property allowing clay to be manipulated into and retain a new form (Hamer 1997:253). The workability of a given clay is dependent upon the mineral composition of the clay (clays with finer particles have higher plasticity) and the amount and type of non-plastic inclusions, which may be naturally occurring or added by the potter (Rye 1981:30–1). Workabilility is the term referring to the clay's ability to be used for the forming of vessels and is a combination of strength, plasticity and thixotropy (the ability of a wet clay to maintain a given shape) (Hamer 1997:362). Rice (1987:61) defines the two essential characteristics of clay for successful potting as 'yield point' (the point at which compressive stresses start to change the shape of the mass and the clay becomes soft and malleable) and 'extensibility' (the amount of deformation a clay can withstand beyond the yield point before it cracks). These two features are inversely proportional and a good clay will comprise a balance of the two attributes (Rice 1987:61). A clay may possess a wide working range (workable when relatively wet or relatively dry) or a narrow range (stiff until a certain amount of water is added and quick to slump when too much is added) (Rice 1987:61). Generally, for wheel throwing, a fairly high degree of plasticity is desired. If the naturally occurring clays do not have the required plasticity it may be achieved through the addition of plasticisers (tannic acid, vinegar, dung or leaving the clay to sour to promote the growth of bacteria). It is also possible to mix a non-plastic (but highly workable) clay with a plastic clay to increase plasticity. High plasticity is not always desirable as highly plastic clays tend to have less workability and crack during the drying process. Non-plastic additives (stone, organic material, shell or crushed pottery) may be introduced to compensate for this (Rye 1981:31).

Selection and preparation of clay for wheel throwing requires a far greater input of time and energy than that required for hand building as workability on the wheel is attained only under specific conditions. The steps involved in preparing raw clay for throwing are as follows: weathering and adding water (to increase plasticity); screening for overlarge grains; settling; dewatering; wedging; storage; and preparation for the wheel (compressing and kneading) (Hamer 1997:262). The clay must also possess certain properties for successful building, drying and firing:

1. The paste must have a higher moisture content than that used for hand building as the clay dries out quickly due to evaporation caused by rapid spinning (Foster 1959:105).
2. The grits should be fine or of organic material to avoid abrasion of the potters' hands (Rice 1987:128).

3. The clay used must be highly plastic but the degree of plasticity will vary with the final shape of the vessels to be thrown. If the clay is too plastic it is unsuitable for throwing as it may be too slippery for use and the addition of fine non-plastics may be necessary (Hamer 1997:264). Vessels with a wide circumference (such as large bowls) will require a highly plastic clay but for those with a narrow diameter (such as goblets) a less plastic clay will suffice.
4. Drying of the pots must take place in a fairly controlled environment (protected from strong draughts or sunlight) as a higher degree of plasticity means that it is important that the entire pot dries at the same rate to avoid warping and cracking (Franken 1969:93). The fine temper used in thrown pottery causes the moisture in to be retained within the clay and therefore the drying process is slower and shrinkage rate higher. Due to the addition of more water to the exterior of the vessel during the forming process and water accumulating at the base, these areas will dry more slowly than other parts of the vessels and the potential for cracking and warping is higher (Rice 1987:67).
5. Firing plastic clay is also more difficult than lean clay due to the higher water retention (Franken 1969:93). Post-firing strength of the vessel is achieved by adding non-plastic mineral inclusions (approximately 10% inclusions will increase vessel strength) (Rice 1987:104) and therefore wheel made pottery used for certain purposes (such as cooking pot ware) may require thicker walls than handmade to allow for greater numbers or larger inclusions within the fabric.

Recognising the special preparation of clay in archaeological material is complex and may not always be possible. The suitability of a raw clay for a specific purpose and therefore the amount of preparation undertaken by the ancient potter before working the clay is possibly unknowable. Changes in availability of traditionally used clay sources may also lead to the introduction of new techniques. The movement of potters or the depletion of known sources may also require that new methods of decoration or manufacture be employed (Franken 1971:235). However, the emphasis often placed on the limiting factors of clay types has been criticised by van der Leeuw (1993:239), who stresses that both archaeological and ethnographic data indicates that a potter will modify aspects of their technique to overcome changes in natural resources. Research on responses to modern Cypriot potters displaced by the events of 1974 (MacLaurin Hemsley 1991) has shown that the refugee potters were required to experiment with the mixing of clays to which they were unaccustomed and found difficulty manufacturing some of the shapes which they had previously made using their traditional clay sources (MacLaurin Hemsley 1991:218).

The majority of Cypriot clays contain the mineral montmorillonite, and are therefore highly plastic. The plate-like structure of this mineral leads to a build up of steam during the firing process and the inclusion of quantities of non-plastic material is required to ensure that the vessel remains intact throughout firing (MacLaurin Hemsley 1991:215). Very few known clay sources on Cyprus are suitable for using as dug from the ground and mixing of different clays and soils is required to achieve the best results (MacLaurin Hemsley 1991:218).

It is only by establishing unequivocal evidence of manufacturing techniques on the pots themselves that we can hope to ascertain the level of technology utilised. Very little evidence exists for Bronze Age potters' tools and it is likely that many of the accoutrements used in potting were expedient items (such as sticks, string, potsherds or pebbles), often manufactured from perishable materials not preserved in the archaeological record. Excavation of an LB potters' workshop at Lachish found items such as shells, bones and other improvised tools (Magrill and Middleton 1997:68). Where evidence for turntables or wheels exists, such as the clay discs with one convex and one flat face found in an Early Minoan pottery production workshop (Warren 1969), there is no reason to assume that the operators of these devices employed RKE. A pair of fitting stones – one pivoted, one socketed and exhibiting wear on the abutting faces – were used by Amiran and Shenhav (1984) to conduct experiments on the use of the potters' wheel in antiquity. Although unprovenanced, the stones are similar to others found at sites in the region and deemed likely to be Canaanite-Israalite (1984:107). Experimentation led the authors to conclude that a third part of the mechanism would have been required and that this was most likely a large, wooden board fitted over the uppermost stone (Amiran and Shenhav 1984:108). The authors reconstructed the device and were able to achieve sufficient momentum (60 rpm) for the throwing of small vessels only. Experimentation using reconstructed potters' wheels from Amarna Period Egypt also found problems with the throwing of vessel types other than small bowls (Powell 1995:332) and these devices may have functioned as turntables rather than fast wheels.

Foster states that the 'apparent failure fully to distinguish between the material form of the potters' wheel and the mechanical principle involved – the use of centrifugal force to "throw" a vessel – has led to unwarranted conclusions about and interpretations of some aspects of culture history' (1959:100). Where wheel-made pottery is identified in the archaeological record, the assumption is generally made that there is a sharp dichotomy between handmade and wheelmade and that no further explanation is necessary. The criteria by which archaeologists have identified the pottery as wheel made is rarely explicitly stated, and it is therefore not possible to assess the reliability of the identification. This is partially a reflection of the types of research questions generated by archaeologists, as generally ceramic studies focus on the organisation of production, typological sequences, compositional analyses, distribution patterns and change through time (for Cypriot examples, Frankel 1974; Keswani 1991; Maguire 1991). These research directions sprang out of a need to use pottery to establish relative chronologies prior to the invention of radiocarbon dating (van As 1984:134) and are still prevalent today. The trend within pottery analysis has been description rather than explanation but typological divisions based on attributes such as sherd colour may be irrelevant unless the reason for the occurrance of the colour is understood within a technological framework (van As 1984:135).

The first technological analysis (and still one of the most comprehensive) of a ceramic archaeological assemblage was undertaken by Franken and Kalbeek (Franken 1969, 1971, 1992). Franken carried out an analysis of the Early Iron Age pottery from Tell Deir 'Alla using typological divisions based on technological attributes and engaged Kalbeek, a professional potter, to assist with the analysis. Franken believes that it is necessary for the archaeologist to understand how the potter arrived at a certain vessel form, what choices were involved (such as clay selection and temperature of firing) in order to arrive at an objective typology (Franken 1969:69). Although the Iron Age vessels looked superficially wheel made, Franken and Kalsbeek established that the clay had been prepared in such a way that it could not have been used for wheel throwing, (although how exactly they arrived at this conclusion is not stated in the publication) and then examined thousands of sherds in order to find the few that bore traces of manufacturing techniques. Franken and Kalsbeek (1984) also carried this approach further in analysing the second millenium wheel made pottery – specifically the beakers and bowls – from the site of Tell ed-Der with the aim of reconstructing the manufacturing sequence. They wished to show a relationship between 'the nature of the raw materials used by the ed-Der potters and the shapes which they produced'. Further study of the beakers from the same site was conducted by van As and Jacobs (1987) who established that the shape of the bases could be correlated to the forming techniques used.

PROBLEMS WITH THE IDENTIFICATION OF WHEELMADE POTTERY

Reliable methods of identifying wheelmade pottery in archaeological assemblages are highly debated and criticism has been levelled at archaeologists for making assumptions about the nature of technological processes (*cf.* Franken 1971; Roux and Courty 1998; Courty and Roux 1995). Methods cited for the identification of wheelmade pottery in the literature tend to be simplistic (*cf.* Rice 1987) and the problem is further complicated by the presence of different forming techniques simultaneously used on the one vessel and the ambiguous traces that these forming techniques may leave. Courty & Roux (1995) have attempted to address this issue by seeking to identify macroscopic and microscopic evidence that may lead to the unequivocal identification of wheel-thrown pottery.

It is usually only possible to identify the method of production on small amounts of sherds and therefore assumptions about the rest of the assemblage must to be made (Franken 1971). It is often only the diagnostic pieces which are retained for detailed archaeological examination, usually on the basis of typological rather than technological criteria, and these sherds may not always preserve evidence of manufacturing technique. As there does not appear to be a single unequivocal method for identifying wheelmade pottery, a multivariate approach to identification of technology is required, with a combination of possible features (including surfaces, sections and fabric) examined

for evidence. By using a combination of criteria it may also be possible to eliminate other production techniques. A combination of the examination of surface features and microfabric analysis allowed Courty & Roux (1995) to establish that ceramics generally considered to be typical of wheelmade pottery from three early third to late second millennium sites in Syria, Eastern Iran and North West India had been constructed as coil-built roughouts which were then shaped on the wheel using low level RKE.

MACROSCOPIC IDENTIFICATION OF FORMING TECHNIQUES

Surface features

There are many steps involved in creating a pot and it is often only the last action carried out by the potter that remains visible: generally the smoothing of the surface. It is only when this action has been imperfectly executed that the archaeologist has the opportunity to ascertain the preceding steps in the vessel's manufacture (Franken 1969:70). Rice states that wheel-made pottery is usually able to be 'unambiguously detected' (1987:129) by the presence of rilling on exterior or interior surfaces (although she does note that this may be obliterated by later finishing techniques) but other manufacturing techniques may cause ridges which have a similar appearance to rilling, such as finishing on a turntable (Courty & Roux 1995:18). Sherds from closed vessels are more likely to retain evidence of forming techniques, as often the interior was left untouched, especially on pots with a narrow neck or rim diameter. Table 5.1 shows the sequence of construction of a wheel thrown pot and illustrates some of the surface features which may be visible in archaeological assemblages. Other features of wheelmade pottery which may be helpful in identification are: surface deposits of slurry from the excess water used with wheel throwing (visible as non-uniformly distributed bands of thick slip-like appearance), variation in wall thickness from base to top with horizontally uniform thickness, spiral fractures (especially near the base), and a tendency to laminar fracture (Rye 1981:75–80). If the base of a wheel thrown pot is too thin in relation to the walls star shattering (a main crack with subsidiary cracks at angles) may occur (Hamer 1997:81). S-shaped cracks on the base are of particular significance as they only occur on wheel thrown pottery. These are a result of unequal shrinkage caused by inadequate compression of the base during throwing. They demonstrate a flawed technique and are especially common on vessels thrown from the hump as it is very difficult to compress the bases when throwing in this manner (Hamer 1997:82). Courty and Roux (1995:17–18) present a comprehensive list of the criteria by which archaeologists have identified wheel thrown pottery and discuss the validity of these methods. They conclude that the characteristic 'shell pattern' or spiral on the flat bases of wheel formed pots may also occur on pots that have been only finished on the wheel (Courty & Roux 1995:18). The distinctive compression ridges on the interior of a vessel's neck caused by collaring may indicate only that the neck of a vessel was thrown and not the body. When a complete vessel is on a turntable the added weight of the clay may provide

enough impetus for the turntable to function as a true wheel and the narrow diameter of the neck may make it easier to 'throw the neck'. Certain types of fracture are often held to be indicative of wheel thrown pottery (cf. Rye 1981:75–80) but Courty and Roux (1995:18) also feel that the distinctiveness of wheelmade fracture has been greatly overestimated. They believe that it is not currently possible to identify a fracture type that appears exclusively on wheel thrown pottery. The factors influencing fracture include point of impact if broken and faults in the design of the pot. This does not appear to relate to cracks caused by stress during drying or firing as discussed above.

Vessel forms

Generally, vessels formed on the wheel will exhibit rounded lines rather than angularity of shape (although the shape may be later modified). They are seldom perfectly circular as exact centring of the clay is extremely difficult and further distortion of the shape often occurs during removal of the vessel from the wheelhead (Rye 1981:80). Rim shape is also held to be an indicator of mode of production but it is possible for the rim to be wheelmade when the pot has been handmade (Courty & Roux 1995:18). Due to the very wet clay required for throwing it is necessary to form vessels with a much thicker base and lower walls so the pot doesn't sag due to the weight of the upper walls. Excess clay from the base and lower walls is often scraped when the pot has become firm enough to handle, possibly obscuring evidence of manufacturing technique. This procedure is often carried out on a turntable or potters' wheel at slow rotational speeds (Foster 1959:105) which may cause grit drag marks similar to features of wheel thrown pottery. The profile of large, thin-walled, wheel formed vessels are more likely to be vertical than spherical as this means the lower walls are less likely to sag under the weight of the upper clay.

Fabric analysis

Some of the properties of the fabric useful for identifying its suitability for use on a fast potters' wheel may be visible to the naked eye or with a small hand lens, and therefore identifiable in the field. Franken and Kalsbeek were able to identify small undissolved clay grains which they feel may point to a naturally high degree of plasticity in the clay as plastic clays absorb water more slowly than lean clays (1984:81). It is necessary to add temper to prevent cracking during drying, especially in large, flat bases. If clay is strongly tempered it may lose too much plasticity and be unsuitable for the forming of wide, open vessels (Franken & Kalsbeek 1984:83). The addition of organic temper adds to the drying time but is suitable for wheel throwing as it causes little friction whilst moving through the fingers. If long organic material, such as chaff, is used then the particles may be aligned horizontally and should be visible in sherds (1984:82).

Wheel throwing is the only method of construction in which particle size is correlated to wall thickness and vessel size. In all types of pottery manufacture, the coarseness of the temper is dependent upon the final wall thicknesses of the vessel to be manufactured and larger inclusions are required in large vessels to prevent collapse during forming (Rye 1981:17, 27). Rye states that the

walls of a wheel thrown pot would normally have inclusions smaller than 1mm in size (1981:80) as larger inclusions may tear holes in the walls as the pot rotates at high speed.

Visible evidence for handbuilding techniques

Evidence for handbuilding methods such as coil, slab or paddle and anvil technique may be visible on a small number of sherds. Imperfect smoothing and joining of coils and slabs may be visible macroscopically in sherd sections and also by examination with xeroradiographic techniques. Paddle and anvil beating of the clay often leaves the appearance of flat facets on the exterior and joins where mouldmade pieces have been attached may also be visible. Evidence of these techniques may allow the archaeologist to exclude wheel throwing as the method of production or at least to adduce that multiple construction techniques were employed. A combination of hand building and wheel throwing has implications for the supposed speed of production with advantages negated by the utilisation of two methods (Roux and Courty 1998).

MICROSCOPIC IDENTIFICATION OF PARTICLE ALIGNMENT

Xeroradiographic examination of surfaces, bases and sherd sections may show the tendency of particles within the clay matrix to align themselves in particular ways. Orientation of inclusions and air voids within the fabric are held to be indicative of certain methods of production. Courty & Roux (1995:21) summarize the different types of particle alignment occurring with different handbuilding or throwing techniques. For wheel thrown pottery, it is likely that a sectional view of a body sherd will show parallel alignment of particles, a normal view will show diagonal orientation and the base will show spiral orientation. Coil building and slow wheel forming may also exhibit similar particle alignment in normal body view and coil building of base may result in spiral orientation of particles. Hand building methods do not display strongly influenced alignment of particles. As part of my analysis of the Enkomi material, x-rays were taken of some of the ambigous sherds to attempt to ascertain the manufacturing technique but I have not included these within the present study due to the poor quality of the results. Further experimentation with x-raying of Cypriot material is required.

WHEELMADE POTTERY AND CRAFT SPECIALISATION

Early views of a sudden and rapid change to specialist production with the rise of complex society (*cf.* Childe 1936) have been reassessed and recent literature tends to emphasise the gradualness of the transition from non-specialist to specialist production. An intermediary, and often archaeologically invisible, stage between household and specialist production and a time lag in the adoption of specialised production in different types of goods is often attested (*cf.* Frankel and Webb

2001a; Wattenmaker 1998a; Day et al. 1997; Rosen 1997). Archaeological studies have long sought 'to identify increasing levels of craft specialisation as an indicator of increasing societal complexity' (Clark and Parry 1990:292) with the appearance of the wheelmade pottery still viewed as an integral part of the urban package and technological change seen as having a causative role in the increase of social complexity (Loney 2000:653). This implied evolutionary trajectory of ceramic technological change (cf. Rice 1981; Arnold 1985) has been criticised in a recent review of ethnographic and archaeological ceramic studies (Loney 2000). Loney sees a persistant belief in technological determinism prevalent within archaeological studies of ceramic change (2000:659) but notes that many recent studies have come to an increasing awareness of 'technological change as a highly politically/ideologically charged phenomenon' (2000:661) and that studies of change must contextualise the processes occurring within the increasingly apparent variability of responses by a given society. In Part 4, I will evaluate the relationship to the introduction of wheelmade pottery onto Cyprus to the other changes occurring in social organisation.

Craft specialisation may be defined as '(t)he regular, repeated provision of some commodity or service in exchange for some other' (Costin 1991:3 cited in Day *et al.* 1999:279), specifically on a supra-household level of interaction (Clark and Parry 1990:297). Additionally, discussions of craft specialisation in archaeological and ethnographic contexts are often described in terms of attached and non-attached specialists (Earle 1981; Brumfiel and Earle 1987). Attached specialisation is usually seen in goods with labour intensive construction or use of valuable raw materials and associated with elite control of these commodoties. The independent specialist is considered to have control over distribution of their product, whilst an external person or group has control over the products of the attached specialist (Clark and Parry 1990:298). An additional category of 'patronised' specialists (a subset of the attached specialist category), whereby the patron commissions a craft good and sponsors the specialist during production of the good, was identified by Clark and Parry (1990:299). However, the attached/independent typology may be too rigid to fully explain the production of goods and Wright (1998) has questioned the utility of the distinction. Using archaeological and textual evidence from the highly bureaucratised Ur III state she has identified a highly variable structure with craftworkers moving between attached and non-attached status, sometimes employed for only part of the year and free to work in the private sector for the remainder of the time (1998:66).

In ceramic terms it is usually only fine or decorated wares, generally exhibiting greater standardisation, that are considered to be the products of attached specialists (*cf.* Knappett 1997:309), whilst coarse or plain wares are often considered to be the products of non-attached specialists. Therefore, two diverging trajectories in the development of specialised products are implied in the literature. Firstly, specialised production of prestige goods has been seen to consolidate elite positions by emphasising the difficulty of production (ie. difficult to attain raw

inefficiency of production through time expended in their creation) and specialised production of subsistence or utilitarian goods has focused on efficiency, speed of production, and greater quantity (Wattenmaker 1998:9). Additionally, there is a widely held view of a dichotomy between status of producer (non-elite) and procurer (elite). Although this is broadly upheld by the situation in many complex societies, it is important to note that there are exceptions, especially in the production of high status or ritual goods in chiefdoms and middle range societies (*cf.* Lass 1998; Spielman 1998) and within some state societies, such as the Maya and Aztec states (Reents-Budet 1998; Brumfiel 1998).

Clark and Parry (1990), in an examination of varying types of specialisation within 53 ethnographically studied societies, were able to show that all types of specialisation occur in stratified and non-stratified societies. Whilst full-time specialisation is highly correlated with complex societies (especially those with intensified agriculture and high level political integration), there is no relationship between part-time attached specialists and social complexity, and that patronised specialists correlate more frequently with low-level complex societies, such as chiefdoms. Although widely held as a significant factor in the development of craft specialisation (cf. Arnold 1985:226), population size was found not to be correlated with the appearance of specialisation, although the numbers and types of specialisation increase with large, complex societies (Clark and Parry 1990:321). The authors recognise that archaeological application of their findings is dependent on the ability to distinguish between full-time and part-time specialisation in the archaeological record – terms which themselves encompass a wide variety of variation (Kramer 1985:96). The excavation of production centres and the use of textual resources may provide some clues of the nature of specialisation but it remains extremely difficult to identify the scale of production in archaeological contexts (Rosen 1997:84). Additionally, the factors leading to specialisation are further complicated by the formation processes of the complex societies themselves. Rosen (1997:86–7) notes that broadly simultaneous development of political and economic complexity may be expected in the formation of pristine states but that we should expect secondary state systems to adopt different aspects of the various processes at different times.

Where evidence for specialised ceramic producers is attested during the Bronze Age these specialists are usually inferred to be non-attached, often part-time, and working in mupltiple workshops (*cf.* Henrickson's 1986 study of painted wares in 3rd Millenium Godin Tepe in Iran). Exceptions are potters (manufacturing fine wares) working within the Minoan and Myceneaen Palace systems (Knappett 1997; Sherratt 1999:182). Mesopotamian and Syro-Palestinian ceramic production is generally inferred to take place within a network of independent workshops (Black *et al.* 1993; Wright 1998; Wattenmaker 1988). The non-attached nature of ceramic production is inferred from a general lack of textual references to potters or pots (except in a container capacity) in contrast to widespread references to other commodities such as textiles and metals at sites such as Ebla (Archi 1982 cited in Wattenmaker 1998:201). The widespread availability of clay as a raw

Ebla (Archi 1982 cited in Wattenmaker 1998a:201). The widespread availability of clay as a raw resource is also believed to contribute to its low-status image and impose limits on the ability of elites to control production (Wattenmaker 1998b:52; Sherratt 1999:173).

Wheelmade pottery and style

The social information held to be contained within and transmitted by a manufactured object is often considered proportionate to the amount of energy expended in its construction and it is therefore considered to be easier to recognise the stylistic and social significance of highly elaborated products (Pollock 1983 with references; Clark and Parry 1990:295–6). Our ability to decode the social significance of goods which display a decrease in elaboration is poor. The relationship between the social information conveyed by more elaborated items and less elaborated items is only held to be relevant to comparisons between the same class of goods (Clark and Parry 1990:295). Within archaeological ceramic studies this relationship is seen to be between decorated and non-decorated vessels, with the implication being that decorated vessels convey greater amounts of social information *within* the society under study. The emphasis on the dichotomy in the archaeological literature between end products defined as utilitarian or symbolic goods (Dobres 2001:47) is particularly relevant to ceramic studies (especially between perceived elite and non-elite products) and this has led to the assumption that mass-produced, undecorated products hold little symbolic meaning. Pfaffenberger (2001:78) sees symbolism 'not as the *cause* of shared cultural meaning, but rather as the *consequence* of technological activities – which are, in turn, easily demonstrated to act as powerful progenitors of shared cultural meaning' (author's italics) and is consequently of the view that studies of symbolism are dependent upon an understanding of the technological processes involved – or that the 'functional' aspect of the artefact may actually contain the higher degree of social symbolism (Shanks and Tilley 1987:92; Pfaffenberger 1992:503–5). The symbolism of these goods may be seen as being contained within the context of production and furtherence of social reproduction (Dobres 2001:54).

It may be argued that attempts to produce a range of near-identical and uniform products is itself symbolic of a desire for identification and interaction with an urban environment. If economic factors are taken to be of less significance than has been supposed in the introduction of wheelmade pottery (Courty and Roux 1998; Wattenmaker 1998a; Knappett 1997), then a relationship of social desirability to goods appearing to have greater standarisation and lower variability may be seen. However, our perceptions of the 'quality' and 'efficiency' of wheelmade ceramics (*cf.* Wattenmaker 1998a) may impose essentially modern notions of desirability. The discussion above makes it clear that the adoption of wheelmaking techniques does, in fact, require a significant input of energy and high levels of skill, and it may be assumed that this would have been recognised, at least by a proportion of the population, and especially upon the introduction of the technology into a new region. Courty and Roux (1998:761) suggest that it is the 'social representation of wheel-shaped

ceramics and wheel-fashioning methods that would have acted as symbols of urban identity' and not a motivation for mass production or efficiency. However, the implementation of this goal was effected by the increased output and refined motor skills of the full-time specialist.

Wheelmade pottery and standardisation

Greater standardisation is often associated with specialist produced and especially wheelmade pottery (Rice 1981; Longacre 1999). Standardisation is seen as resulting from a combination of factors, including 'productive scale and repetitive behaviour patterns, external regulation, and social concepts of the range of acceptable forms a class of goods may take' (Sinopoli 1988:586). Assessing the relevance of measures of standardisation is difficult but it is necessary to touch upon the problem within this discussion as many authors focus on the link between specialisation and standardisation (*cf.* Rice 1981, 1984). Reasons for standardisation in ceramics are cited as greater production output leading to improved efficiency, through increased routinisation and repetition, or to communicate group affiliation or social status (Blackman *et al.* 1993:61 with references). Standardisation is also seen as correlated with the skill of the individual potter and an implication of increased skill with full-time employment. This is supported by ethnoarchaeological studies where development from novice to expert potter results in greater standardisation of the products of the individual (London 1991b; Longacre 1999).

Blackman *et al.* (1993) tested the degree of standardisation in a class of small wheelmade bowls at Tell Leilan Period IIb (c. 2500–2000 BCE). Measurement of standardisation (using fabric, vessel dimmensions and technology) was conducted on vessels from a single production event of small bowls found in a fused waster stack. This data was compared with other vessels of this class found in stratified deposits. A high level of standardisation was evident in the bowls from the waster stack whereas less standardisation was evidenced in the stratified material (1993:64). The authors conclude that variability increases with the number of production centres and through time, suggestive of the presence of independent, non-centralised workshops producing the same wares and therefore although standardisation is attested in production, measurements of variability in cumulative archaeological deposits become blurred and are problematic to interpret. (1993:79).

Additionally, Sinopoli's (1988) study of specialisation within the Mediaeval Vijayanagara empire of southern India found significant differences between organisation of textile production (centralised) and ceramic production (non-centralised). The greater attention paid to textile production is attributed to its importance in international trade and weavers benefited from the high status of their product. The low status and decentralisation of the pottery industry was attributed to the fact that they created objects of little status value (1988:595). This is also reflected in the large numbers of textual references to weaving and the low number of textual references to pottery (only in relation to taxation). A parallel ethnoarchaeological study undertaken on products from a variety

of a single potter, whilst other attributes remained more constant (1988:588). This further illustrates that a single attribute of a vessel is inadequate for measurements of standardisation.

Whilst it remains that standardisation may increase with specialisation, the two aspects are not causal and low degree of standardisation does not reflect a lack of specialisation (Hodder 1981:231). Ideally, studies of ceramic standardisation require comparison of complete or near-complete vessels in order to cross-correlate the variability between various attributes and vessel classes. Given the problems with measuring standardisation on sherdage, unless a very large data set is available, no attempt has been made to do so for the present study. The difficulty of attempting to measure standardisation in early LC ceramics is illustrated by the study undertaken by Keswani (1991) on whole vessels from tombs from Enkomi (discussed in Chapter 14).

Wheelmade pottery and mass production

Handmade and wheelmade pottery are often seen in terms of what has been described by Schiffer as 'technological competitions' which are often embedded within an inferred evolutionary trajectory whereby the more advanced technology (in this case wheelmade pottery) supplants its predecessors (2001:215). As Schiffer points out, there are no rules to the time a new technology will take to be adopted or whether it will oust its predecessor (2001:217). The implication of the introduction of wheel-made pottery as a 'problem solving' device in relation to a need for increased output must be reassessed within the framework of the social factors addressed above in relation to style and standardisation and should not be seen simply as an industrial notion of mechanisation.

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

A technology is defined as 'a corpus of artifacts, behaviors, and knowledge for creating and using products that is transmitted intergenerationally' (Schiffer and Skibo 1987:595). Alternatively, technology may be seen as a social practice which 'engenders self-awareness, forges social relationships, and both reaffirms and contests tradition' (Dobres 2001:48). The change from handmade to wheelmade ceramics, especially in contexts of secondary state formation, is considered to require specific contacts *between potters* in order to train in the skill. Therefore, the adoption of the technology has been seen as a deliberate acquisition of part of the social complexity package (*cf.* Knappett 1999) and may be considered to require a pre-existing body of specialists. It is not possible to know to what extent the understanding of technology during prehistory was explicit but it is, however, necessary for the present day researcher to have an understanding of the principles (Schiffer and Skibo 1987:596–7). An understanding of the 'recipe for action' within a 'teaching framework' without necessarily requiring an understanding of the scientific principles is postulated by Schiffer and Skibo (1987:597).

There is increasing emphasis placed upon the 'potter', and the choices he or she may make within his/her craft, in ceramic literature (*cf.* Schiffer and Skibo 1987; van der Leeuw 1989, 1993); although the points of emphasis between the behaviourists (efficiency, effectiveness, performance) and the contextualists (the intersection of social and ecological factors) differ. Van der Leeuw believes we must examine both the choices made by the potter and the choices *not* made within the context of the society under study and the *chaîne opératoire* (Lemmonier 1993) of the sequence of events resulting in manufacture to reach an understanding of how changes in ceramic technology occur. These choices are influenced by aspects such as tradition and technique (van der Leeuw 1993:242–3). The conceptual shape of the vessel held by the potter is seen to be a crucial factor of both choice of manufacturing technique and openness/resistance to change to a compatible/incompatible manufacturing technique (van der Leeuw 1993:256–9). Another view states that the adoption of fast wheel technology is dependent on the presence of pre-existing motor habits used by a group of potters (Arnold 1981: 38; 1985:221). The adoption of new shapes may indicate changes in diet, ritual or cultural change and the addition of new vessel shapes made with new forming techniques may indicate the presence of a new pottery making population or new economic relationship with other populations (Arnold 1985:234, 236). Some aspects of social organisation which have been held to contribute to change and stability in pottery making traditions are outlined in Table 4.2.

Primarily based upon ethnographic analogy and textual sources, the status of potters is unfailingly considered to be low and connections are made with low status/economic marginality and the conservatism of potters leading to an unwillingness to take risks or experiment (cf. Nicklin 1971:25; Kramer 1985:92; Arnold 1985:230). Arnold (1985:230) suggests that risk taking may be polarised between potters under economic pressure who therefore have nothing to lose by experimentation and high status potters who can afford to take risks. Additionally, potters in a workshop environment may be encouraged to experiment as the economic pressure is absorbed by the workshop owner (Arnold 1985:230). This suggests again that it is not necessarily specialisation itself but the organisation into workshops and increased scale that facilitates change in ceramic techniques. Whilst Table 5.2 lists gender of potters as being a contributing factor to stability of pottery manufacturing (identified as women not having access to decision making processes) and ethnographic studies have shown that almost without exception wheelmade pottery is made by men (Kramer 1985:79), I am avoiding making assumptions about the gender of the LC potters within this study as identification of gender is highly problematic and ethnographic evidence is limited in its ability to cast light on past cultures.

A recent ethnoarchaeological study of technological 'ceramic borrowings' between two pottery making traditions in Senegal (Gelbert 2001) serves to illustrate the archaeological invisibility of many of these processes. Within the context of over a century of pacific relationships and occasional migrations between the two groups, Gelbert was able to identify aspects of forming and

tempering techniques that were differently affected by contacts. The potters were all part-time specialists and lived under precarious economic conditions (2001:92). Certain borrowings, such as use of local tempering traditions were only adopted by potters migrating into a region and therefore after adoption would be archaeologically invisible. Transference of technique (from hollowing to moulding) was adopted both by potters migrating to the moulding region and by potters with only ephemeral contact with the moulding potters remaining within the hollowing region, due to the greater speed of production possible with this technique (2001:92). Other differences between the two groups in constructing the body of the vessels, although deemed significant by the author were not perceived by the potters themselves (Gelbert 2001:91). Although it would appear that economic considerations do play a role in adoption of new technologies in this particular case and in some other ethnographically attested examples (cf. Kramer 1985:93), Gelbert (2001:81) notes that many other studies have shown no direct links between changes in ceramic traditions and socio-economic factors.

Textual evidence attests to the movement of craftspeople (in the context of elite-sponsored exchanges) from the mid third millenium BCE at Ebla (Archi 1987:127 cited in Wattenmaker 1998:51) and it has been suggested that within the climate of second millenium maritime trade and military action that the exchange of artisans was a fairly common occurrence (Moorey 2001). Additional evidence for this is provided by the widespread dissemination of ceramic styles and techniques and the deliberate imitation of aspects of foreign styles carried out by potters from different eastern Mediterranean societies (discussed in Chapter 3).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CASE STUDIES

Two archaeological studies which explicitly address technological and social issues of the introduction of wheelmade pottery have been considered of particular relevance to the present research and are therefore presented in some detail below.

The introduction of the fast potters' wheel on Crete

Recently, a thorough study of the first appearances of wheel-made pottery at Middle Minoan Knossos and the implications of this for socio-economic change has been undertaken by Carl Knappett (1999). Knappett examines the development on Crete from the use of turntables, to coil built and wheel-shaped vessels to thrown vessels. The introduction of the technology occurs concurrently with other changes related to the increased centralised control of the Protopalatial period (*c.*1950 BCE), such as monumental architecture, centralised storage, increased trade contacts and evidence for administrative documents (Knappett 1999:101). He concludes that the earliest wheel made vessels were associated with elite control and that handmade forms continued to be

manufactured in non-elite contexts and that there is no evidence for economic advantage gained with the first adoption of the potters' wheel. The high level of skill shown in the earliest wheel thrown vessels, the rapidity with which these were adopted and the general similarity of the earliest wheelmade forms to metal prototypes, leads him to speculate that the Minoan craftspeople may have been in contact with Near Eastern potters (possibly through the exchange of artisans within the sphere of Minoan-Near Eastern elite interaction). Although the great majority of smaller vessels are wheelmade during the following MMIIA period, it is not until some 300 years after the first appearance of wheel thrown vessels that the full range of vessel shapes and sizes were manufactured on the wheel (1999:129). It is also possible that the use of turntables in the manufacture of pottery from the EM period (*cf.* Warren 1969) led to a faster adoption of the wheel as Minoan potters would have been familiar with the concept of rotation of the vessel (Knappett 1999:126). Day *et al.* (1999:286–7) contend that pottery specialisation was carried out in the Prepalatial period (EMI–II) and, therefore, that the processes occurring in the following phase should be seen as a gradual development.

A non-elite perspective on craft specialisation in an urban context

Archaeological studies of complex society and state formation have usually focused on the elite perspective as this is more highly visible and often contains more readily extractable social information. An attempt to redress this imbalance has been undertaken by Wattenmaker (1988, 1998) in her study of urbanisation at the mid–late 3rd millennium town of Kurban Höyük, Turkey. Wattenmaker accepts some of the more simplistic equations of notions of modes of ceramic production. For example, handmade equals household, wheelmade/standardised equals specialist and wheel marks equals wheelmade (1988:129). However, the study is valuable as the excavators were able to locate ceramic workshops and kilns within the settlement, enabling testing of hypotheses in relation to the sherdage found and to demonstrate changes in production techniques through time.

Pottery at the site occurs in both handmade (cooking pots, storage jars, large bowls and trays) and wheelmade forms (primarily serving vessels) from the pre-urban levels (1988:127). The assumption that specialisation leads to more efficient production and less outlay in effort is questioned by Wattenmaker but only on the basis that decoration on pottery increased with evidence of specialisation, not in relation to modes of production (1988:196). She distinguishes three types of specialised production: small-scale (surplus production for exchange in household or household associated workshop), nucleated (larger scale in spatially segregated workshop) and administered (ie. attached). The first two are distinguished by scale and location of workshops and may be either independent or regulated by elites. She recognises that it may be difficult to recognise administered production in the archaeological record (1988:4). Wattenmaker (1988:191) found differences in specialisation between different artefact classes studied: ceramics, faunal remains, textile production and chipped stone. She concluded that non-elite houesholds were using specialised produced

ceramics prior to the period of state formation to some extent, and this use increased through time to when political centralization was apparent. Households may have continued to produce their own food and manufacture their own chipped stone tools. More rapid change in goods in situations of specialised production is possibly due to innovations by elites and emulation by non-elites (Wattenmaker 1988:16). Food serving vessels were identified as a particularly important area of consumption of specialist goods. Wattenmaker (1988:197) divides goods into two categories: 'those used in social events and those used within the household' with the low visibility household goods (cooking pots and chipped stones tools) manufactured within the household and food serving vessels and textiles by specialists. Food production was apparently not specialised until the final complex period and she believes that processes leading to specialised food production and craft production are distinct (1988:198).

Wattenmaker concludes that an increase through time in consumption of specialist-manufactured products was not related to greater efficiency or cost but because they have the *appearance* of being made in workshops and are therefore associated with status and conveying a social message. Therefore, an increase in apparent standardisation may have been used to communicate social information (1988:194). Importantly, she feels that this indicates that a demand for specialised products was generated by non-elites as well as elites (Wattenmaker 1998:51). Demographic scale is considered to be an important factor in consumption of specialised products as it becomes important for social information to be conveyed through objects when the size of the group exceeds the point where everyone may know each other. Wattenmaker (1988:11) proposes that:

> ... two distinct but closely related factors contributed to the shift to specialised production in complex societies, in both the non-elite and elite sectors of society. These include (1) the increased importance of goods to signal social identity, consequent efforts to control access to, or imitate, them; and (2) the need for greater standardisation within the categories of goods used to convey information as sociopolitical complexity increased.

SUMMARY

In summary, although the use of the fast potters' wheel is invariably associated with specialised production, in the absence of excavated workshops, the presence of wheelmade pottery itself can tell us little about either the scale or mode of organisation of production. Although many assumptions about modes of production and craft specialisation are often made by archaeologists with the appearance of the wheelmade pottery, very little archaeological research has focused on pottery forming techniques and the implications these may have for addressing issues of social change. The greater speed of production possible using the fast potters' wheel has been held to signal

mass production and craft specialisation but Courty and Roux's (1995, 1998) conclusions would indicate that speed of production is not necessarily an essential criterion for mass production. It is important to consider the precise manufacturing technique (wheel-shaped or wheel-finished) and to examine the wheelmade pottery in relation to the entire assemblage. This will assist in establishing the extent of technological similarites and differences between wares and vessel types. The spread of wheel-fashioning techniques should be viewed within a social context of increasing urbanisation and a desire, on the part of at least a proportion of the population, for identification with this environment. However, the presence of the technique itself is not evidence of an 'urban' society, especially in contexts of secondary state formation. It has been noted (Lee 1990:230) that theories of social change have neglected to attempt to explain the relationship between the new forms of production and the old and Lee states that different modes of production will exist alongside each other, often for a considerable time. This may be of particular significance in relation to the Late Cypriot evidence and may assist in illuminating the variability in adoption of aspects of social organisation and complexity on Cyprus.

PROCEDURE	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	SURFACE MARKINGS
1. Centring	• Placing a ball of clay on the wheelhead and exerting pressure to ensure it is centred	• Not visible
2. Opening	• Forcing thumb (or fist if large vessel) into ball of clay as it rotates	• Spiral groove on interior of base. Base may be flat, recessed or have slight cone-shaped protruberance at centre (usually only preserved on closed vessels). Smoothing of base interior may be visible as fine parallel lines
3. Lifting	• Thinning and raising the walls by simultaneously exerting pressure and raising the clay with one hand on interior and one on exterior of vessel	• Spiral grooves on walls (clearest on closed vessels). If grooves slope upwards from left to right the wheel originally rotated clockwise
4. Shaping	• Applying pressure similar to lifting but changing the diameter of the vessel without increasing the overall height	• Grooves and ridges similar to lifting marks but less pronounced. May be horizontal, not spiral. If shaped with tool then fine grit drag marks may be visible
5. Collaring	• Narrowing the diameter at any point (usually near the top) by placing hands opposite one another on the exterior and squeezing inwards. It is necessary for the wheel to be rotating at high speed or clay will buckle and collapse	• Distinctive vertical or slightly diagonal compression ridges, usually beneath or inside the neck of narrow-necked vessels
6. Levelling	• It may be necessary to cut off an uneven rim edge by holding the interior of the rim and using a sharp tool to level the edge	• Not visible
7. Folding	• The top of the vessel is flared outwards and then rolled back over itself to touch the wall below to create a thick rim	• If the clay is not fully bonded the rim will be hollow
8. Cutting	• The vessel is usually removed from the wheelhead by passing a wire or thread along the wheelhead surface, detaching the vessel	• If vessel is stationary, cutting will leave parallel grit drag marks. If vessel is rotating shell or spiral pattern occurs. These marks may be later obliterated
9. Removal	• Requires skill and the potters' hands and the pot to be dry so the vessel is not deformed	• Hand impressions near the base or impressions of the surface on which it was placed immediately after removal. May be obliterated by smoothing
10. Patching	• If the base is cut off too high or if pot thrown upside down, there may be a hole in the vessel's base	• Additional patching layer joins visible on interior of closed vessels. Possible difference in amount of temper in patch

Table 5.1: Steps involved in wheel throwing pottery and possible resultant surface markings (adapted from Rye 1981:74–5 and Franken and Kalsbeek 1984).

FACTORS	ASPECTS PROMOTING STABILITY	ASPECTS PROMOTING CHANGE
Resources	• Adaptions to technological characteristics of fuels, clays, etc.	• Exhaustion/inaccessibility (fuels, clays) • Availability of new resources (eg. trade) • Forced resettlement of potters • Environmental change or natural disaster
Efficiency	• Motor patterns involving tools and techniques • Lag time caused by training in new motor habits	• Mass production in response to changed demand (internally or externally introduced) • New techniques introduced (eg. through trade)
Diet	• Traditional ritual functions or group identification • carrying/cooking motor patterns • Users being women • Technological adaptions to resources	• Introduction of new foods • Decline in old foods (agricultural failure) • New rituals involving new foods or serving
Ritual Behaviour*	• Ceremonies reaffirming group identification	• Contact or conquest, which may involve: changed ritual practice, resources available, changed location of potters, manufacture of imitations
Value Systems	• 'Closed' community orientation • Conservative • Short-term economic goals • Feeling that the work is 'dirty' • Lack of capital • Image of limited good • Sanctions against innovation • Group identification with forms, ritual functions, decorations • Isolation	• 'Open' community orientation • Opposite of any features causing stability
Status of potters, organisation of production	• Low status • Lack of capital • Age/sex of potters • Conservative head of production unit (eg. household) • Political changes not affecting lower classes • Pottery not status or 'elite' item	• Contacts with outside 'elites' (eg. urban residents)
Market demand	• Family organisation • Ritual practices • Isolation • Foodways and diet • Value systems • Role of non-local markets • Seasonality • Role of intermediaries in distribution	• Change in population size

* May not affect utilitarian goods if pottery is not a status or 'elite' item.

Table 5.2: Factors held to influence ceramic stability and change (adapted from Rice 1984:242–3).

PART 2
SETTLEMENT AND CERAMICS ON BRONZE AGE CYPRUS

This section outlines the evidence for settlement on Cyprus during the Bronze Age, with particular reference to the ceramic repertoire characteristic of the various phases and the regions in which the sites are located. In the absence of absolute dates for the period prior to LCIIC (discussed in Chapter 6), LC ceramics have played an integral role in the attribution of relative chronological phasing for the Late Bronze Age at sites on Cyprus, in the surrounding eastern Mediterranean region and as far afield as the Aegean (*cf.* Manning 1999; Merrillees 2001, 2002). The centrally debated point has been the issue of regionality in LC ceramic assemblages (*cf.* Bietak 2000; Manning 2001) and the circulation, within Cyprus and abroad, of the wares which have been considered as markers of the LC period: primarily the White Slip, Base Ring and Monochrome wares. Merrillees (1971) initially identified the difficulty of defining early LC assemblages in the eastern part of the island as the development of the LC marker wares occurred in the central and western regions and therefore, were adopted at a slightly later time at sites in the east (discussed in Chapters 6 and 8). This regionality is held to have disappeared by LCIB (Merrillees 1971:73; Manning *et al.* forthcoming).

As discussed in detail in Chapter 3, MCIII–LCIA Cypriot ceramic exports are primarily of eastern Cypriot types, with particularly close affinity to styles from Kalopsidha and Enkomi, whereas LCIB–IIC exports are primarily the WS and BR wares. Therefore, it has been held (Merrillees 1971; Manning 2001) that this reflects an island-wide adoption of these wares, connected with a takeover of the east by the west (Merrillees 1971). The contention that Cyprus adopted an island-wide material culture by LCIB is based primarily on data from mortuary assemblages and from Dikaios' publication of the Enkomi ceramics, which have led to misrepresentation of the degree of inter-island interactions. Taking into consideration the *full* ceramic repertoire occurring at the sites, rather than focusing on only the fine and decorated wares, (discussed in Chapter 8 and including the Enkomi material presented in Part 3), I believe that regionalism persists to the end of LCIB, decreases during LCIIA–B, and it is not until LCIIC that a truly homogeneous, island-wide ceramic repertoire is present. Although the incidence of WS and BR increases during LCIB, it is primarily represented in mortuary contexts, and therefore it is necessary to examine the settlement evidence in conjunction with the ceramic data, in order to examine the extent of regionalism and whether it may be held to cease by LCIB. This is particularly important for establishing whether Enkomi held a dominant role, either regionally or island-wide, and whether the site played an active role in the export of WS and BR during LCIB.

In Chapter 7, I briefly discuss representative evidence for the EC and MC in order to provide a comparative basis for the later periods and to illustrate the paucity of evidence for both social dynamics and the organisation of pottery production during this period. I address the MCIII–LCIIB occupation evidence in greater detail in Chapter 8 but the data is often incomplete, dependent upon the extent of publication of the specific site. In Part 1 I noted that interpretations of Enkomi have been largely coloured by the greater extent of excavation at the site, in comparison with other early LC settlements. It is, therefore, not possible to assess any 'pre-eminent' or other role that Enkomi may have played without an understanding of the processes of change occurring at other, broadly contemporaneous sites and I have attempted to extract the maximum amount of information regarding settlement type, extent and ceramic repertoire from any site of the period that has been published. A summary, again brief and provided for comparative purposes, follows for the LCIIC–LCIII periods (Chapter 9). Many additional sites are known only through survey (*cf.* Catling 1962, Swiny 1981, Rupp *et al.* 1992) and these are mentioned only where a significant cluster of sites or a settlement of considerable size has been located that may be expected to shed light on the general settlement patterns of the island. I have only included specific references to the mortuary data associated with the settlements when additional evidence from mortuary ceramics may further illuminate the evidence from incompletely published settlements. Analyses pertaining to the LC mortuary record, including the data relating specifically to Enkomi, have been summarised in Chapter 4. Locations of the major LC sites referred to in the text are shown on Figure 6.1.

My intention is also to examine the evidence for the appearance of wheelmade pottery at sites other than Enkomi in order to examine whether Enkomi was integral to this process and how the transfer of technology may have occurred. It would appear that the majority of coastal centres and inland sites have some evidence for the use of wheelmade ceramics but regional differences are also apparent in the adoption of the technology to local styles and in different wares. It is also important to view the changes occurring in the ceramic repertoire alongside changes in settlement patterns, episodes of construction and abandonment at the various sites. Chapter 10 comprises a summary and discussion of the settlement evidence for the LC sites other than Enkomi in order to provide a comparative basis for the discussion of the evidence from Enkomi that follows in Part 3. The discussion of regionalism and the appearance of wheelmade ceramics at the LC sites included in Chapter 8, will be included in the conclusions in Part 4, in order to fully address the island-wide implications.

CHAPTER 6
RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE LATE CYPRIOT

Relative and absolute chronological attributions for the LC are currently in a state of flux, intertwined with ongoing debates between 'high' and 'low' chronologies occurring throughout the eastern Mediterranean and Aegean (*cf.* Bietak 1996; Manning 1999, 2001). The absolute chronological divisions I have utilised for the present study (Table 6.1) are those of the high chronology initially proposed and later amended by Merrillees (1977, 1992a, 2002) but should be considered approximations only. These have been modified where possible with the addition of radiocarbon dates (Manning *et al.* 2001) and recent discussions of contemporary sites and events, such as the volcanic eruption of Thera (Manning 1999, 2001). Approximate relative synchronisations with the phases of the Aegean, Syro-Palestinian and Egyptian regions are also presented in Table 6.2. These have been developed largely through the appearances of imports and exports found on Cyprus and at other sites throughout the region. It is recognised that this has created an often circular and unsatisfactory method of dating the phases and should be viewed only as a general guide.

The initial relative techniques used to set up the chronological system for Cyprus (Gjerstad 1926; Sjöqvist 1940; SCE IV:IB–D) remain to a large extent a construct, conveniently divided into manageable time frames and based largely around the appearance of ceramic types and wares. RP is used to define the EC, WP II to define the beginning of the MC and PWS, BR and Monochrome to signal the beginning of the LC. The imposition of a tripartite chronological system has, to an extent, resulted in the use of ceramic markers to signal change, which may not be reflected in other aspects of the archaeological record. This has been seen as masking the continuity of the EC–MCII periods and forcing MCIII into the earlier phase, when it is perhaps better considered with the LC period (*cf.* Stanley Price 1979:7). A recent programme of radiocarbon dating (Manning *et al.* 2001) has been undertaken on samples from some of the major sites of the LCIIC period (Alassa-*Palaeotaverna*, Apliki-*Karamallos*, Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios*, Maroni-*Aspres*, Maroni-*Tsaroukkas* and Maroni-*Vournes*) in order to establish an absolute date range for a period which had previously only been dated by relative means. A total of 58 samples were analysed with dates obtained from both long-lived samples from wood charcoal and short-lived samples from grains and seeds obtained from within find contexts at the sites. Based upon these results, the authors propose an absolute date range from c.1340–1315 BC to c. 1200 BC ±20/-10 (Manning *et al.* 2001:339–40). These dates correlate well with the traditional relative dating ranges for LCIIC, based upon cross-dating of artefacts with the Aegean, Near East and Egypt, proposed by Åström (SCE IV:ID:762). However, there are no absolute dates for sites of MCIII–LCIIB.

As Manning has recently pointed out (2001), regional variation in the introduction of the WS and BR wares across the island has caused epistemological confusion in recognising

contemporaneous assemblages both within Cyprus and for archaeologists working at mainland sites where Cypriot imports occur. It is now held that, with rare exceptions, WS I and BR I do not occur on Cyprus prior to LCIA2 (papers in Karageorghis 2001 and Åström 2001) or outside of Cyprus until they have appeared in eastern Cypriot assemblages in LCIB (Manning *et al.* forthcoming). This time lag in the appearances of the different wares on Cyprus has relevance for the relative chronological synchronisations of LCI with Syro-Palestinian MB/LB, Aegean LM and Egyptian SIP/NK. Manning (1999; 2001; Manning *et al.* forthcoming), holds that misunderstanding of early LC regionalism has led archaeologists working in Syria-Palestine, the Aegean and Egypt (*cf.* Oren 1969; Bietak 2000) to assume that a clear chronological horizon should exist between the so-called 'MC wares' (especially the WP CLS, WP PLS and WP V BBS which also were manufactured into LCI) and LC wares (WS, BR, Monochrome). Therefore, LCIA is to be equated with the SIP and final phase of the Syro-Palestinian MBA and LCIB with the beginning of the New Kingdom and LBI (Manning *et al.* forthcoming).

In an effort to overcome some of the artificiality of the relative chronological phases, recent research has seen a tendency to dispense with the tripartite divisions and instead employs a bipartite system of the Prehistoric (Philia/ECI–MCII) and Protohistoric (MCIII–LCIII) Bronze Ages (*cf.* Frankel 1988; Knapp 1993). Although this practice has now become widespread in the literature, it has been decided not to incorporate this terminology into the present study. As several researchers have pointed out (*cf.* Merrillees 1992a:47; Iacovou 2001:89), although we have evidence for literacy on the island in the form of Cypro-Minoan script and textual sources referring to Cyprus as Alashiya, until we are able to decipher the texts or positively identify Alashiya with Cyprus, the LC period must be treated as prehistoric by archaeologists. In addition, the Prehistoric/Protohistoric division has often led to (an implicit or explicit) conflation of the evidence for the LC, with attempts to trace the developments which culminate in the LCIIC phase, the period from which the vast majority of LC settlement evidence derives (*cf.* Knapp 1993; 1996; 1999). There is justification for considering MCIII as the beginning of this process (attested primarily in the mortuary record and increased exports of Cypriot pottery) and MCIII–LCI appears to be a time of gradual development on the island. LCIIA–B may also be seen as a time of development, concurrent with a greater sense of island-wide identity, but it remains the case that the MCIII–LCIIB periods are extremely poorly represented archaeologically and therefore difficult to decipher. Although some of these divisions may be too cumbersome for broader discussions (such as LCIA1, LCIA2 etc.), their continued widespread use in the literature, and recent advances in our understanding of regional variation in ceramic assemblages, (*cf.* Åström 2001a; Karageorghis 2001; Merrillees 2002) have allowed us to move towards synchronisations of the early LC. Little attention has been devoted to the LCIIA–B periods and, problematically, the transition from LCIIA to LCIIB is still largely defined by the introduction of LHIIIA:2b pottery (SCE IV:ID:760; Eriksson 1993:41). The changes occurring from MCIII–LCIIB are island-wide and, whilst it remains impossible to co-ordinate the fine scale

chronology between the different sites of the period, broadly contemporaneous developments may be discerned. Essentially, MCIII–LCIIB may be defined as a period during which Cyprus was transformed from an isolated island consisting of small-scale agro-pastoral communities to a series of regionally defined, probably independent polities, exhibiting urban planning, monumental architecture, craft specialisation, hierarchical social organisation and widespread participation in the trade systems of the Mediterranean. The processes by which these changes occurred remain enigmatic but my analysis may hope to shed light on some aspects of these developments.

Phase	Approx. date BCE
Philia facies–ECI	2400/2300–2150
ECII	2150–2100
ECIII	2100–1950
MCI	1950–1850
MCII	1850–1750
MCIII	1750–1675/1650
LCIA	1675/1650–1550
LCIB	1550–1450
LCIIA	1450–1375
LCIIB	1375–1340/1315
LCIIC	1340/1315–1200 ± 20/10
LCIIIA	1200–1100
LCIIIB	1100–1050
CGI	1050–1000

Table 6.1: Approximate absolute dates for the LC (based on Merrillees 1992a; Manning *et al.* 2001; Iacovou 1991).

Cyprus	Syria-Palestine	Egypt	Crete	Greek mainland
MCIII	MBIIA/B	SIP (13th Dyn.)	MMIII	
LCIA	MBIIB/C	SIP (15th Dyn.)	LMIA	LHI
LCIB	LBIA	Early 18th Dyn. (Ahmose – Hatshepsut)	LMIB	LHII
LCIIA	LBIB	18th Dyn. (Thutmosis III – Amarna period)	LMIIIA Transition Minoan to Mycenaean control Destruction of Knossos c. 1375BC	LHIIIA
LCIIB	LBIB/IIA	18th Dyn. (Amarna period – Ay)	LMIIIA	LHIIIA

Table 6.2: Approximate synchronisations of Bronze Age cultural entities from MCIII–LCIIB (based on SCE IV:ID:757–9; Muhly 1982:255; Falconer 1994:308; Manning 1999:67–8, Table 3, 182, Fig. 36; Shaw 2000).

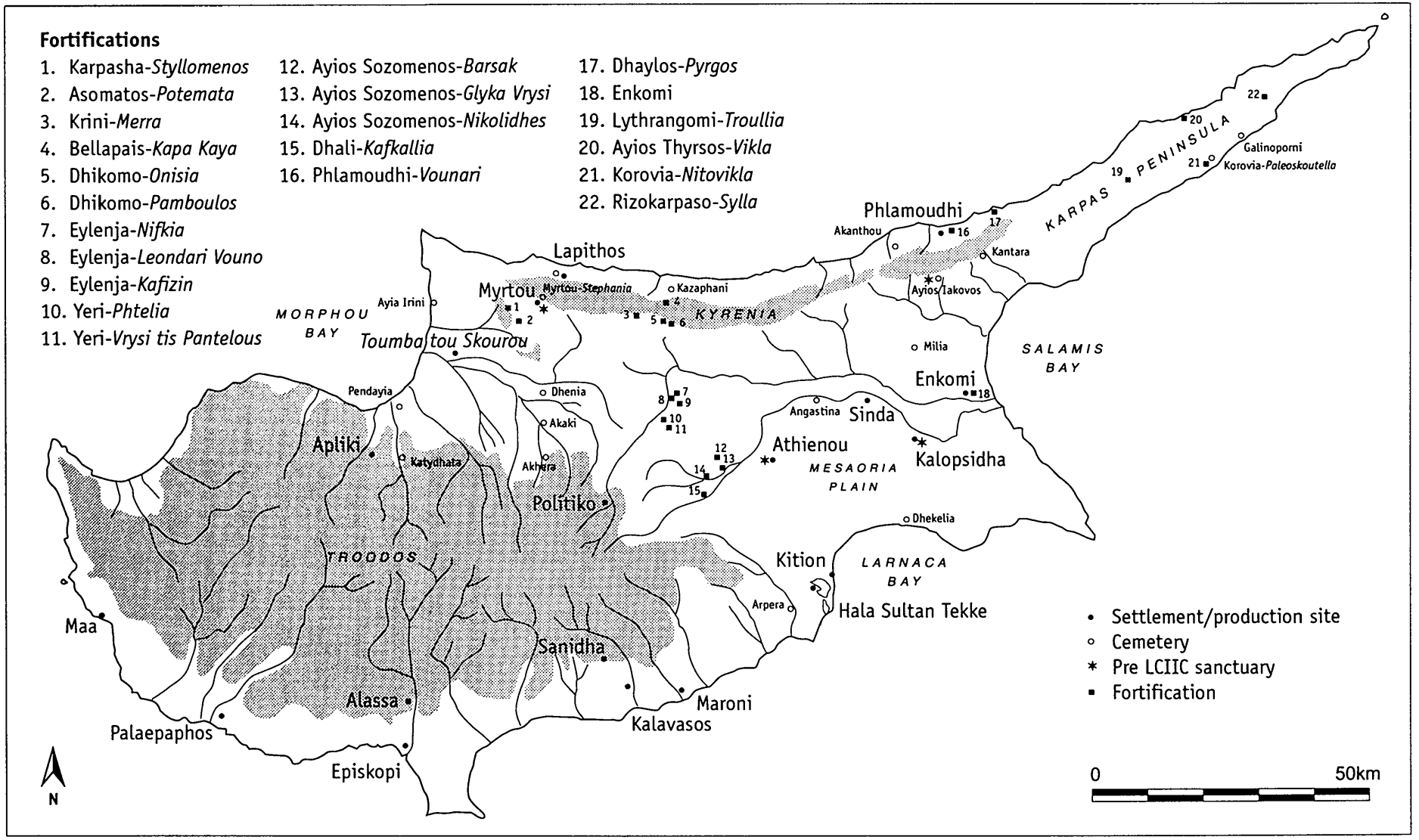

Figure 6.1: Major sites of the LC mentioned in the text.

CHAPTER 7
THE EARLY AND MIDDLE CYPRIOT (EC–MCII)

EC–MCII SETTLEMENT

A small number of EC–MCII sites (located in the southern and eastern foothills of the Troodos mountains, in the Mesaoria Plain and in southern coastal areas) have been excavated[1] but the majority of information on settlement patterns derives from survey (*cf.* Catling 1963; Swiny 1981; Rupp *et al.* 1984). Excavated EC/MC settlements appear to be small, self-sufficient, agro-pastoral communities with no visible differentiation of architecture or evidence for any form of social hierarchy (Frankel 1993:59–60; Frankel and Webb 2001a). No sanctuaries or non-domestic buildings have been located, although some site specialisation in metal working may be attested at Ambelikou-*Aletri* (Merrillees 1984) and Pyrgos-*Mavrorachi* (Belgiorno 2000). Settlements are generally located in arable land in river valleys in the foothills of the Kyrenia and Troodos mountain ranges, inland from the coast. Site number and size increased throughout the period, attributed to gradual population increase concomitant with greater exploitation of marginal soils facilitated by the introduction of plough agriculture and with a tendency for greater concentration in certain areas (Swiny 1989:16; Steel 2002). Proximity to water and arable soil are important factors for choice of location and all sites appear to be unfortified (Swiny 1989:17). The majority of sites exhibit only sporadic contacts with other regions. Apart from regionalism in ceramics (discussed below) the remainder of the material culture is remarkably uniform (Frankel 1993). Extensive variability exists in house form and settlements are comprised of agglomerate, multi-roomed, rectilinear structures (Swiny 1989:19–20).

The reintroduction of cattle at the beginning of the period, along with a new range of ceramic vessel types and metal working techniques and tool types, has been seen by some researchers as signalling the beginning of social stratification in the form of differential access to resources and technology, facilitating the rise of elite groups with privileged access to these resources (Knapp 1990, 1993; Manning 1993). Although exploitation of copper resources increases throughout the period, all sites exhibit small-scale metal working and large numbers of cattle bones (Steel 2002), along with the full complement of the ceramic repertoire. The two north coast cemeteries of Vounous-*Bellapais* and Lapithos-*Vrysi tou Barba* are considered exceptional in the amount of metal and other goods contained within the tombs (*cf.* Keswani 1989) and the wealthy cemeteries around

[1] Settlements have been excavated at Marki-*Alonia* (Frankel and Webb 1996, 2001b), Alambra-*Mouttes* (Gjerstad 1926; Coleman et al. 1996), Sotira-*Kaminoudhia* (Swiny 1989), Kalavasos-*Laroumena* (Todd 1993) and Pyrgos-*Mavrorachi* (Belgiorno 2000). All except Alambra and Kalavasos await final publication. The site of Kalopsidha is discussed in Chapter 8.

Dhenia in the Ovgos River Valley exhibit continuity of use from the EC through to the LC (Catling 1962:139). Unfortunately, the settlements associated with these cemeteries have not been located and it remains unknown if the settlements associated with wealthier cemeteries would display greater structural and assemblage variability. The material culture of EC-MCII has been characterised as largely homogeneous, displaying regional variability with gradual island-wide developments throughout the period. Imports are few during the early phases, increasing markedly during MCII (SCE IV:IB:277).

EC-MCII CERAMICS

A brief summary of the main wares, manufacturing techniques and possible modes of production for the EC–MC is presented below to highlight both continuity and changes occurring at the beginning of the LC. The major pottery ware is the highly regionally variable RP ware, which is manufactured into early LCI, after which it quickly disappears. The appearance of WP II ware, a mainly northern and eastern innovation which spread throughout the island (Frankel 1974), signals the beginning of the Middle Cypriot phase, and again variants of this ware continued to be manufactured in LCI. Minor wares include the EC variant BP, used primarily for the manufacture of small, fine vessels. During the MC, R/BS and other local variants were developed, such as the RonR/B of the Karpas region (both wares also manufactured in LCI) and DPBC of the southern coastal areas. Based upon differences in ceramic styles, several researchers have isolated regional traditions within the wares (*cf.* MacLaurin 1980; Frankel 1974; Herscher 1976; Merrillees 1974). The regions identified are the north coast, Karpas, south coast, eastern and northwestern regions and these divisions persist until a more unified, island-wide tradition is held to emerge.

Techniques of pottery production

Information on pottery manufacturing techniques comes from two recently excavated sites, Marki-*Alonia* (Frankel and Webb 1996) and Alambra-*Mouttes* (Coleman *et al.* 1996) (hereafter Marki and Alambra). At both sites the predominant ware is RP with small amounts of WP and other non-local wares. Both sites are located in the eastern foothills of the Troodos Mountains at the meeting point of the lowland sedimentary deposits and the igneous foothills (Coleman *et al.* 1996:1, Webb 1994:12).

The pottery is exclusively handmade with coil, moulded, pinching and slab-building techniques employed. Although petrographic analysis of WP sherds from Alambra showed an alignment of particles and voids which may suggest that the vessels were produced on a wheel, this is not indicated by any whole vessels known to date (Barlow 1996:242) and may indicate merely that the vessel was scraped or smoothed. The majority of bases are round but larger, flat-based vessels

occur, often exhibiting matting impressions on the base, suggesting they were rested on prepared surfaces to dry. Vessel exteriors and interiors were scraped and smoothed to thin the walls and burnishing was carried out on the visible surfaces. Modified sherds of a trapezoidal shape and with smoothed ends have been identified as pottery burnishers at Marki (Frankel and Webb 1996: 203). Necks of closed vessels were formed and attached separately into the interior of the body and smoothed on the exterior. Handles and spouts on closed vessels were attached to the body by insertion through a hole in the wall of the vessel and then smoothed on the exterior. Decoration on RP consists of incised geometric designs, often infilled with white lime paste. The decoration on WP, as the name implies, is painted. Within the broad ware attributions regional and chronological variation in the wares is widely attested but the ceramic repertoire as a whole shares common features in types, fabrics and techniques. Analysis of the clays at Alambra showed that the potters were selecting clay from different sources for specific vessel types and often mixing the types for particular requirements (Barlow 1991). Additionally, non-calcareous, iron-rich clays were selected for the preparation of slips (Webb 1994:13). No evidence of kilns has been found at either site, suggesting production was carried out away from the villages, probably using open firing techniques, as kilns would not have been necessary to achieve the low firing temperatures of around 750–815° (Webb 1994:17; Barlow 1996:243–4).

Organisation of pottery production

Although organisation of production is infrequently explicitly addressed in discussions of EC–MC ceramics (an exception is the work of Frankel 1974, 1981, 1988, 1991, 1993), assumptions of either household or specialist production are made in the literature. The majority of research undertaken on the organisation of pottery production has focused on the decorated wares, due to their identifiable regional traits. Evidence of specialised production has been seen in the identification of the work of individual potters or workshops, especially within the WP tradition (*cf.* SCE IV:IB:274; Herscher 1975, 1978; Frankel 1981; Maguire 1991). Frankel's study of regional variation in decoration of the MC WP wares led him to conclude that pottery manufacture was carried out at the individual household level with interaction of pottery styles facilitated by the movement of potters (women) through intermarriage, with greatest similarities attested between closest neighbours. Greater variability in the use of motifs, possibly indicating more extensive trade relationships, occurs in the regions closer to the copper sources (Frankel 1974:51). Further to variation in decorative technique it is also suggested that body to neck proportions of jugs vary between the regions (Frankel 1981:91). Specialised production, if assumed for the EC–MC, is generally held to be small scale or the work of itinerant potters, possibly associated with low volume trade in specific wares, such as RonR/B (cf. Merrillees 1979). Maguire's study of the distribution of the northern Cypriot WP V Fine Line Style (MCIII) has shown that the movement of vessels attributed to a single workshop may be traced over a wide geographical range (1991:64) but the total numbers of vessels attributable to individual potters or workshops remains small (Frankel 1988:30).

Although it has long been argued that pottery production was carried out by non-specialists, based upon the low degree of standardisation of EC–MC ceramics (*cf.* Frankel 1974, 1988), recent assessment of the material from Marki has led to a reevaluation of this position (Frankel and Webb 2001a). Marki was occupied for approximately 500 years (*c.* 2400–1900 BCE) and the excavators estimate the maximum area of occupation to have been 5 to 6 ha. with initial and continuous occupation in the NW of the settlement, shifting through time towards the SE (Frankel and Webb 2001a). Based upon the carrying capacity of the surrounding cemeteries associated with the settlement, population size is estimated at 40 to 50 individuals at the time of the site's foundation, increasing to a maximum number of around 400 individuals during the peak of occupation in ECIII/MCI and rapidly declining towards abandonment shortly thereafter. Using these figures to calculate the annual average number of pots discarded and requiring replenishment by the occupants of Marki, Frankel and Webb (2001a) conclude that it is likely that pottery manufacture at the site was undertaken by a few households conducting small-scale specialisation in order to meet the needs of the entire village. This is based on the assumption that pottery manufacture would have been too infrequent to maintain individual skills and provide opportunities for generational transference of techniques. The authors state that small-scale specialisation is unlikely to be distinguishable in the archaeological record from household production and both forms of production may have co-existed. The occasional migration of potters and limited circulation of pottery between villages probably allowed for developments in the wares and maintenance of the general emblemic style. However, the low standardisation of EC/MC ceramics in general does not argue for mass-production (Frankel and Webb 2001a).

The presence of ceramic specialists during the EC–MC, albeit on a limited scale, has important ramifications for the seemingly rapid ceramic changes occurring at the beginning of the LC. It would appear that towards the end of the MC, specialisation may have increased (Frankel 1988:31; Maguire 1991) and a range of innovations in shape, such as tankards and vessels with flat bases occur. RP, which had been the most important component of EC–MC assemblages disappears rapidly, yet other MC wares such as R/BS appear to become more important at the beginning of the LC. This further illustrates the complexity and gradual nature of the changes occurring in the MCIII–LCI period. A discussion of organisation of production during the LC is included in Chapter 18 following the analysis of the Enkomi ceramics.

CHAPTER 8
THE EARLY PHASES OF THE LATE CYPRIOT (MCIII–LCIIB)

Characteristic of the later MC and early LC settlement pattern is a move to previously unoccupied areas of the island, specifically towards the coast, along with abandonments of existing sites and an increase in site numbers and diversity in site size (Catling 1962:143). Reasons proposed for this move include desire on the part of the Cypriots for greater participation in external relations (Catling 1962:141), demographic growth and ecological factors. Frankel (1974:10) has suggested that prior to the end of the MC, the low-lying areas around Morphou Bay and the Mesaoria Plain may have been malaria-prone marshlands with saline soils unsuitable for cultivation. The lowering of the sea level during the later Bronze Age may have facilitated new occupation of these areas.

The number of sites excavated for the latter MC and early LC periods is small (around sixteen sites across the island with varying degrees of chronological overlap, see Table 10.1). Very few have large exposures excavated and fewer are fully published, outlined in the site by site discussion below. Sites which have occupation extending into LCIIC or LCIIIA often have little exposure or preservation of the early levels. Several of the sites with published data are of a 'rural' or isolated nature and comparison between different site types and chronological phases is problematic, given the likelihood that the ceramic repertoire will reflect site-specific idiosyncrasies to some degree. I have included comparisons with the Enkomi material if deemed of special significance. Several site types are included in the descriptions below. These are coastal and inland settlements, sanctuaries, fortifications and specialised production sites. Sanctuaries and production sites are presented with settlements, as there is often overlap and uncertainty as to site function, and the discussion of fortifications is presented separately. The sites are presented below in order of the amount of data they provide for the present study. In the description of the sites, the excavators' attribution of relative chronological phases has generally been accepted, modified where further research has led to a reassessment.

A summary of the major ceramic wares and developments occurring during the MCIII–LCIIB period will *precede* the discussion of the sites in order to facilitate understanding of the extent of interregional interactions within and outside of Cyprus and to illuminate the difficulty of establishing an island-wide relative chronological scheme. A proliferation of wares and new vessel forms, along with an increase in type-specific wares, occurs during LCI. Some of these are continuations or developments from the styles of the preceding period and some are extremely innovatory. Since the publication of the canonical synthesis of the MC–LC periods in 1972 (SCE IV:IB–D), further research has led to greater understanding of the processes of development and adoption of the wares and many problems, in relation to the fine and decorated wares, have now been resolved (*cf.*

Karageorghis 2001; Åström 2001). The Plain Wares of the LC have not received the attention of those from the earlier prehistoric periods on Cyprus, due to the wealth of other avenues of inquiry into prestige items such as seals, imported pottery, writing and monumental architecture (exceptions are Keswani 1991, 1996; Pilides 1992, 1994, 1996, 2001). Studies of Cypriot plain wares, from the Ceramic Neolithic through to the Middle Cypriot, have shown that these wares may play an important role in answering many of the outstanding questions on social organisation and interaction (*cf.* Frankel, Webb & Eslick 1996, Barlow 1996, Bolger 1991; Herscher 1991). It is also largely within the Plain wares that the most striking innovations in manufacturing technique, specifically the introduction of the fast potters' wheel, occur.

The Late Cypriot decorated and fine wares, on the other hand, have been the subject of intensive research due to their highly visible presence at sites outside Cyprus and have played an integral role in chronological debates within the entire eastern Mediterranean region, as discussed in Chapters 3 and 5. Two recent conferences have been devoted to three of these wares: Bichrome and Base-Ring (Aström 2001a) and White Slip (Karageorghis 2001). As the majority of the LC 'marker' wares are held to have developed in the northwestern and central parts of the island, discussion below focuses on the wares that appear in eastern Cypriot assemblages, especially on contentious issues of chronology and development. Imported wares occurring in early LC assemblages have been discussed in Chapter 3. Certain of the wares (such as the more utilitarian CP and coarse wares) are only discussed in relation to the analysis of the Enkomi ceramics in Chapter 16. Following the summary of the ceramics and discussion of the sites, an attempt is made to define some criteria by which it may be possible to identify an early LC eastern ceramic assemblage, in order to facilitate understanding of the significance of the Enkomi assemblage presented in Part 3.

MCIII–LCIIB CERAMICS

LC WHEELMADE CERAMICS: SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Up until the mid 1970s Cypriot archaeologists were of the belief that all wheelmade wares appearing on the island before LCII were imports, commonly held to be from Syria-Palestine, and it was therefore assumed that the presence of these wares indicated trade or the movement of peoples (*cf.* Merrillees 1971; Gjerstad 1926; SCE I; SCE IV:IC–D). Although several scholars were uncomfortable with this conclusion, especially due to the large numbers of Plain White Wheelmade (PWWM) and Red/Black Slip Wheelmade (R/BSWM) occurring in both settlement and mortuary contexts (Sjöqvist 1940; Dikaios 1969–71), it remained unchallenged. The belief that wheelmade wares were all imports was due to the continued manufacture of handmade wares throughout the Late Cypriot period (Artzy *et al.* 1976:21), contra to the situation attested in other societies, where

wheelmade wares quickly supplanted handmade pottery. As discussed in Chapter 5, this simplistic approach to pottery manufacturing techniques has been superseded. The view that all wheelmade wares were imports was successfully challenged by Artzy *et al.* (1973, 1974, 1978), when the publication of neutron activation analyses (NAA) undertaken upon the 'Palestinian' Bichrome Ware showed that the majority of examples were manufactured from eastern Cypriot clay. Artzy *et al.* (1976) also conducted analyses on a small number of vessels of other Cypriot wheelmade wares (Black Slip Wheelmade, White Painted Wheelmade and Plain White Wheelmade) and established that these vessels were also manufactured from eastern Cypriot clays and typologically identical to the handmade versions. Since the publication of these petrographic results it has been accepted that the wares are local in origin. No investigation of the processes of technological change has been undertaken and the assumption has been that the wheelmade wares gradually replaced the handmade versions (Artzy *et al.* 1976:24). One of the aims of this study is to redress this imbalance and to examine the impact of the introduction of the fast potters wheel on the Cypriot ceramic repertoire and on Cypriot society in general. Following is a summary of the major Cypriot wares in order to underscore the complexity of Cypriot ceramic manufacture.

WARES OCCURRING IN HANDMADE AND WHEELMADE FORMS

The Red/Black slip Group

This category encompasses all the variants of Red and Black Slip, including the Reserve Slip styles. The R/BS wares have been defined by Åström (SCE IV:IB:84–108) and roman numerals subdividing the wares are held to signal chronological development. The ware takes its name from the presence of an all-over slip of a red–brown–black colour. R/BSRes only occurs on closed vessels and is defined by the presence of a horizontal unslipped (or white slipped) band around the shoulder of the vessel, painted over with a horizontal zigzag or wavy line in paint or slip. R/BSRes has been dated to MCIII by Åström (SCE IV:IC) but to LCI by Merrillees (1971). Although he divided the wares into separate categories of RS and BS in SCE IV:IB–IC, Åström recognised that they form a continuum, with the only difference related to surface colour (SCE IV:IC:71–2), most probably due to differences in firing conditions. A single vessel may exhibit a mottled surface varying from red–brown–black.

R/BS I first appears in MCI and R/BS II in MCII, peaking in MCIII (SCE IV:IB:275–7). R/BS III occurs in MCIII and is a finer variant exhibiting incised decoration, with shapes and decorative style influenced by the appearance on Cyprus of imported Tell el Yahudiyeh juglets (Merrillees 1985:122). R/BS is primarily an MC ware but continued to be manufactured in large quantities during LCI in the form of R/BS IV and V (the LC version of R/BS III). Aside from the R/BS III and R/BS V variants, which are distinctive in their decoration and forms, it is difficult to distinguish R/BS II from R/BS IV by the descriptions of the fabric. It would seem that form rather than fabric and presence in a LC rather than MC context were used to differentiate between R/BS II

and IV (and between R/BS III and V) and that flat bases may be considered to be the primary criterion for identification (SCE IV:IB: footnote No. 17). Earlier varieties of R/BS II have a lustrous slip and usually rounded or knob bases, although tankards exhibit flat bases.

Shapes most commonly attested in MC R/BS are shallow bowls, jugs, juglets, tankards, bottles and amphorae and a few examples of unique vessels such as cups or ring-vases are also known (SCE IV:IB:85–103). By far the most common vessel types attested in LC R/BS (reported in SCE IV:IC:71–2; 75–9) are jugs and juglets (with many examples cited from Enkomi). R/BS bowls are common at Ayios Iakovos (SCE IV:IB:90–1) and Kalopsidha (SCE IV:IC:71). Other, rarer types in this ware are tankards and single instances of a krater, jar, amphora and animal-shaped vase. None of these shapes are definitely attested at Enkomi and it would appear to be only north-western sites that exhibit the wide range of forms and there is a decrease in the range of types of vessels manufactured in R/BS through time (at least in eastern Cyprus). This may reflect an increase in ware-specific forms, concurrent with the proliferation of new wares at this time.

Although R/BS was common island-wide, there are regional distinctions apparent within the ware. It is often decorated at Lapithos but usually plain in Eastern Cyprus (SCE IV:IB:103). Sherds of misfired BSHM ware of hard, gritty fabric in Kalopsidha Trench 9 led Åström to conclude that the ware was manufactured at the site (1966:63). There also seems to be regional variation in R/BS fabrics in the Karpas, with at least two distinct varieties occurring. The first, noted both by Al Radi (1983:41) at Phlamoudhi and Hult (1992:54) at *Nitovikla*, is of a fabric similar to that of RonR/B, (pink or buff in colour with very fine grits, sometimes mica). Hult devised a category of 'Red-on-Black, undecorated fragments (and Black Slip Handmade) as she was unable to distinguish between small fragments of these two wares (1992:65). Both sites however, also have the sandy, buff-pink-greenish variety, which is mostly attributed to closed shapes and may possibly be correlated with the Enkomi type.

R/BSWM is manufactured from the same fabric and in the same forms as the handmade version throughout LCI. The ware first appears in tomb groups at *Paleoskoutella* (T.7), Enkomi (French T.11 and Swedish T.20) and *Stephania* (T. 10 and T.13). Use of these tombs (except possibly Stephania T.13) continued into LCI. In settlement contexts, R/BSWM appears in Strata 1–2 of Gjerstad's house at Kalopsidha 'with the same clay and surface as the hand-made Black Slip II ware' (SCE IV:IB:170) and small amounts were found in Trench 9. No information on proportions of R/BSWM to R/BSHM is available from Myrtou-*Pigadhes* beyond that 'many' of the sherds occurring in the same fabric as the sandy type of R/BSHM are wheelmade. It would seem that R/BSWM does not occur in the MCIII levels and is most frequent during LCIIA–B (Catling 1957:29). The ware occurs, in unknown quantity, at *Toumba tou Skourou* (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990) and is apparently very common, in the form of 'Wash Ware', at Episkopi-*Bamboula* (Daniel 1941; Benson 1970). At *Nitovikla*, R/BSWM is 'very common' in Pre-Period I, increases in quantity

during Period I and decreases slightly in Periods IIA–B (Hult 1992:55). At Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* R/BSWM is apparently completely absent although 'a combed effect on the inside of some closed vessels can almost look like wheelmade marks' (Al Radi 1983:41). Production of R/BSWM seems likely to belong largely, if not completely, to LCI.

The Plain White Group

The origins of PW ware are enigmatic and the term PW encompasses a range of regional variations of plain wares, both with and without a white slip. The ware exhibits a range of shapes and attributes which are new in the Cypriot repertoire and broadly similar to MB Syro-Palestinian types (Catling 1957:59; SCE IV:IB:232; SCE IV:ID:747). The carinated bowls with ring bases, bowls with hook rims and kraters are derivative but the majority of closed shapes and many features such as stringhole projections and wishbone handles are Cypriot in inspiration. We lack a good stratigraphic sequence from late MC settlement contexts to examine the initial development of Plain White ware. Kalopsidha remains the only MC settlement with early examples. Four sherds of PWHM come from Stratum 4 and numbers increase slightly in Stratum 3, with more PWHM with flat bases, a round knob-base, a ring base (this would seem to be the earliest mention of a ring base), a lamp, horizontal lugs, and relief bands (SCE IV:IB:166). Only four PWHM vessels are published from tombs dating to MCI–II, three from tombs at Lapithos and one from Ayios Iakovos. Nine examples come from *Paleoskoutella* (SCE IV:IB:198–9). However, given that this data comes almost solely from SCE excavations during the 1920s and 1930s these figures should be treated with caution and it is not possible at this stage to trace the ware's development. PWWM appears for the first time in Stratum 3 at Kalopsidha, in the form of a bowl rim fragment and a trefoil mouth from a jug 'made on a slow wheel' (Åström 1972a:168, Fig IIB.20 and IIB.17). Judging from the illustrations (cited above) their superficial appearance is unlike the Enkomi material. A wheelmade Syro-Palestinian ring-base also occurs. It is impossible to be certain whether these are local, or indeed wheelmade, and from the current state of evidence, PWWM probably first appears in LCIA.

Bichrome Ware

Bichrome ware is one of the most extensively studied of the LC ceramics. Initially recognised at Tell el-Ajjul by Petrie (1932), it was assumed to be of local manufacture and examples found on Cyprus were considered to be imports. The ware was first studied in detail by Heurtley (1939), who incorporated the large number of Bichrome vessels found in tombs at Milia and published by Westholm (1939). Heurtley concluded that the fine style Bichrome typical of Milia and found at sites in Syria-Palestine was the work of a single artist who spent parts of his career working at different Syro-Palestinian sites and was also inspired by Cypriot WPHM vessels (1939:32) but this theory was later rejected by Epstein in her study of the ware's development and occurrences at a wide range of eastern Mediterranean sites (1966). Epstein noted the great quantities on Cyprus and stylistic

similarities to some of the Cypriot painted wares but still advocated a Syro-Palestinian location for its production and a Hurrian inspiration for the figurative designs.

NAA undertaken on the ware in the 1970s and more recently have shown that Bichrome is manufactured both in eastern Cyprus and in the Levant and Egypt, specifically at Tell el-D'aba, Megiddo and possibly Tell el-Ajjul (*cf.* Arty 1973, Artzy *et al.* 1974, 1978, Maguire 1990). The wares are macroscopically distinguishable, and all Bichrome analysed from Cyprus is of Cypriot origin (Artzy 2001:161). Figurative designs occur almost exclusively on the Cypriot versions (Artzy *et al.* 1978). The Megiddo Bichrome seems to have been manufactured slightly later than the Cypriot although this has been disputed by Wood (1982) who concludes that both types are contemporary in Stratum IX (early LBI). Cypriot, Syro-Palestinian and a variant of local manufacture are also found from Late Hyksos and early 18th Dynasty strata at Tell el-D'aba and Ezbet Helmi (Bietak 2001, Hein 2001). The majority is of Cypriot origin and a variety of fabrics, and both HM and WM versions, occur. One of the difficulties in resolving the problem of the origin of the BichWM has been the conflicting results of two sets of provenience studies. Courtois' (1970) study of the provenance of the Bichrome Wares concluded that the coarser fabrics originated on Cyprus whilst the finer wares (specifically from Milia) were imports. Artzy offers an explanation for the differing results of Courtois' provenience study to her own, citing advances in the early 1970s which allowed the provenience of finely levigated clays (2001:160). Other researchers (*cf.* Jones and Catling 1986:542) have identified problems with Courtois' sample size and methodology. There is evidence for more than one manufacturing location on Cyprus. Several sherds from Tell el-Ajjul did not match the eastern Cypriot clay profiles but did show affinity with BSWM, BSHM and RonB from Milia and *Paleoskoutella* in the Karpas (Jones and Catling 1986:540). The likelihood of multiple production centres will be further discussed in Chapter 15, incorporating the evidence from the Enkomi material.

It is generally agreed that Bichrome (especially the fine variant common at Milia) owes at least some technological and stylistic aspects to external sources (*cf.* Jones and Catling 1986:589; Karageorghis 2001). Artzy feels that, stylistically, the ware draws on Cypriot shapes and motifs but the use of two-colour decoration and pictorial motifs owe their inspiration to elsewhere. She dismisses a Hurrian source for the decoration as, although the Hurrians do make use of bird motifs, the treatment is different and the other animal forms (such as goats, bulls and fish) do not appear in the Hurrian repertoire (2001:162). A Cycladic source has been cited as inspiration for the motifs and use of two colours of pigment (Artzy 2001:163, Aström 2001b:133) with possible links to the 'Black and Red' style of Middle Cycladic III and early Late Cycladic I. Artzy (2001:169–170) connects the possible influx of Aegean influences with the growth in the Cypriot copper industry and the participation of Cycladic mariners in the trade. The Cycladic Bichrome sherds which I have identified in the Enkomi assemblage (see Chapter 16) may offer some evidence that the Cypriots

were aware of these wares but the fabric, surface treatment and decorative style are very different to the Cypriot Bichrome and would not appear likely to have served as a prototype for the ware (also noted by Karageorghis 2001). It should also be noted that painted Bichrome decoration occurs on Canaanite jars from MBIIA onwards (Amiran 1970:103). In addition to the novelty of the Bichrome painting technique, the repertoire of shapes occurring in Bichrome (and also WPWM I) exhibit forms previously unattested in the MC period. Ring bases and carinated forms are a new feature, as are kraters and pilgrim flasks (Catling and Jones 1986; Merrillees 1985:132).

Åström (2001:136–7) lists thirteen sites at which BicHM occurs. These are located in the north-west; specifically at *Toumba tou Skourou* (23 vessels), Ayia Irini (4 vessels), *Stephania* (2 vessels), Kazaphani (1 vessel), Akaki (1 vessel), Kaimakli-*Evretadhes* (1 vessel) and in the north-east of the island at *Nitovikla* (1 vessel) and at Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* and *Melissa* (unspecified number). It is also found at Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* (1 vessel) in the south, Politiko (1 vessel) in the central foothills of the Troodos Mountains and at Hala Sultan Tekke (*c.* 15 vessels), Kalopsidha (*c.* 25 vessels) and Dhekelia (1 vessel) in the east. The ware is most common at Kalopsidha and *Toumba tou Skourou*. The addition of the sherds which I have now recognised at Enkomi brings the total to fourteen sites (see Chapter 15).

An analysis of the chemical composition of the pigments used in the decoration of the Bichrome wares has been recently undertaken (Aloupi 2001). Analyses were conducted on nine BichWM sherds from Kouklia (5), Tersephanou-*Arpera* (2), Enkomi (2) and one unprovenanced jug (2001:216). Results showed that the bichrome effect on all the sherds was achieved by the use of two paints of different mineral compositions. Manganese-rich umbers were used to create the dark colours and iron-rich ochres to create the red (2001:217). SEM/EDXA examination also showed that the fabrics were made from calcareous clays and firing temperatures were estimated at 750–800 °C for the sherds from Tersephanou-*Arpera*, 850–1000 °C for the Kouklia sherds and temperatures over 1000 °C for the Enkomi material. All were fired in a predominantly oxidising atmosphere (2001:217).

Aloupi has noted a transition in the LC from use of Fe-based black to Mn-based black pigments in order to achieve a bichrome effect. It is possible to produce bichrome effects by the use of Fe-based pigments alone (by closely monitoring the firing process and applying different thicknesses of pigment) but it is far easier and more reliable to use two mineralogically different paints (Aloupi 2001:218). Fe red and Mn black are also a common feature of pottery from Middle Cycladic Phylakopi and Akrotiri, Egypt, LBA Cyprus and most probably the Syro-Palestinian region (2001:218). Both the pigments appear in their natural forms close to the colours that occur after firing and Aloupi feels that this would seem to be the obvious reason for their choice and there is no need to seek cultural links to explain the widespread usage of these materials (2001:218).

The White Painted Group

The term WP encompasses a range of vessels with geometric or linear painted decoration on a paler background (more often buff, orange or brown than white in the HM forms but often white in the WM types) and includes a wide variety of forms, surface finishes and decorative styles. The WP category includes the WPHM wares which developed during the MC and continued to be manufactured through to the start of LCI. It also includes the specifically LCI varieties of WPWM I and WPWM II.

WP ware was first classified by Gjerstad (1926), based upon material from tomb groups and his excavations of the houses at Alambra and Kalopsidha and later refined by Åström (SCE IV:IB:11–78, SCE IV:IC:53–69) who modified Gjerstad's typology and incorporated more recent material, still however, primarily based upon tombs. The appearance of WP II is considered to mark the start of MC I with further divisions into WP III–VI, and combinations of these, used to classify the remainder of the material, along with further divisions based upon decorative style or aspects of form. The implied chronological relationships of the numeric sequences and the often extensive variability of fabric and style of the ware types have caused a wide variety of problems for researchers attempting to utilise the SCE typology (*cf.* Merrillees 1978; Maguire 1990; Barlow 1985; Coleman 1985), especially when dealing with sherd material. Åström (SCE IV:IB:11) realised the problems inherent in the typology due to the largely regional distribution of parts of the sequence and acknowledged that modification must be undertaken upon recovery of further material. Maguire (1986, 1990) in her study of the MC pottery found outside Cyprus, has dealt extensively with this problem and concludes that placing numerical dividers within the framework is largely irrelevant, as they mask regional variation and imply a non-existent chronological relationship. There is both regional and chronological separation between WP II and WP V at either ends of the MC period and with the introduction of WP VI at the beginning of LCI but the relationships of the intervening styles are, as yet, poorly understood (Maguire 1990).

The WP types within the chronological framework and regional distribution relevant to the present study are those designated the 'eastern Cypriot WP sequence' (SCE IV:IB:11) although Maguire (1990) suggests that the strict application of these styles to only certain regions should be treated with caution. These are WP III–IV Pendent Line Style (WP PLS), WP IV–VI Cross Line Style (WP CLS) and WP V, especially the Broad Band Style (BBS). These wares are all first firmly attested in tomb groups of MCIII (SCE IV:IB:198) and continued to be manufactured through to LCIA (SCE IV:ID:700–01, Merrillees 2002:1). WP VI may continue until early LCIB. The decorative elements used on WP VI developed out of those used in WP V and have affinities with those on PWS, Bichrome Ware and WPWM II (SCE IV:IC:65). WP V vessels occasionally have a flat, ring or pedestal base (tankards and bottles most often exhibit this feature) but bases are most commonly round (SCE IV:IB:66–77). Round bases still occur in WP VI but flat bases are standard

on large closed vessels. Ring bases are occasionally attested. Juglets and bowls still exhibit round bases (SCE IV:IC:54–64).

WPWM I was classified by Åström (SCE:IV:IC:270) who describes the ware as a contemporary monochrome variety of Bichrome ware (SCE IV:ID:748). WPWM I occurs in tomb groups from the beginning of LCIA to the end of LCIB (SCE:IV:ID:700-1). Shapes include carinated bowls, kraters, a jar, jugs, and pilgrim flasks but the most common form occurring is the tankard. It has been found in tomb groups at Enkomi, Milia, Akhera, *Stephania*, Katydhata, Galinoporni, Ayios Iakovos and Dhenia and in settlement contexts at Enkomi, Kalopsidha and *Nitovikla* (SCE IV:IC:271–2). However, the only sites with more than one vessel cited are Enkomi, Kalopsidha, Milia and Ayios Iakovos and it would appear therefore likely that WPWM I originates in eastern Cyprus. The only recorded instances previously dated to MCIII are a jar from *Paleoskoutella* T.7, a jug from *Ayia Paraskevi*, sherds from Ayios Iakovos T. 9 and Kalopsidha (SCE IV:IB:129–30).

WPWM II ware is known primarily from tombs at Enkomi. Åström (SCE IV:IC:274-5) lists three kraters and thirteen jugs from French and Swedish tombs in addition to the ten vessels from Dikaios' tombs (1969–71:347–418). Additional examples are known from tombs at Milia (two kraters), Akhera-*Parhisin* (one krater) and single jugs have been found in tombs at Nikolidhes, Akaki (also an amphora reported), Angastina and Dhekelia-*Steno*. As only Enkomi and Milia examples are illustrated in the SCE IV:IC volume (Fig. LXXIV, LXXV), it is not possible to establish whether the isolated examples found at other sites are the same as the Enkomi ware. Three sherds were found in Trench 9 at Kalopsidha (Åström 1966:93). It was not attested by Åström in tomb groups until LCIB and continued in groups of up to LCIIC date (SCE IV:1D Table p.700–1). However, based upon my analysis of the Enkomi settlement material, WPWM II would appear to occur from LCIA2 onwards (further discussed in Chapter 15). Stylistically, the decoration of WPWM II closely resembles WP VI, especially the decoration on the teapots (SCE IV:IC: Fig. XLI:4–9). It may especially be related to the WP VI Coarse Linear Style, said by Åström (SCE IV:IC:53) to be a local variant found only at Kalopsidha. The ware is extremely homogeneous in fabric and form.

OTHER CYPRIOT WHEELMADE WARES

Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware (RLWM)

RLWM is extremely rare in settlement contexts and was primarily a funerary or ritual ware (Eriksson 1993:39). Although not entirely resolved at this point in time, it would appear likely that RLWM was manufactured on Cyprus. Eriksson (1993) cites the greater proportions of the ware (over 50% of the total known), a wider range of types and longer chronological distribution as evidence for a Cypriot provenance. Provenience studies have thus far proven inconclusive, although a clay source in either in the Kyrenia range on Cyprus or Cilicia is deemed most likely (Knappett 2000).

RLWM makes its first appearance at the end of LCIA and reaches its peak in LCIIA–C. RLWM is present in tombs at Enkomi from LCIB (Eriksson 1991:Table 10.2, 86–9). Eriksson's study of RLWM found that the ware is most common in settlement deposits at Hala Sultan Tekke but remains at less than 1% of the total assemblage and she cites the area around Kazaphani as the most likely location of manufacture for the ware (1993:147). RLWM is extremely fine and well made with a distinct repertoire of shapes and visible burnishing marks on the surface. It is the only ware of the LC to exhibit pre-fired pot marks. These appear to constitute to an internally coherent marking system and are not related to Cypro-Minoan script (Hirschfeld 2002:93).

Black Lustrous Wheelmade Ware (BLWM) and White Lustrous Wheelmade Ware (WLWM)

These wares remain something of an enigma in Cypriot assemblages and have been given little attention in the literature. Eriksson suggests that there may be a relationship between RLWM, BLWM and WLWM with perhaps the differences in surface and fabric colour related to differences in firing temperature (1993:21). Support for this lies in the repertoire of shapes, especially bowls and spindle bottles, and there are also similarities with BR I shapes (SCE IV:IC:217). BLWM was initially classified as a 'foreign' ware (Sjöqvist 1940, Gjerstad 1926, Aström 1966:61) and encompassed the imported Syro-Palestinian Black Burnished Ware juglets. BLWM is found at Kalopsidha, Enkomi, *Stephania*, Politiko, Ayios Iakovos, Kourion-*Bamboula*, Milia, Myrtou-*Pigadhes*, Akaki and *Nitovikla* amongst other sites and is most common in eastern Cyprus (Aström 1966:61). It appeared in almost all the layers of Trench 9 at Kalopsidha (1966:61) and the repertoire of shapes includes bowls, jugs and tankards. As it appears probable that RLWM was manufactured on Cyprus, then it is also likely that BLWM, and WLWM, are also Cypriot products. Provenience studies on these two wares would be useful.

CYPRIOT HANDMADE WARES

Base Ring Ware (BR)

BR has been extensively discussed, classified (SCE IV:IC) and reclassified (Vaughan 1996) in the literature and was the subject of a recent conference (Åström 2001). The ware is considered a signifier of the beginning of the LC and continued to be manufactured for over 400 years. The distinctive fabric, repertoire of shapes and decoration, and the hardness and thinness of vessel walls have made it highly visible in archaeological deposits both within and outside Cyprus. The ware has been subdivided into Proto Base Ring (PBR), BR I and BR II on the basis of fabric, shape, decoration and surface treatment with chronological relationship between the divisions implied (SCE IV:IC:126–198; SCE IV:ID:700–701). PBR (appearing in LCIA1) has been defined as vessels with a flat base, encompassing a range of regional fabric variations transitional from MC wares, BR I (appearing in LCIA2) as exhibiting a lustrous surface and plastic decoration and BR II (appearing at

the end of LCIB) with a matt surface and white painted decoration. PBR is thought to have developed from a number of different ceramic traditions during MCIII–LCIA. These include the area of Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* (from Drab Polished Ware) and in the Ovgos Valley around *Toumba tou Skourou* and the Myrtou group of sites (from Black Slip ware). The ware exhibits a combination of traditional techniques, including incised and relief decoration, along with new features such as wishbone handles and carinated bowls with everted rims (Herscher 2001:13). A comprehensive programme of petrographic and macroscopic characterisation of the ware was undertaken by Vaughan (1987) in order to define the ware and its subsets, provide provenience and chronological data. Vaughan (1996) defined four fabric types, three of which occurred in both BR I and BR II types.

The ware is handmade but finishing and some aspects of production were carried out on a turntable (Vaughan 1991:122). Vaughan isolated three regional fabric groups, all composed of non-calcareous redeposited clays surrounding the Troodos Massif, located in the Ovgos Valley and north-central Mesaoria Plain, the South-central coast and the Southwestern coast. Vaughan's analysis showed that the highly plastic clays used for the production of BR were specially selected for their natural impurities and weathered qualities, rather than modified by the potters, and that there is also no compositional difference between BR I and BR II (1994:89). It is likely that several different production centres were involved in BR manufacture.

Composite Ware

Composite Ware is defined by the presence of the two decorative techniques of R/BS and WP on the one vessel (with interior and exterior surfaces subjected to different treatments) and therefore the only types that occur are open vessels. The listed examples of this ware in SCE IV:IB (124–5) come from Ayios Iakovos, Kalopsidha and Enkomi, and it is likely to have been an eastern Cypriot ware, although never common. The ware is most probably not earlier than MCII and may have been manufactured up to LCI.

Monochrome

Monochrome is considered as a signifier of LCIA1 (Merrillees 1971:56) and developed out of earlier RP (SCE IV:IC: 90, Russell 1991:135) and possibly also BS traditions (Pilides 1992:291). Definitions of Monochrome Ware are problematic and many researchers have encountered difficulties in utilising the SCE classification system. Russell, in her analysis of the Plain Wares from Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* (1991:134–5), has outlined the processes by which Sjöqvist's original (1940:32, Fig. 6) designation of Monochrome Ware (based primarily upon the small, carinated bowls found in tombs at Enkomi dating from LCI to LCIIA) has been expanded to incorporate a wider chronological, typological and technological range of LC plain wares. Pilides encountered similar difficulties of definition whilst attempting to isolate LCIIIA Handmade Burnished Wares (1991:139).

At Episkopi-*Bamboula*, Benson (1972:75) notes that none of the 'Monochrome' at the site corresponded to Sjöqvist's types yet still classified the ceramic types as Monochrome ware. This material was later designated Coarse Monochrome by Åström (SCE IV:IC:103–4).

Problems also arise as to what exactly is to be termed 'Proto Monochrome Ware', defined by Åström as having 'medium thick' walls as opposed the to 'thin or medium thin' walls of the true Monochrome (SCE IV:IC:91) and it would appear that at least two distinct types of Proto Monochrome are present, developing from different local ceramic traditions, one in the northwest and the other (developing into the type present at Enkomi) in the region of Kazaphani in the north (Merrillees 1989:2). It is also possible that the development occurred in the Karpas region as Hult encountered difficulties in distinguishing between sherds of R/BS and Monochrome (1992:53). Åström (SCE IV:ID: Figure on 766) illustrates sites containing 'much Proto Monochrome' (exclusively the northwestern sites of Pendayia, Dhenia and Akhera) whereas sites with 'much Monochrome' are all located on the eastern or Karpas regions (Kantara, Milia, Enkomi, Kalopsidha and Dhekelia). The only two of these latter sites to also contain Proto Monochrome are Kantara and Dhekelia.

Pilides (1992) analysis of the regional distribution of the various types of Monochrome found that the variant at Enkomi has little in common with southern or northwestern fabrics and appears to be an eastern tradition, beginning in LCIA and peaking in LCIIA, and also found occasionally at south coast sites (1992:293–4). By late LCII, the regional variations seem to have disappeared and a restricted range of fabrics (developed from the northwestern and central variants) and shapes is found across the island (Pilides 1992:297). Knapp and Cherry (1994:49) also note the seemingly diverse origins of Monochrome. Principle Component Analysis (PCA) undertaken on samples of Monochrome from Kalopsidha and Tell Mevorakh plot most closely with RonB and the *Paleoskoutella* variant of BS (Knapp and Cherry 1994:60–61, Fig. 3,8; 3.10). The above discussion illustrates that our understanding of the development of the Monochrome wares is incomplete and its presence in significant numbers in the earlier Enkomi levels, or at other eastern sites, should not be taken as an indicator of extensive contacts with other regions of Cyprus at this time. Independent development and manufacture in the Karpas region seems a more plausible scenario for its presence at Enkomi. Distributions of this ware (both within and outside of Cyprus) must be treated cautiously, as must information concerning the first appearances of the ware in the various regions.

Pithoi

The LC pithos wares have been studied in detail by Pilides (1996, 2000). The earliest types are the PW pithoi, which appears in the eastern and northern areas of the island, with the majority occurring at Kalopsidha (although this may reflect excavation bias). The southwest, northwest and central regions developed an independent tradition of storage jars from RP and DPBC wares (Pilides

1992:108). It is not until LCIIA that true pithoi forms appear and by LCIIC there seems to be an island-wide typological tradition, with regional variation in fabric but a high degree of standardisation in form and surface finish (Pilides 1992:111). The regional variability in fabrics is suggestive of non-centralised production and it is possible that the typological similarities and high level of skill required for the manufacture of pithoi reflect the work of itinerant potters (Keswani 1989c:18). LC pithoi are coil built and smoothed on a turntable (Keswani 1989c:17). A slab of clay is used for the base, often exhibiting large amounts of sand on the exterior, presumably to facilitate the removal of the vessel from the surface on which it was constructed. The presence of horizontal striations on the upper body has led some researchers to assume that the vessels are wheelmade (*cf.* Hult 1992:21, Catling 1957:58).

Red-on-Red and Red-on-Black Ware (RonR/B)

The Red-on-Red and Red-on-Black Wares have been considered as a single unit for the purposes of the present study as they form part of a unified ceramic tradition, manufactured within a discrete geographical region and time frame. Different areas of the same vessel may exhibit degrees of colour variation and differences probably relate to firing technique rather than the intentional creation of different wares (Merrillees 1979:118). Red-on-Black is the more common variant. Other variants, such as Light-on-Dark Ware (including White-on-Red and White-on-Black) are also attested. The ware was manufactured in the Karpas and distributed throughout the island but significant numbers only occur at sites within the Karpas and bordering the region (Aström 1964:78–9). Merrillees' (1979) study of the distribution of RonR/B defined a Karpas 'cultural zone' (1979:19) based upon sites with significant quantities of RonR/B, extending from Phlamoudhi north of the Kyrenia Range and down to include Enkomi as the southwesternmost point. The ware is most common at *Paleoskoutella*, Galinoporni, *Nitovikla* (Hult 1992), Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* (Al-Radi 1983) and Phlamoudhi-*Melissa* (Smith forthcoming). It was manufactured from MCII–LCI, predominantly in MCIII according to Aström (1964:78), although it may have been just as frequent in LCI, given the large amounts present at Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* (see discussion below). There is some chronological variability within the ware but it is all but impossible to establish this from the published information or from sherdage, although Aström (SCE IV:1B:108, 116) states that some of the shapes are exclusively Late Cypriot. Diagnostic features of late examples that can be discerned from sherdage are flat bases on closed vessels and fugitive paint.

Red Polished Ware (RP)

Although primarily an EC and MC ware, RP continued to be manufactured in small amounts during the early LC. Classification of sherds within the traditional numerical divisions of the SCE is extremely problematic due to the longevity and variability within the ware and of little utility in chronological analysis, as has been noted by recent excavators of EC or MC settlement sites (Barlow 1991:52, Frankel and Webb 1996:113). RP III appears at the beginning of the EC and continues

through to the end of the MC, encompassing a wide variety of fabrics and forms (Barlow 1986:52). RP IV appears at the beginning of the MC (SCE IV:IB: table on 198) and continues throughout the MC period and into the LC. All RP in Trenches 3 and 9 at Kalopsidha was classified as RP III, RP IV or RP III–IV (Aström 1966:40–57). The LC variant, RP V, is only attested in LCI tomb groups (SCE IV:ID:700–01). RP V is poorly defined (SCE IV:IC:69–71) and no listed examples are known from the region around Enkomi. It may be a regional variant (most common in the area around Myrtou).

White Shaved Ware (WSh.)

The ware takes its name from the fine, pale, fabric and characteristic technique of vertically trimming excess clay from the body and base with a knife (SCE IV:IC:221). The form is held to be a deliberate imitation of Palestinian dipper juglets (Amiran 1969:173; Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:43; Prag 1985:162). It is not attested in tombs before LCIA2 or LCIB (SCE IV:IB Table 700–01) and Aström (SCE IV:ID:676) believes its presence in LCIA levels at Enkomi is probably intrusive. However, Sjöqvist (1940a:108, 124, 135) assigned the wares first appearance to LCIA, continuing to be manufactured until LCIIIA. The presence of deformed vessels of WSh. in tombs at Enkomi has been taken as an indicator of local manufacture (Sjöqvist 1940:181; Aström SCE IV:ID:745; Muhly 1986:46) but this remains speculative. It seems to be more frequent in Enkomi tombs than at other sites on Cyprus (SCE IV:IC:222–4) but is distributed throughout the island and is especially frequent at Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukounninas* (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:43). Compositionally, PCA of WSh. showed affinity with the eastern Cypriot WP group (Knapp and Cherry 1994:84) and therefore the ware was most likely of eastern Cypriot manufacture. WSh. vessels are almost exclusively juglets and the ware most probably served as commodity containers, both exported and used in mortuary ritual.

White Slip Ware (WS)

WS is considered to be the primary defining characteristic of LC assemblages. The ware was codified by Popham (1972) who divided it into three main variants, PWS, WS I and WS II, based upon fabric, slip and decorative techniques, forming a chronological sequence. The ware has been the focus of a recent conference (Karageorghis 2001) and, as discussed in Chapters 3 and 6, has figured extensively in chronological debates due to its widespread distribution throughout the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean (*cf.* Manning 1999, Merrillees 2001). PWS first appears in LCIA1 and WS I in LCIA2 (Aström 2001:50). WS II first appears at the end of LCIB or the beginning of LCIIA (Åström 1972c: Table on 700–01) and had ceased to be produced by LCIIIA at the latest (Popham 1972b:705). The ware is distinctive with a thick light coloured slip, over a coarse fabric, usually with painted decoration, and has been widely recognised at sites outside Cyprus, to which it was extensively exported (especially WS II). Although considered partially to have developed out of NW Cypriot WP traditions (with *Toumba tou Skourou* considered to be integral to

this development), the technological innovations present in WS manufacture have also been linked with pyrological advances in the copper industry and exposure to external Syro-Palestinian slipping techniques (Eriksson 2001:52–3). The distinctive clays used for the manufacture of WS are different from all other Cypriot fabrics and to comprise several compositional subgroups (Artzy *et. al* 1981:45). Aloupi et al. (2001) have undertaken analysis of a series of 35 WS sherds from Palaepaphos-*Teratsoudhia* in order to establish if changes in technology related to the traditional chronological divisions of the ware. They found that the decoration on WS I was executed with the use of iron-based pigments with a kaolinitic or smectitic based clays for the slip, whilst WS II decoration used manganese-based pigments and a micaceous (chloritic) material for the slip. The bichrome effect on some early WS I was achieved with the use of both iron-based and manganese-based pigments (similar to the technique used for Bichrome Ware). The use of kaolinitic clays for the slip is unique in the eastern Mediterranean at this time (Aloupi *et al.* 2001:24). WS was manufactured from non-calcareous clays and fired at high temperature (900–1100°C), which was necessary to achieve adhesion of the slip to the body (Aloupi *et al.* 2001:23).

TOWARDS DEFINING EASTERN CYPRIOT MCIII AND LCIA CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES

> What I am saying is that if we have two deposits, one known by God to be Middle Cypriote, the other known by God to be Late Cypriote but which did not have PWS, how would we distinguish them? (Popham in Karageorghis 2001:219 [general discussion after WS conference])

As noted in Chapter 6, the ceramic markers which have been used to define the beginning of the LC period (WS, BR and Monochrome) are all held to be central and northwestern innovations and this has led to considerable ambiguity and confusion in the application of relative chronological phases to eastern Cypriot assemblages (Merrillees 1971). Certain eastern wares, such as BichWM, were initially dated to MCIII on the basis of their lack of association with the LC marker wares. It is now agreed that Bichrome dates to LCIA (*cf.* papers in Aström 2001), that WP V, WP PLS and WP CLS were manufactured both in MCIII and LCI (Åström 1966; Merrillees 2002), and that WS and BR are uncommon in eastern Cypriot assemblages during LCIA (Manning 2001). There has been a tendency for researchers to describe the ceramic styles which developed prior to LCI as 'Middle Cypriot Wares' (*cf.* Dikaios 1969–71) but use of this term has been criticised (Hult 1992:39; Merrillees 2001). The problem remains that, apart from the WP sequence, the painted and fine wares are generally rare, and in their absence it is still highly problematic to attribute the plain wares to a specific phase. This is especially pertinent to the present study as I attempt to address the issue of how the introduction of the potters' wheel may be related to other developments in the ceramic repertoire. It is no longer considered adequate to date deposits in eastern Cyprus to a certain period by the absence of wares of western Cypriot style (noted as early as 1971 by Merrillees) and we must endeavour to move forward to a point

where an eastern Cypriot assemblage may be dated on its own terms. As the changes occurring during the latter MC and early LC are perceived to be gradual (*cf.* Frankel 1974; Åström SCE IV:ID; Merrillees 1971) this remains problematic and perhaps unsolvable. However, my analysis of the Enkomi material may allow us to move towards a closer definition of the ceramic repertoire for these phases.

One of the problems lies in the tendency within Cypriot archaeological literature to utilise either the term MCIII/LCI (implying either/or) or MCIII–LCI (implying continued use during both phases) when discussing deposits which contain only small numbers of the LC marker wares (*cf.* Al Radi 1983; Hult 1992). The use of a term implying continuity of use through more than one phase is only appropriate for tomb groups comprising multiple burials which were utilised during different phases and cannot be distinguished into separate deposition episodes. The terms should not be used for settlement deposits which, provided they have been excavated stratigraphically and are undisturbed, should be relatively dated to the latest material contained within the deposit. It is recognised that the material may derive from earlier phases but as archaeologists are attempting to date the *human activity* that led to the deposition of the material, the inclusion within the deposit of earlier sherdage, which may have originated from a range of sources, is largely irrelevant to establishing a *terminus post quem* for the deposit. Exceptions to this will occur when the deposit is disturbed or contains intrusive material but a stratigraphically bounded deposit should be dated using the evidence of the most recent activity evidenced. For this reason, I have redated to LCI all deposits discussed in the literature which have been dated to MCIII–LCI or MCIII/LCI based on the presence of what are considered to be 'Middle Cypriot wares' along with low numbers of sherds considered to be indicative of early LC.

We are still left with the problem of what does constitute a MCIII assemblage and how an early LCI assemblage may be distinguished if wares such as Monochrome, PWS or PBR are absent. Recent redating of eastern Cypriot assemblages and the attribution of many of the wares to LCI has resulted in a situation whereby MCIII is now virtually non-existent in the Karpas and eastern regions. The first person to address this problem was Merrillees (1971) who, dealing solely with tomb assemblages, redated MCIII tombs at *Stephania* and Kalopsidha to LCIA. Recently (Manning *et al.* forthcoming), it has been suggested that Trench 3 and the bottommost layers of Trench 9 at Kalopsidha should also be dated to LCI. This will be further addressed in the following discussion of Kalopsidha. Although dated to MCIII by the excavators (SCE I), Tumulus 7 at *Paleoskoutella* also requires a LCI date. As Webb (1992:93) notes, the pottery assemblage is paralleled at *Nitovikla* Period IIA which has been redated to LCIA (Hult 1992, Merrillees 1994). These problems are compounded by the fact that there are virtually no settlements of this period excavated from the Karpas region (aside from *Nitovikla*) or eastern Cyprus. We seem also to have largely done away with MCIII exports. Problematically, the vast majority of imported 'Middle Cypriot' wares found at SIP Tell el-D'aba, MB Tell el-Ajjul and other Syro-Palestinian sites are of types that continued to be manufactured in LCI.

The relative chronology of the first wheelmade wares

When exactly the wheelmade wares appeared on Cyprus remains ambiguous. BichWM and WPWM I are the only wares which have been earmarked as a signaller of LCIA but their rarity, especially in settlement deposits, makes them an unsatisfactory means of establishing the chronology of a deposit. The redating of *Paleoskoutella* and Kalopsidha to LCI removes the majority of the wheelmade wares attributed to MCIII (including WPWM I, R/BSWM and PWWM). R/BSWM also appears in tomb groups previously dated to MCIII at Enkomi (French T.11 and Swedish T.20) and *Stephania* (T. 10 and T.13). Although all these groups were dated to MCIII by Åström (SCE IV:IC:194–5), he does not rule out an early LCI date for the *Paleoskoutella* and Enkomi tombs and all have been redated to LCI by Merrillees (1971). Åström (1972a: Table on p198) also marked these vessels with an asterisk, indicating that he was uncertain about their attribution to these wares (1972a:12). Merrillees (1971:57–60) dates *Stephania* T.10 to LCIA and T.13 to late in MCIII, although he does not mention the presence of WM sherds in his discussion. I believe it is possible to see the introduction of wheelmade wares onto Cyprus solely as a LC phenomenon.

The above discussion highlights the difficulties of defining an MCIII or early LCI deposit in eastern Cyprus. I have also noted above that it is often not possible to distinguish between R/BS II and IV in sherd form and that the designation 'Monochrome' masks a range of regional and chronological variations. It is extremely likely that the variant found at Enkomi was manufactured in the eastern or Karpas regions by LCIA2 and therefore does not reflect the importation of a central or western ceramic type (discussed further in relation to the Enkomi assemblage in Chapter 15). Table 8.1 shows the phases of manufacture for the wares found in deposits at Enkomi and other sites in eastern Cyprus and forms the basis for my dating of the earliest Enkomi deposits, discussed in Chapter 17.

Exclusively MCIII or earlier	MCIII and LCI	Exclusively LCIA or later
R/BSHM (II & III)		R/BSHM (IV & V)
		R/BSWM
WP II	WP CLS	WP VI
	WP PLS	WPWM I
	WP V	WPWM II
	Composite	
		Bichrome (HM and WM)
		PWS
	PWHM	PWWM
	RP	Monochrome
		PBR
	RonR/B	
	TEY	LMIA

Table 8.1: Relative manufacturing dates for eastern Cypriot ceramics.

MORPHOU-*TOUMBA TOU SKOUROU*

Toumba tou Skourou lies approximately 6km inland from Morphou Bay in the north west of Cyprus along the north bank of the Ovgos River, which is now dry for most of the year but would have been navigable during the site's occupation (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:9). The main area of the site was extensively damaged by bulldozing for the cultivation of orange groves during the 1950s and 1960s and the only area to survive consisted of a mound of 4m maximum height, partial remains of four buildings and six tombs. The excavators believed the area to be 'a specialised industrial quarter devoted to the manufacture of mud bricks, pithoi and fine pottery, with perhaps a little copper smelting' (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:18). Several other mounds were located in the immediate vicinity, only one of which, *Toumba tou Tyllirou* (located 500m–1km to the west of the site), was still extant at the time of excavation but bulldozed in 1973. Surface collections carried out by the excavators found WS I and BR I, suggesting it was contemporary with *Toumba tou Skourou* (1990:15). Large ashlar blocks found scattered by the bulldozers, and the recollections of local villagers of the extent of the site prior to bulldozing suggest that the site was extremely large and complex, although the relative contemporaneity of the various parts of the site remains unknown.

Toumba tou Skourou remains the only site with architectural features providing information on the organisation of pottery production during the early LC. Unfortunately, excavation and study of the finds was interrupted by the invasion of 1974 and a large proportion of the material (including all the sacks of sherdage from the stratified deposits) is now lost (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:5). The resulting publication, therefore, does not supply a detailed analysis of the ceramic assemblage and the illustrations and photographs of the material are limited or of poor quality. A lack of cross referencing and incomplete site plans also make it extremely difficult to be certain of the contemporaneity of the deposits. It is also impossible to know the structure and extent of the entire site and how the potters' quarter may have related to the rest of the settlement. The authors quote Catling, who had visited the site as part of his survey, as stating that the mound stood 'at the extreme southeast corner of the site' (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:7). It may be possible that industrial activities taking place within early LC centres were conducted at the edges of the settlements, similar to the copper smelting carried out in the Area III building at Enkomi.

Bronze Age occupation extends from LCIA to LCIIC, with one tomb group dated slightly earlier to MCIII (Tomb 5) and another (Tomb 1) from initial use in MCIII extending into LCI (1990:393). Vermeule and Wolsky give a terminal date of LCIIB in the site report (1990:18) but given the presence of ashlar blocks and, as their definition of LCIIB includes a Cypro-Mycenaean bowl from around 1220 BC, this must be assumed to be an error. Additionally, the relative

chronological constructs used in the report (based upon the ceramics) confine the appearance of WS I and BR I to LCIB whilst PWS and PBR are used to signal LCIA (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:18). This is in conflict with the generally accepted practice of attributing PWS to LCIA1 and WS I to LCIA2 (*cf.* Aström 2001:50, Manning 2001:78) and their attribution of periods within the LC should be treated with caution. This also has ramifications for their dating of the LMIA and TEY imports found at the site. The LCII evidence is poorly preserved and the main period of occupation represented belongs to LCI. The establishment of a new site at this time in a previously unoccupied area parallels the situation at Enkomi. Closest connections to the site (based upon ceramic occurrences) are held to be with the neighbouring sites of *Stephania*, Ayia Irini, Akhera, Pendayia and Kazaphani. The latter is located on the northern side of the Kyrenia Range and not readily accessible from *Toumba tou Skourou* (Vermeule 1996).

The mound has been interpreted as an open air industrial facility and contained pottery no later than BR I (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:46). Although partially destroyed by bulldozing, the earliest construction of the mound (approximately 15m x 18m) shows a series of earth floors and low benches faced on three sides by thick (approximately 1.4m) stone walls with a series of low benches on the interior. The interior benches are around 25cm high and 40cm wide and run east-west, parallel and spaced around 1.5m apart. Vermeule and Wolsky conjecture that they may have been potters' work benches (1990:27). In addition to the benches, a row of twelve *in situ* vessels and a ball of potters' clay were found against the interior of the west wall of the mound. Wares include BS, BSRes, PWS and fabric classified as BS/PBR. Large amounts of RP, BS, WP, pithoi and a single El Lisht sherd were also associated with this level (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:28–30). The work floor was overlain by a layer of ash which the excavators attribute to the conflagration of a lightly constructed wooden or brush roof. The first use of the mound would then appear to date to LCIA1. A furnace or possible kiln was also associated with this level, at the bottom of which were sherds of BSWM, amongst other wares (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:39). PWWM and BSWM wares are noted in association with a drainage channel, Well 5 and the furnace but not directly with the material associated with the earliest floors of the workshop. The second building phase involved a raising of the floor level by 1.5m (comprising mudbrick fill containing cultural debris) and topped with plastered floors. Sherds of 'green wheelmade ware' are mentioned in association with the fill layer (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:41). The later use of the mound is an area of twelve metres square with a series of plastered floors, installations and benches, a pit filled with balls of potters' clay, a hearth or 'furnace' and a 'fire box' possibly involved in smelting copper as metallic slags were present (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:42–5). Additionally, tuyeres were found in association with a larger furnace. Characteristic ceramics from these levels are large amounts of pithoi, cooking pots and R/BS ware and small amounts of BR I and WS I. No wheelmade pottery is mentioned in association with this level.

The basin building (14m x 6m), adjacent to the southern face of the mound and contemporaneous with at least the latter rebuilding, is a sturdy rectangular construction with plastered walls and pithoi sunk into the floor. Its function is uncertain but it may have served as a settling and refining pit for clay. It was constructed in early LCIB (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:47–50; 55), although it is also possible that it dates to LCIA2. To the west end of the basin building lay deposits of raw red clay which are assumed to have been contained within sacks at the time of their deposition (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:52). The pottery associated with its construction and earliest use is RP, BS, WP, BSRes, Morphou Bay Mottled Ware, small amounts of BSWM, WS I, BS/PBR, BR I, PWWM (including a partial jug and two PWWM sherds with potmarks) and a few unspecified Mycenaean sherds (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:53–4). The basin building was later filled with courses of mud bricks, the top of which had been destroyed by the bulldozer. Pottery contained within the bricks is similar to the wares associated with its use except for the addition of two possible WS II sherds and a few Monochrome sherds.

A ramp led up to the top of the mound and two heaps of green clay were found in a partitioned area along the mound's west face (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:76). The clay in the mounds is stated by the excavators to be similar in appearance to that used for pithoi, PWWM, BSHM and BSWM (1990:77). Again, there was no pottery in the brick fill or other constructions later than LCIB. Overlying the clay dumps, later use of the area seems to have constituted a 'brick yard' (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:81) bounded by walls and found full of different coloured earth, apparently deliberately dumped. This has been dated to LCII and it is postulated that the manufacture of fine wares ceased at the site at the end of LCIB and only coarse pithoi and mudbricks were made at the site during the later period (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:83). BR II and WS II are present in these deposits as well as later Iron Age and Byzantine material (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:94–98).

Against the southern face of the ramp three partial 'houses' were excavated. The best preserved of these, House B, had four episodes of floor rebuilding, dating from LCIA to LCIIC. The later floors of the three houses contained numerous *in situ* pithoi, some of later LCII type with sets of four wavy relief lines (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:379). The earliest levels of House B contain BS, RP, Mottled Wares, WP and pithoi, whilst the later levels contain WS II, BR II, WP, RS, cooking pots, coarse ware and 'Levanto-Helladic IIIB' (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:107–8). A kiln was also found adjacent to House D, containing warped BR I krater sherds, a RSWM jug and WP ware and was dated to LCIB (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:142).

Discussion of the ceramics

Vermeule and Wolsky (1990:355) note that one of the aspects that stands out in the pottery repertoire at the site is the overlap between features of different wares and the difficulty of classifying some vessels into a specific ware. Many wares share decorative or shape features, which

the excavators attribute to the transitional nature of the ceramic industry at the time (1990:398). The ceramic industry at *Toumba tou Skourou* does seem to be extremely innovatory, with the potters evidently experimenting with new fabrics and forms. An example of this is seen in the BS imitations of TEY vessels which occur alongside imported originals from the earliest phase (Tomb 5) and WP imitations of Hyksos button-based juglets (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990: Plate 47). The Bichrome painting technique was used slightly later on both WP and WS I vessels. The excavators feel that this development owes nothing to the very few examples of BichWM found at the site (1990:371) but given the imitation of TEY mentioned above, it remains possible that similar experimentation in pigment usage may have followed the appearance of BichWM at the site. As noted in relation to the general Bichrome discussion of pigments, the different minerals used appear as red and black in their naturally occurring state (Aloupi 2001:218). Åström (2001:135) also feels that the BichHM owes its inspiration to the BichWM wares. The fabric of the BichWM vessels found in the tombs is not similar to the other *Toumba tou Skourou* fabrics (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:385) and it would appear that use of bichrome painting techniques at the site was restricted to handmade vessels of types already familiar to the potters. These innovations should be seen as a gradual development, occurring over a time period of hundreds of years. However, it seems there was a deliberate policy of innovation, emulation and experimentation by the potters.

It is not possible to ascertain amounts of wares present in the settlement levels as very few sherds were inventoried prior to the loss of the material and no chronological breakdown is provided for the inventoried wares. The single sherd of RonB, and very few sherds of WSh. may attest to extremely limited relations with the east of the island. The authors do not explicitly state which wares they believed were manufactured at the site but the implication seems to be that R/BSHM, R/BSWM, RP, PBR, BR I, PWS, WS I, WP and PWWM, PWHM and pithoi were all locally made. Vermeule and Wolsky also speculate that the workshop may have functioned specially in the manufacture of mortuary pottery, given its proximity to the tombs (1990:355). This, however seems unlikely, given the general similarities between mortuary and settlement ceramics during the LC. The piles of green clay are held to have similarities to the PW and BS wares and red clay was also found in the basin building, suggesting that different clay sources may have been employed for the different wares. Unfired pithos sherds were also found throughout the site (1990:379). No wasters are mentioned in the report except the BR I krater found in the kiln (which may have been burnt post-depositionally) but large amounts of ceramic slag were present (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:401–3). Further information on types of ceramics represented by wasters would have been useful. Whether the excavated workshop was responsible for the manufacture of all the wares or if other workshops were located in other regions of the site cannot be established.

BS ware is the most common ware at the site. In settlement contexts, the excavators state that BSWM comprises under 10% of the assemblage (1990:359). BS includes the Red and Black mottled

variants, including a variant that the excavators believe displays intentional mottling and have designated Morphou Bay Mottled Ware (MBMW) and vessels of transitional BS/BR fabric and shape as well as BSRes. Jugs are the most common shape (with either one or two handles), usually plain but sometimes with applied or punctured decoration. Other shapes include juglets, tankards, teapots, bowls and askoi. No description of fabric is given except colour which is usually green but varies from buff, grey to red (1990:362–3). RS is discussed separately and said to be uncommon although there are 'fairly frequent' sherds of RSWM in settlement contexts, all jugs (1990:367). The PWWM and PWHM is not separated in the discussion. The excavators state that there are 'many' WM fragments, some slipped, some unslipped of green or pink clay and that 'some' occurs from the earliest levels (1990:378). They do not distinguish between the fabrics of the HM and WM and it may probably be assumed that the fabrics were similar in appearance. Whether Canaanite jar sherds were present amongst the plain wares is unknown as these were not studied before being lost.

The tomb assemblages

As the pottery found in the stratified deposits was believed to have extremely close parallels with that in the tombs (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:28), a brief examination of the occurrences of wheelmade wares and imports in the six tombs excavated at *Toumba tou Skourou* follows in order to provide comparative data with the mortuary assemblage from Dikaios' tombs at Enkomi. The tombs represent the inhumations of a maximum of 100 individuals over a period from MCIII to LCIIA–B and were located clustered closely together immediately to the east of House A (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:325). This is in contrast to the placement of tombs at Enkomi, which were dispersed throughout the open spaces between the buildings (discussed in Chapter 4). The wealth of imported exotics in the LCI tombs at *Toumba tou Skourou* is only paralleled by those of nearby Ayia Irini, Enkomi and possibly Maroni (Keswani 1989:512–522).

Of a total of 962 vessels found in the tombs (from list in Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:358), only 30 are Cypriot wheelmade (3.1%) and 28 imported wheelmade (2.9%). No local wheelmade vessels occurred in the exclusively MCIII tomb, Tomb 5. TEY juglets occur alongside local imitations from the earliest tombs and the only two WP PLS vessels, also found in Tomb 5, may have been made locally (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:301). Of the repertoire of Cypriot vessels present, only six can definitely be said to have come from a region other than the Morphou Bay area (Bichrome, White Shaved and Red Lustrous comprising 0.6% of the assemblage). Therefore, we may have a situation similar to that occurring at Enkomi (and probably Phlamoudhi-*Melissa,* discussed below) where during LCI, contacts with locations outside Cyprus are evidenced in the ceramic repertoire as frequently as contacts with other regions of the island. Although the Enkomi tombs from Dikaios' excavation areas (discussed in Chapter 4) show far greater proportions of wheelmade wares (48.8% of local manufacture and 7.8% imported), the same repertoire is apparent at both sites (predominantly PW with smaller amounts of R/BS and BichWM).

The WM jugs illustrated from the tombs (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990) are of a different type to those found at Enkomi. Where preserved, mouths are round and handles start from one third to midway down the neck, as opposed to from the rim as with the majority of vessels at Enkomi. Bases are ring or flat. Two of the examples have two opposing handles. These types fall within the range of the *Toumba tou Skourou* handmade jugs, which also have handles beginning one third to halfway down the neck (also evidenced in the PBR and BR I vessels). High vertical handles rising above the neck also occur but these are more common on small closed vessels and juglets. The WM bowls, with the exception of a carinated example from T.2, Chamber 4 (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:261–3), are all simple shallow hemispherical bowls with round or ring bases and small horizontal lugs at the rim or single stringholes below the rim. These are similar in appearance to bowls of RP and RP/BR ware, which also have lug handles below the rim. Whilst there remains a possibility that some of the wheelmade vessels may be imports to *Toumba tou Skourou* from other parts of the island, the innovations in the wheelmade wares may be seen to fall within the existing Morphou Bay regional pottery traditions. This is similar to the phenomenon occurring in the region of Enkomi, where wheelmade pottery retains close typological relationship to the local handmade wares (discussed in Chapter 15) and is highly suggestive of local developments. Whatever the actual amounts of wheelmade pottery manufactured on the site, and whether it was manufactured by the same potters who made the handmade wares, it appears not to have been popular as a funerary item. As no wheelmade pottery was found in direct contact with the early working surfaces in the mound, production may have started slightly later at *Toumba tou Skourou* than at eastern sites.

MARONI (*VOURNES* AND *TSAROUKKAS*)

The Maroni River Valley lies near the south coast, only 6km southeast from the LCII site of Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios*. The site has several discrete components dating from LCIA–LCIIC and an EC–MC settlement and cemeteries are located slightly further inland around the villages of Psematismenos and Maroni. Tombs at Maroni were first 'excavated' by the British Museum in 1897 and Mycenaean IIA, IIIA and WPWM III and an array of valuables and local pottery are known from the site (Johnson 1980; Manning 1998a:42–4). Underwater exploration led to the recovery of an LCIA ceramic assemblage, along with 35 LBA stone anchors, off shore at the locality *Tsaroukkas* (Manning *et al.* forthcoming).

A low hillock at the locality *Vournes*, approximately 500m inland from the coast, has preserved architecture dating from LCIA–B. The partial remains of a LCI building with a preserved dimension of around 6m by 10m and a second deposit associated with a floor is disturbed by later architecture. A sunken basin with a paved floor of unknown function, designated the Basin Building (measuring 4.5m square) was erected in LCIIA or IIB and abandoned before the end of the period (Cadogan 1996:15). Evidence of copper working is attested at least by LCIIB. The Ashlar Building,

dated to an early part of LCIIC and abandoned during the period, measures 30.5m by 20.5m (Cadogan 1989:46). It was erected on the site of an existing LCIIB structure (with evidence of storage) and surrounding tombs. The Ashlar Building contained an olive press, pithoi and evidence of metal working and food production. The building stood on a low hill and apparently away from the main locus of settlement at *Tsaroukkas* (Cadogan 1989:47). A second building incorporating ashlar masonry lay immediately to the west (Cadogan 1996:17). Trial excavation and survey along the coast, at the localities *Tsaroukkas* and *Aspres*, have revealed further LCI–II tombs and LCIIC architecture which incorporates occasional ashlar blocks. The coastal site has been interpreted as a specialist port/production area with activities including metal working, storage and craft production, possibly textiles and olive oil processing (Manning and De Mita 1997; Manning 1998b).

Discussion of the ceramics

As yet, the only ceramic material to be fully published is the assemblage from the *Tsaroukkas* Seabed site (Manning *et al.* forthcoming) but some aspects of the repertoire have been published in various conference proceedings and journal articles (Herscher 1984; Herscher 2001; Cadogan *et al.* 2001). The ceramic assemblage from the seabed deposit includes single instances of PWS, BR (PBR or BR I), RonB, and a few examples of WP (V or VI), Composite (BS&WP), R/BSHM and PWWM. Most commonly represented are PWHM storage jars (at least nine vessels) and there are fragments belonging to at least four Canaanite jars amongst the material. This assemblage is most closely paralleled by that of Kalopsidha Trench 3 (Manning *et al.* forthcoming).

In general terms, ceramic assemblages from both mortuary and settlement contexts at Maroni are held to have similarities with both eastern and northwestern traditions. MCIII–LCIA tombs from Maroni-*Kapsaloudhia* contained BS III, WP CLS, WP PLS, Composite, RonB, PWS, BichWM and R/BS and would appear to largely fall within the Enkomi and Kalopsidha ceramic traditions but also exhibiting links to Pendayia, *Toumba tou Skourou* and *Stephania* in the Morphou Bay area (Herscher 1984:25). This is in contrast to ceramic traditions at nearby Kalavasos which fall within the western ceramic traditions. However, by LCII the WS at Maroni and Kalavasos are very similar with both sites exhibiting a quantity of BR I and some RLWM (Herscher 1984:25). The earliest levels at *Vournes* contain PBR, RP IV, PWS, PW, R/BS along with some RonR/B, Canaanite jars, TEY and LM. PWS and PBR appear together but BR I occurs slightly earlier than WS I (Herscher 2001:13).

Assuming that some interaction between the two areas is attested in the amounts of eastern Cypriot ceramics found at Maroni, the site may have provided a source for the limited numbers of BR and WS found in early levels at Enkomi. It also remains possible that the sea bed assemblage represents inter-island rather than external contacts. The Canaanite jar sherds may have travelled from no further away than Hala Sultan Tekke (see below) but this remains conjectural. The excavators also note the absence of small WP juglets which are a common feature of early exported

LC ceramic assemblages but attribute this to the possibility that some of the ceramics may derive from material in use by the ships' crews and not part of a cargo (Manning *et al.* forthcoming).

EPISKOPI (*PHANEROMENI* AND *BAMBOULA*)

Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* lies on the west bank of the Kouris River, approximately 2km inland from the south coast. The site is small and may comprise only scattered farmsteads. Only a single occupation phase, dating to LCIA, is attested, ending in destruction by fire (Herscher 2001:15). The ceramics remain largely unpublished but consist mainly of local variants of RP with some BS and PWS imitations and ten PBR sherds in a fabric similar to DPBC. Small amounts of RonB and northern style WP indicate some contact with other regions (Herscher 1976:12–15). No imported ceramics were attested. The site has evidence for small-scale metal working in the form of two crucible fragments (Swiny 1986:68). Similarities between the ceramic repertoire of the earliest levels at Episkopi-*Bamboula*, located only 4km to the north of the site, suggest settlement shift at this time (Herscher 2001:19).

Episkopi-*Bamboula* (also referred to as Kourion-*Bamboula*) was excavated by J.F. Daniel in the 1930s and 40s (Daniel 1938; 1941) and published after his death by J.L. Benson (1969; 1970; 1972). The site was occupied from LCI to LCIIIB. During LCIIB (Benson 1970:26) or LCIIC (Negbi 1986:109) a fortification wall was erected around the town. Little is known about the earliest occupation as LCI material consists only of very fragmentary architectural remains and deposits underlying later architecture (Benson 1969; Weinberg 1983). The majority of tombs were looted but four tombs exhibited use in LCI, a few reused through the entire period of occupation (Benson 1972:4–5). The later tombs contained cylinder and stamp seals, ivory and Mycenaean pottery. The LCIA tombs have been redated to LCIB (Merrillees 1974b:303) and given the proposed settlement shift from Episkopi-*Phaneromeni* it would appear that the site was not occupied until this time.

Discussion of the ceramics

As the site was published prior to Åström's volumes (SCE IV:IC–D), Benson relied on Sjöqvist's (1940) pottery typologies and phasing and consequently certain of the categories are problematic (*cf.* the attribution of PWWM I and PWWM II). It remains ambiguous as to whether the ware defined as 'Wash Ware' by Daniel and Benson and described as including RS, BS and possibly Light-on-Dark ware by Åström (SCE IV:ID:675) includes wheelmade and handmade varieties. It is apparently 'not always made on the wheel' (Daniel 1941:78) which would suggest that it is largely wheelmade and that the fabric is the same for both modes of production. However, it is not separated into HM and WM in the publication and relative proportions cannot be assessed. A separate category of BS is also included in the report, which Benson describes as of a fabric very similar to BR (1972:66). Additionally, the Plain wares are lumped into a single category which is given as a

percentage of the total whereas the other wares are given as sherd counts (Benson 1970:42–73, tables). As noted earlier in this chapter, the ware classified as 'Monochrome' bears no relation to the Monochrome classified by Sjöqvist (Pilides 1992). As Åström (SCE IV:ID:675–686) has redated some of Benson's early strata and provides a summary of the wares present I have utilised Åström's data, and Benson's tables will be referred to for supplementary information only.

LCIA2 or LCIB

WS I and BR I are present in significant quantities from the earliest levels (26.49% and 17.97% respectively). Plain Wares comprise 30%, Wash Ware comprises 19.87%, small amounts of RonR/B (2.84%) are present and significant amounts of RP (30%).

LCIB

The amount of Plain Wares increases (40–50%) whilst RP decreases (0–14%). The amounts of WS (0–14%), BR I (11–25%) and Wash Ware (20–27%) are similar. BichWM and RLWM occur in unknown but small quantities.

LCIIA

Material attributed to LCIB by Benson (1970:40) was redated to LCIIA by Aström (SCE IV:ID:682–3) as it included small amounts of WS II, BR II and LHIIIA wares. The Plain Wares have increased slightly (around 55%) and PWWM occurs for the first time (0.4%). Amounts of WS (I and II), BR (I and II) and Wash Ware decrease to around 6–14%, 9–11% and 7–17% respectively. Small amounts of RP, Bich WM and RLWM occur.

LCIIB

Aström (SCE IV:ID:686) accepts Benson's attribution of these deposits as LCIIB. Benson (1972:40) notes that WS II has replaced WS I and HM Bucchero and PWWM II (1.1%) occur in increasing but still small quantities. Plain Ware further increases (70–75%) and WS (6–11%), BR (6–13%) and especially Wash Ware (0.5–8%) have decreased. LH III (?) (1.3–1.7%) and 'Coarse' Mycenaean (0.8–2.7%) are present as ambiguous categories, as is 'Foreign Painted' Ware.

Although it is difficult to draw conclusions from the material due to the lack of specific information regarding many of the wares, it would seem that PWWM is a late addition to the repertoire, not appearing until the introduction of PWWM II. It is unfortunate that further information is not available about the Plain Ware category. The small amounts of RonR/B, BichWM and RLWM attest to sporadic contacts with other parts of the island but the site exhibits a largely self-contained tradition (within the central and northwestern regional groups as attested by the large amounts of BR and WS) until the greater uniformity of the LCII period. It would appear likely that pottery production was carried out at the site at least during LCII. In reference to the Wash Ware,

Daniel (1938:266) mentions 'the finding of several misfired sherds, so badly slagged that they can only be discards from some oven nearby'. Despite reservations about making assumptions without having seen the material (or even an illustration as only photographs of tomb material are included in Benson 1972), it remains possible that, along with *Nitovikla* and possibly Ayios Iakovos, a tradition of almost solely wheelmade pottery occurs in R/BS wares. The question is why BS seems to have been the fabric of choice for this phenomenon. Excavation has recently recommenced at *Bamboula* and it may be hoped that some of these issues will become clearer in the near future.

PHLAMOUDHI-*MELISSA*

The north coastal settlement at Phlamoudhi-*Melissa*, excavated by Edith Porada from 1970–73, remains as yet unpublished. Analysis of the ceramics and architecture are currently being undertaken for publication by Dr Joanna Smith of Columbia University but no results are obtainable at this stage. The site was occupied from LCI to LCIIC but no complete buildings were excavated and the extent of the site is unknown. There is also a possibility of a sanctuary dated to LCIIA or LCIIB–C (Webb 1999:134) but this remains conjectural at this point. The ceramic assemblage is dominated by RonR/B, PW, Coarse wares and quantities of pithoi. Particularly interesting, and comparable to the situation at Enkomi, is the fact that BR and WS wares occur in equal proportions to imported Levantine and Aegean wares (Smith 2002). A single haematite cylinder seal is known from the site (Porada 1986) and fragments of gold and ivory and carnelian beads were found. The site has strong ceramic connections to contemporary Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* (Al Radi 1983) and would appear to lie within the Karpas regional tradition. A contemporary cemetery at *Lithosourka* and another possible cemetery at Ayios Ioannis are known through survey (Symeonoglou 1975:38).

HALA SULTAN TEKKE

The site lies on the shore of what was probably an internal harbour during the Bronze Age and is now a salt lake. Hala Sultan Tekke is one of the most important LC settlements with a range of imports and wealthy tombs known from the area (Catling 1975:189) but exposure is largely limited to LCIIC/IIIA deposits. During LCIIC and LCIIIA the site has monumental buildings with ashlar masonry and the town was probably laid out on a grid system (Negbi 1986:107). A few early deposits, dating to LCIA have been exposed in trial trenches to the north of the main area of the site at Dromolaxia-*Vyzakia* but much of the material is disturbed (Åström *et al.* 1983; Åström & Hersher-Brown 1989; Aström 2001c). Ceramics include PWS, RonR/B, WP V–VI, WS I, R/BSHM, R/BSWM, PWHM, PWWM, WPWM I, BR I, BR II, Monochrome, BichWM and Canaanite jars. As the relative proportions of these wares are unknown it is difficult to speculate on the nature of the assemblage but the site may be similar to Maroni in exhibiting connections with both eastern and western sites.

KOUKLIA-*PALAEPAPHOS*

Although occupation in the area is attested by MCII–MCIII and LCI–III tombs, little is known about the Bronze Age settlement. The site underlies the modern village of Kouklia, a short distance inland from the west coast, and earlier remains have only been exposed in the form of deposits or tomb assemblages, with no associated architecture. LCIIC ceramics have been found in two wells and stray sherds of LMIA and LHIIIA:2 pottery attest to earlier occupation (Maier 1983:229–32). The Sanctuary of Aphrodite incorporates ashlar masonry and dates to LCIIC or LCIIIA but was largely destroyed later Medieval building activity in the area (Webb 1999:62).

AYIA IRINI

A cluster of LC settlement and cemetery sites is known from the area of Ayia Irini, located near the coast at the northeastern edge of Morphou Bay (Catling 1962:161). An LCI cemetery at the locality *Paleokastro* (Pecorella 1977) and a sanctuary occupied at the end of the Bronze Age and again in the Iron Age (SCE II) are the only areas to have been investigated. Given that the tombs exhibit a wealth of exotics comparable only to Enkomi, *Toumba tou Skourou* and possibly Maroni (Keswani 1989:512–522) it must be considered as another possible important early centre. Twelve BichWM vessels and four BichHM vessels are known from the site (Aström 2001:136–141). The site also has PBR of BS fabric (Pecorella 1977) and probably had close contacts with *Toumba tou Skourou* (located only 10km to the south). Initial occupation of the sanctuary at Ayia Irini dates to LCIIC and it was used into LCIIIA prior to abandonment and then reuse in CGI (Webb 1999:57). Associated buildings were believed to be part of the sanctuary complex (SCE II:642–664) but the site may also have had a domestic component (Webb 1999:57).

KALOPSIDHA

Kalopsidha is located in the Mesaoria Plain in the southeast of Cyprus, approximately 10km southwest of Enkomi, close to the Gialias River. Tombs and the remains of a settlement dating from EC–MC were first excavated by J.L. Myres in 1894 (Myres 1897). A house dating from MCII–LCI (and overlying an earlier ECIII structure) at the locality *Tsaoudhi Chiflik* and a trial trench at the locality *Koufos* were excavated by Gjerstad in 1924 (1926:27–37). Further excavations were carried out in 1959 by Åström and the subsequent publication summarises both his work and earlier excavations (1966). The area around Kalopsidha shows a long period of occupation (primarily ECI–LCII) and remains of unparalleled importance for understanding the later MC and beginning of the LC. Given Kalopsidha's proximity to Enkomi, the overlap in occupation and the similarities in the ceramic repertoire, the site is crucial for investigating the genesis of the Late Cypriot and the role of Enkomi in early trade. The abandonment or destruction of the structures (dated to MCIII by the excavators but considered to date to LCI in this thesis) at Kalopsidha and its decline as an important centre have been explained as either a destruction of the site by people who then settled at Enkomi or a relocation by the inhabitants to Enkomi (Åström 1966:140).

It is not possible to ascertain the extent of the settlement at Kalopsidha during any phase of its occupation and there appears to have been settlement shift within the general area during the different phases. Åström suggests that the LC settlement (exposed in excavation only by the pot dump of Trench 9) may have only been an area of 40–50m in diameter (Åström 1966:48). Gjerstad's house apparently adjoined another to the east and a road ran along the southern face (Gjerstad 1926:27) but the extent of the settlement is unknown. Åström excavated nine 1m wide trenches around the locality *Koufos* in an effort to define the relative chronology of the LC period (1966:37). Trenches 1, 2, and 4–8 were 5m long and yielded predominantly late MC ceramic material but no architectural remains (1966:37–8). Trenches 3, 9 and Gjerstad's house provide detailed statistics for the ceramic repertoire at the site. It should be noted that the WPHM category includes all the various subsets as these (especially LC variants) were not fully codified at the time of the various excavations and publication and therefore would provide a misleading representation of the proportions of MC and LC WP wares.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was dug to a length of 8m and ran through two rooms of which part of the north-south lengths were exposed but east-west extent is unknown due to the limits of the trench. The walls were constructed of cobbles laid into foundation trenches in the bedrock and only a single occupation phase is represented. Wall A is over 1m wide (preserved to a height of 45cm) and Åström (1966:41) suggests it may be a fortification wall. Walls B and C were around 40cm wide, preserved

to a height of 40cm, and ran more or less perpendicular to Wall A, suggesting they were internal walls. Room 1 (between walls A and B) had a single floor, lying upon which were sherds and five whole vessels (1966:42). The floor of Room 2 (to the north of Room 1) was overlain by an ashy layer 1–5cm thick within which and on the floor lay more sherds and vessels. An ECI pit tomb underlay the fill between the floor and bedrock. Both floors were constructed of stamped earth containing sherdage. A cavity to the north of wall A contained large numbers of sherds. Åström (1966:47) concludes that Room 2 was destroyed by fire but Room 1 bore no evidence of conflagration. The structure was abandoned at this point and the remains, including three pithoi in Room 2 and two in Room 1, led Åström to suggest it may have been a storage area. The structure was dated to MCIII, abandoned before the end of the period and contemporary with the destruction layer of Stratum 2 in Gjerstad's house, which was, however, reoccupied after this date. Despite the limited area of excavation, the structure suggests architectural similarities with the earliest levels at Enkomi, with irregular stone walls founded on bedrock and the bedrock infilled in deeper areas to provide a level floor. The thicker, possibly external, wall has a similar dimension to both the Enkomi Area III building Level A wall (1.66m wide) and the Level IA exterior wall (1.1–2m wide).

Åström (1966:40–47) provides a complete inventory of sherds found in the various deposits associated with Trench 3. In order to assess the similarity of the deposit with Level A remains at Enkomi, I have combined the material from within the ashy layer and on the floors to provide a basic summary of wares present (see Table 8.2). The combining of these two layers and material from upon the floors in both rooms would seem justified given that Åström reports joins and parts of vessels found on the floor within the above layer. Where Åström states that a number of sherds joined with a subsequently inventoried vessel the sherd count has been reduced. The layer above the floors in Rooms 1 and 2 was treated as a single context by Åström even though Wall B was visible from the base of the disturbed layer and therefore the data has not been included in the table.

Although the deposits were dated to MCIII by Åström, due to the lack of Monochrome, WS or BR, it is likely that occupation should date to LCI (as discussed in the preceding section). The inclusion of PWWM, a WPWM sherd and the presence of BS jugs with flat bases in the wall cavity (Åström 1966:45) requires an early LCI date. However, as Åström did not identify any WP VI in this area, in contrast to the large amounts present in Trench 9, dating of the deposit remains problematic. The assemblage from Trench 3 will be compared with the earliest occupation levels at Enkomi in Chapter 17.

Ware	No. sherds	%
PW pithos	67	6.7
PWHM	301	30
PWWM	19	1.9
Canaanite jar [1]	7	0.7
Coarse ware	26	2.5
RP (III-IV)	23	2.3
R/BSHM	433	43.1
TEY?	1	0.1
WPHM	107	10.7
RonR/B	6	0.6
WPWM (I or II?)	1	0.1
Composite	11	1.1
DP	1	0.1
BSHMRes	1	0.1
Total	**1003**	**100**

Table 8.2: The ceramic assemblage of Trench 3 at Kalopsidha (compiled from Åström 1966:40–44).

Gjerstad's House (Site C)

Gjerstad identified seven strata, of which 3–7 underlay the house (belonging to a different structure). Strata 5–7 were dated to ECIII, Stratum 4 to MCI–II and Stratum 3 to MCII–III. Strata 1–2 were both initially dated to MCIII by Åström and Gjerstad but Stewart (cited in Åström 1966:9) believed they should date to MCIII–LCI. The entire house was only excavated down to Stratum 2, with only three rooms excavated down to Stratum 4 and one down to Stratum 7 (Barlow 1985:49). The house is quite complex, measuring approximately 12m by 15m, consisting of eleven rooms and an open inner courtyard. Evidence of conflagration in Room 7 was interpreted as evidence of destruction of the house in Stratum 2 (Åström 1966:139). In addition, large amounts of *de facto* refuse found on the floors (in the form of whole vessels which had probably fallen down from collapsed shelving) in two of the rooms would suggest sudden abandonment as a high level of curation upon abandonment is normally the practice during the Cypriot Bronze Age (*cf.* Frankel and Webb 1996:48; Webb 1999:12). Stratum 1 represents the construction of a new floor level and brief reoccupation of the house before final abandonment.

Statistics provided by Gjerstad for Strata 1–3 are shown in Table 8.3. This should not be considered an accurate representation but rather a guide to trends in the assemblage. The section published by Gjerstad (1926:32) shows the various strata separated by 'intermediate layers' of

[1] Although six of these sherds were described as PWWM pithos sherds (Åström 1966:40) I have tentatively classified them as Canaanite jar sherds for the following reasons. Firstly, pithoi are not wheelmade and do not have the appearance of being wheelmade at this time. Secondly, the description of 'red clay with grey core, beige slip' fits well with other examples of Canaanite jars (including those from Enkomi) but does not match descriptions of pithos ware. The seventh sherd was a flat base from a 'Syrian jar' (Åström 1966:43).

greater depth than the designated strata. It is unclear how these relate to the strata and how, or if, any cultural material contained within these layers was incorporated into the statistics. Additionally, a substantial range of wares of both Cypriot and external origin were classed as 'foreign' (Gjerstad 1926:269). It is unclear to which strata belong the 'great quantities of Syrian ware, large pithoi with pointed base and vertical shoulder-handles, also jugs and flasks' (Gjerstad 1926:36). The larger vessels are definitely Canaanite jars and although some of the other vessels probably are foreign in origin, it is not possible to establish this with certainty. The foreign category includes all PWHM and PWWM, BSWM, Canaanite jars, Bichrome, Syro-Palestinian juglets and TEY. Aström (SCE IV:IB:170–71) summarised the wares present but Strata 1–2 are considered together and sherd counts are not provided. His summary states that Strata 1–2 contained RP, R/BSHM, BSWM (of the same fabric and shapes as BSHM), PWHM, RonR/B, WP III–V, Composite wares, BichWM and TEY. Additionally, it would appear that the material of the different strata have been mixed since being divided amongst various museums, causing problems with attribution of the WPHM wares to the deposits and Åström 'ignored' what he considered to be intrusive sherds in the trays (SCE IV:IB:164–5). Stratum 3, attributed to MCII–III, is said to contain PWWM and a ring base from a Syro-Palestinian juglet (SCE IV:IB:168). However, neither of the sherds illustrated and attributed to PWWM (SCE IV:IB: Fig. IIB,17 & IIB,20) would appear necessarily to be wheelmade. All RonR/B sherds in Stratum 3 are from bowls (SCE IV:IB:168). PWHM first appears in small numbers in Stratum 4 (SCE IV:IB:166).

Recently, Åström (2001b) has contributed further information to the question of final abandonment of the house. He located further sherds in the museum in Upssala, including WP VI and Monochrome, which along with the presence of BichWM, signals that occupation continued into LCI. The attribution of the occupation of Gjerstad's house to either MCIII or LCI is important both for the implications of the date of establishment of Enkomi in association with possible abandonment of Kalopsidha and the extent and duration of Kalopsidha's involvement and contacts with Syria-Palestine and Egypt. It would appear that Gjerstad's house may be considered contemporary with the first occupation at Enkomi and should be dated to LCI. The erection of the structure over an earlier building may account for the larger numbers of RP. WP V, WP PLS, Composite Ware and small amounts of WP CLS were found in Stratum 3, which predates construction of the building (SCE IV:IB:167–70). Stratum 3 does not contain R/BSWM but however, does exhibit sherds which, even if not PWWM, show evidence of the use of a turntable. This may provide further evidence that R/BSWM does not occur earlier than LCI but the possibility remains that initial experimentation of wheelmade techniques was occurring in MCIII in the PW wares.

Kalopsidha is said to exhibit evidence of pottery production (Åström 1966:8), based upon the presence of misfired sherds within the trenches and a preponderance or uniqueness at the site of certain wares (especially some of the WPHM varieties). No evidence of pottery production areas were

located. The very low amounts of wheelmade wares at Kalopsidha led Åström to conclude that 'the potters at the site appear to have been conservative preferring to make hand-made vases' (1966:64).

	Stratum 1		Stratum 2		Stratum 3	
Ware	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
RP	54	17.1	103	15.7	409	38
BP	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
R/BSHM	210	66.7	172	26.2	385	35.8
WPHM	42	13.3	288	43.9	239	22.2
RonR/B	4	1.3	5	0.8	22	2
'Foreign'	5	1.6	88	13.4	20	1.9
Total	**315**	**100**	**656**	**100**	**1076**	**100**

Table 8.3: Strata 1–3 from Gjerstad's house at Kalopsidha (based on Gjerstad 1926:269).

Trench 9

To the southeast of Trench 3 at the locality *Koufos*, Trench 9 (5m x 1m) was sunk in an area with a high frequency of surface sherds and stones. No intact architecture was encountered but large numbers of stones and a few very large boulders suggested the proximity of destroyed architecture. An incredibly large number of sherds were excavated from the trench (223,000 of which 95,936 were classified), predominantly dating from MCIII–LCIIA. There were smaller numbers of LCIIB–LCIII sherds and later Roman, Iron Age and mediaeval material was found throughout most levels, indicating much of the area was disturbed (Åström 1966:48). Åström concludes that the site was gradually abandoned around the end of LCIIA (1966:142). Popham concurred (1966:95), due to more frequent occurrences of WS I than WS II. In addition to ceramics (including HM and WM lamps), small numbers of copper and bronze fragments and artefacts, slag and scum and a possible crucible suggest that metal working was carried out on the site (Watkins 1966:113–5).

	Level 64C		Level 72		Level 71	
Ware	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
RP III–V	1	0.7	3	0.8	5	0.2
R/BSHM	39	25.2	130	37.4	826	26.7
WPHM	100	64.9	211	60.7	1681	54.8
RonR/B	1	0.7	0	0	7	0.2
PWHM	8	5.2	0	0	c.551	c.17.7
PWWM	0	0	4	1.1	2	0.06
R/BSWM	1	0.7	0	0	1	0.03
BLWM	0	0	0	0	1	0.03
Monochrome	0	0	0	0	17	0.5
Coarse	4	2.6	0	0	c.5	c0.1
BR I	0	0	0	0	2	0.06
Total	**154**	**100**	**348**	**100**	**c.3098**	**c.100**

Table 8.4: Ceramics from Trench 9 lower levels at Kalopsidha (compiled from Aström 1966:49–56).

Levels 64C and 72 (see Table 8.4) appeared to be undisturbed and were dated to MCIII (although a LCI date has now been suggested by Manning *et al.* [forthcoming]). Level 71 (immediately overlying Level 72) appears to be a purely LCIA layer. A general overview of the entire assemblage (presented in a table in Åström 1966:49). shows that the most common fabrics were PWHM and pithos ware (31.3%), Monochrome (24.2%), all R/BS combined (approximately 7.7%), and all WPHM combined (approximately 26.6%, of which 21.9% may be attributed to WP CLS). R/BSWM ware is insignificant (less than 0.1%) as is PWWM (1.1%) but Åström notes that it is of the same shapes and fabrics as the handmade versions. WS combined is at 0.5% and BR combined at around 1.8%. Based only upon the material in the mixed deposits of Trench 9, Åström (1966:57) concludes that BR I occurred earlier than WS I at Kalopsidha. Trench 9 also contained large numbers of coarse, PWHM, WP Coarse Linear Style and R/BS miniature juglets and bowls (Åström 1966:67–92). Very low numbers of BichWM occur but BichHM occurs at larger numbers than any site other than *Toumba tou Skourou* (Åström 2001:136–7). BLWM occurs in fairly large amounts (477 sherds comprising 0.5% of the assemblage). Very few sherds of Composite ware occurred, surprising Åström (1966:69), as he believes the ware was made in eastern Cyprus, specifically at Kalopsidha, Enkomi and Ayios Iakovos. It is possible that the ware was never common and that production did not continue long into LCI. Only two sherds of RLWM were present (both from upper disturbed layers), and only 22 sherds of RonR/B, the majority from bowls. RP is also very rare, as is WSh. Only three sherds of WPWM II were found but WPWM I is slightly more common. WPWM I sherds came from juglets of Cross Line Style, stylistically similar to the decoration on some BichWM. Lamps also occur in the deposits. The earliest lamp (handmade) at Kalopsidha comes from a MCII–III layer of Gjerstad's house and they continue to be manufactured in both handmade and wheelmade forms. The lamps are of a Near Eastern type and occur from MBI at Megiddo (Åström 1966:111). Based upon comparison with the material from Enkomi (discussed in Part 4), it is possible that use of Trench 9 is primarily to be dated to LCI, with a significant reduction in use during LCIB and LCIIA.

Åström interpreted Trench 9 as a dump, associated with an unlocated settlement, but Webb (1999:113–16) has recently reinterpreted it as a possible sanctuary due to parallels with the site of Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukounninas*. These include the large numbers of low-fired miniature vessels, which may have served as votives, large amounts of immature goat/sheep bones, evidence of metal working at the site and its location on the overland route between copper mines and coastal centres. Further evidence of the likelihood of the deposit relating to a non-domestic function may be seen in the large numbers of painted wares, compared to proportions found associated with domestic architecture at Kalopsidha. An alternative explanation for the large numbers of WP juglets and jugs may also be that Trench 9 was a 'packaging' centre, possibly producing containers for export. Again, I will return to further discussion of Kalopsidha and its relationship to Enkomi in Part 4, after discussion of the Enkomi material.

MYRTOU-*PIGADHES*

Myrtou-*Pigadhes* is located in the north of Cyprus, approximately 5km inland from the coast and 12km NNW of *Toumba tou Skourou*. The cemetery of Myrtou-*Stephania* (Hennessy 1963) lies close by and another nearby settlement is known through survey (Catling 1963:167). Only a limited area of the site of *Pigadhes* (approximately 30m x 50m) was exposed (du Plat Taylor *et al.* 1957). Further remains were exposed in trial trenches (over an approximate area of 70m sq.) but the extent of the settlement remains unknown. The excavated area of the site revealed five periods of occupation. Period I was dated to MCIII, Period II to LCI (Phase A to LCIA and Phase B to LCIB), Period III–IV to LCIIA–B and Periods V–VII to LCIIC–IIIA. No architecture was associated with the deposits of Period I and very little (a single wall and a few floor deposits and pits) with that of Period II (du Plat Taylor et al 1957:4–7). A series of six rooms assigned to Period III–IV (CD 1–6) have been identified as a sanctuary which was rebuilt and extended during Period V and destroyed during Period VII (du Plat Taylor 1957:9–23; Webb 1999:35–37; 44–53). The later sanctuary incorporated ashlar masonry and an altar topped by horns of consecration. A street ran to the north of the sanctuary in both periods. Webb (1999:53) suggests that the main period of occupation of the later sanctuary was confined to LCIIC and that the limited LCIIIA material may indicate only sporadic use of the sanctuary post abandonment/destruction of the remainder of the settlement at the end of LCIIC. This is further supported by the disuse of nearby cemeteries at the end of LCIIC. Du Plat Taylor (1957) interpreted the settlement as being of a 'provincial' nature, located inland and with little direct contact with external forces or a role in copper production. The site lies within reasonable proximity to the coast and may be compared with Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* and Alassa (also noted by Webb 1999:287). The very limited exposure of the excavation (especially for the earlier periods) does not allow firm conclusions about the nature of the occupation.

Discussion of the ceramics

The ceramics from Myrtou-*Pigadhes* were not published in detail and only general types, the majority of which date from Period III onwards were selected by Catling (1957) for illustration and description. Where Catling gives actual sherd counts it is difficult to be certain if he refers to the entire assemblage or only those sherds selected as diagnostics and the latter scenario seems most likely. However, a general feeling for the repertoire may be obtained. 90% of the Period I assemblage was R/BSHM ware, including both burnished and matt varieties and a coarser, sandy, greenish fabric used mainly for jugs and other closed vessels (du Plat Taylor 1957:4). R/BS is still the predominant fabric in Period II but by Period III it appears in equal numbers to PW and is not in use in Period IV (Catling 1957:29). Only one sherd of R/BSHMRes is noted (Catling 1957: Fig. 14.48) Catling (1957:29) states that R/BSWM occurs only in large closed forms and in the coarser fabric, occurring in any numbers only from Period III onwards. Forms and fabric of the PW (HM and WM) are highly variable. Again, very few examples from Periods I–III are illustrated or

described. However, Catling (1957:53) notes that very few jugs have pinched rims (parallels may be drawn with the *Toumba tou Skourou* assemblage). PW occurs in small numbers in Period I (possibly confined only to bowls) and pithoi may not appear until Period III. Catling's description of 'wheelmade' pithoi (1957:58) is unlikely to be correct and these vessels were most likely manufactured on a turntable. PW jugs first appear in Period III, alongside the R/BS forms which they displaced by Period IV. Kraters also occur in small numbers from Period III onwards (Catling 1957:55).

BR I and WS I first occur in Period II. Although not divided by period, Catling states that WS accounts for over 20% of the total ceramics at the site and BR is at approximately 50% (1957:32). WS II does not occur before Period III. Only three sherds of RonB are present (two from Period II and one from Period V) and WPHM seems to be rare (nineteen sherds mentioned) and only one sherd of WPWM occurs before Period IV (Catling 1957:32). RLWM and WSh. do not occur before Period III and are rare at the site. No Mycenaean pottery earlier than LHIIIA:2 occurs and Mycenaean ceramics are infrequent until the appearance of LH IIIB (Catling 1957:46). Other wares recorded are Apliki Ware, CP and small amounts of BichWM. The presence of Canaanite jars is noted as part of the PW category (Catling 1957:53) but they are stated to be rare at the site, although an example is known from Period III (Catling 1957: Fig. 23.320). It is not possible to be certain of actual numbers as non-diagnostic sherds would not have been considered in Catling's discussion. RP is rare at the site (du Plat Taylor 1957:113) and this may be contrasted with *Toumba tou Skourou* where the manufacture of RP in quantity continues into LCI. The Monochrome at *Pigadhes* is not to be equated with the Monochrome at Enkomi. Only nineteen examples are recorded, none of which are the trimmed carinated bowls common at Enkomi. Catling (1957:29) compares the *Pigadhes* assemblage to that of *Nitovikla* and concludes that amounts of R/BS are similar, although R/BSWM seems to occur earlier at *Nitovikla* and that WS and BR appear in substantial amounts at *Pigadhes* before PW comes to dominate the assemblage. He concludes that regional rather than chronological differences may account for this.

Although it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions due to the incomplete nature of the data, the large amounts of R/BS, WS and BR suggest that Myrtou-*Pigadhes* may lie broadly within the *Toumba tou Skourou* ceramic tradition. Differences in the amounts of RP and WP are difficult to explain. The almost complete absence of RP may actually be purely terminological, as the R/BS category includes a coarser fabric and 'the fine, burnished variety, closely related to Red Polished IV' (Du Plat Taylor 1957:4) which may be the local variant or development of RP. PW does not seem to have become an important ware prior to Period III. It would appear that wheelmade pottery does not occur in significant numbers until LCIIA and again, we have a situation where the WM wares are described as being of identical fabric to the HM versions.

ATHIENOU-*BAMBOULARI TIS KOUKOUNNINAS*

The site lies inland in the Mesaoria Plain, approximately 10km east of the Ayios Sozomenos group of sites, 25km west of Kalopsidha and 8km from the copper mines at Troulli. No nearby LC settlements have been located but a cemetery is known at the locality *Gastra*, approximately 100m from *Bamboulari tis Koukounninas*. Catling reports WS II, BR II and Bucchero from the cemetery (1962:161) and it may date only from the later LC. Trial excavations were conducted by Dikaios and Paraskeva in 1958 and the site was almost completely excavated by Dothan and Ben-Tor in 1971 and 1972 (1983). *Bamboulari tis Koukounninas* lies on a low hill rising 2m above the surrounding area and was extremely eroded with deposits of a maximum depth of 1m (Dothan & Ben-Tor 1983:1). The excavators identified three LC occupation phases (Strata IV–II) and later Iron Age occupation (Stratum I). Although chronology at the site remains problematic, the largely unique and extremely numerous ceramic assemblage warrants detailed discussion. Unfortunately, fabric descriptions are confined to colour, no sherd counts or percentages are given in the report and fine-scale phasing was not attempted by the excavators.

Stratum IV consists of four shallow pits or depressions cut into virgin soil. The largest was around 5m in diameter and the others around 2.5m (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:20). The only cultural material associated with the pits was small numbers of sherds and the excavators conjecture that they may have marked the location of light structures, although the absence of floors makes this unlikely (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:21). No pottery was published from these pits and the excavators state that the majority was 'undecorated, hand-made body fragments, and a few sherds that were more diagnostic' and date the deposits to MCIII–LCI (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:139). However, according to Merrillees (1983:32), none of the ceramics from the site require a date earlier than LCI. Attributed to the following phase, Stratum III (dated primarily to LCII), is a poorly preserved structure measuring approximately 25m by 15m although the full extent was not exposed as excavation did not proceed below all floors of the Stratum II building. (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:16). A courtyard and surrounding pits associated with this level contained extremely large numbers of miniature votive and standard sized vessels.

Stratum II has been dated to LCIIIA–B. An L-shaped building with an open courtyard, measuring approximately 25m E-W and 30m N-S, and a number of pits and working platforms (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:6–14) were associated with this phase. The continuation of cult use of the site into Stratum II is uncertain as the ceramic assemblage is more industrial in nature and does not suggest ritual activity (Webb 1999:29). The few miniature vessels may be residual and ceramic types are primarily large pithoi, PWWM II and WPWM III wares. Keswani's (1993) suggestion that Athienou served as a joint surplus storage and cult facility is problematic as all pithoi date to Stratum II and all cult evidence to Stratum III (Webb 1999:285). Webb believes that the change in site use is

to be related to the abandonment of other LCII sites at this time. Around 5kg of scrap metal (comprising small tools, pieces of metal spillage and folded pieces of lead) was found, primarily in and around a pit in the central courtyard dated to Stratum III (Maddin *et al.* 1983:134). These may represent votive deposits or material saved for resmelting. A total of around half a ton of copper ore and slag were found at the site (combining Strata III and II) and Maddin *et al.* conclude that primary roasting and smelting of ores was carried out and possibly alloying, casting and metal working during both Strata III and II (1983:136) .

Discussion of the ceramics

Pottery manufacture is held to have been carried out at Athienou based on the presence of 'heaps of clay, a large stone basin, and misfired and warped vessels' (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:139). These are not discussed in greater detail. 2,000 intact vessels were recovered and, including the large numbers of diagnostic pieces, the excavators estimate the total number of vessels at the site to be around 10,000 (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:25). Although not explicitly stated, the excavators date Stratum III primarily to LCIIB–C, although some LCI ceramics are attested. It is mentioned that 'during' Stratum III the building was erected and further that metal working at the site 'began as early as the 14th–13th centuries BCE' (1983:140). Early ceramics attributed to Stratum III may have been residual material from Stratum IV (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:139; Peltenburg 1986:157). Use of Stratum III possibly continued into LCIIIA, based upon the presence of WPWM III vessels (Kling 1989:47). The dating of the Stratum III structure has been questioned (Peltenburg 1986; Webb 1999) and it is probable that occupation at the site was not continuous from LCI–LCII. The presence of 'huge quantities' of BR I jugs does not necessarily indicate LCI occupation as Vaughan (1991:124, Table 12.2) has shown that there is no rigid chronological distinction to be drawn between the superficial appearance of fabrics classified as BR I or BR II (as defined by SCE IV:IC). The complete absence of LHIIIA pottery may or may not be significant but given that the other imports from Stratum III would appear to date from the later LCII period (including an ivory rhyton, two cylinder seals, an Egyptian ring and scarab and LMIIIB pottery) it seems that the main period of use dates to LCIIB–C.

Merrillees (1983:25–33) found that the early LC pottery (residual material found in later strata) had closest parallels with the ceramics at Kalopsidha (especially Trench 9). It includes WP V, WP VI, two sherds of BichWM, BSHM, BLWM, Monochrome, BR II and possibly RSWM (Merrillees states that these are 'probably' wheelmade). Very little RonR/B or RP is present. WS I (a maximum of three sherds) and WS II occur but not PWS. Additionally, WP VI Coarse Linear juglets, found nowhere else except at Kalopsidha, are present and some of the WP is also paralleled at Enkomi. Merrillees concludes that these ceramics derive mainly from LCI.

PWWM occurs mainly in the form of bowls, although a few jugs of both PWWM I and PWWM II are cited. The presence of a warped example (1983:45, Fig. 11.18) may indicate local

production. A partial krater was also present. Although the repertoire of shapes is similar, fabric descriptions are lacking and it is not possible to ascertain if the PW is related to that at Enkomi. It is also difficult to distinguish in the descriptions of 'Mycenaean' pottery whether the vessels are attributed to local or imported Mycenaean wares. Nothing is stylistically earlier than LHIIIB and locally made types are sometimes singled out. Miniatures in this ware also occur. Two LM IIIB stirrup jars dating to the second half of the 13th century BC were also attributed to Stratum III (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:53). Dothan and Ben-Tor (1983:43) believe that the large numbers of WSh. juglets indicate local manufacture. The majority were of regular size although miniatures also occurred. Athienou was suggested as a manufacturing site for WSh. by Catling (1957:36) and this appears likely, given the low numbers in any context other than mortuary at Enkomi (see Chapter 16).

Types of miniature vessels include a range of standard LC wares (BR, Monochrome, Bucchero, WSh. and Mycenaean IIIB), crude juglets of 'typical local Athienou ware', open forms of votive vessels (some of which are only 1cm high) and wheelmade votive vessels (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:53). Webb (1999:28–9) notes that the majority of miniature and votive vessels are of, or imitate, LCII wares, which suggests that the greatest period of use at the site may have been during this period. The excavators put forward the suggestion that the crude vessels may have been made by the 'worshippers' themselves (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:56–7). Although vessels made of standard wares conform to known types found at other sites, some of the miniatures which are of the standard fabrics are unique to Athienou. Although miniature BR II bowls are known from elsewhere none as small as those at Athienou have been reported (Dothan and Ben-Tor 1983:57). The majority of 'imitation' vessels attempt to replicate shapes of common wares but are manufactured in coarse ware. PWHM juglets and miniature juglets are the most common. Fabric is similar to that of the WSh. ware and the majority have the handle inserted through the body. Only small numbers of wheelmade votive vessels were found, the majority of PWWM dates to Stratum II.

The close ceramic connections with Kalopsidha *Tsaoudi Chiflik* (Trench 9) are interesting given the reinterpretation of this site by Webb (1999:113–6) as a possible sanctuary. Other parallels are the low numbers of wheelmade vessels at both sites and the lack of PWS (noted by Merrillees 1983:31). It would seem likely that by LCII Athienou was manufacturing BR and (possibly later) Bucchero ware as well as PW, WSh. and WPWM III. The location of a BR manufacturing centre as close to Enkomi as Athienou during LCII, it may help to explain the increase in BR at Enkomi during this period. The association of BR manufacture with pyrotechnological advances associated with metallurgy and its specialised use in cult practice has been suggested by Vaughan (1991:124). The lack of R/BS votive vessels (attested at Kalopsidha) supports a hiatus in occupation between early LCI and LCIIA at least. R/BS comprises a significant proportion of assemblages at all sites dated to LCIA/B. The large numbers of PWHM juglets with handles pierced through the body at Athienou are difficult to explain as this technique seems to have been phased out by LCIIA at other

sites. However, it would appear most likely that the main period of cult use began at the earliest during LCIIA with the majority of occupation during LCIIC. A scenario may be suggested whereby Athienou replaced Kalopsidha as the regional cultic centre during this time. Ceramic production at Athienou may mirror that at *Toumba tou Skourou* where manufacture of a variety of ceramics at one site involved special selection of clays for the manufacture of the different wares.

POLITIKO-*PHORADES*

The copper smelting site of Politiko-*Phorades* lies in the eastern foothills of the Troodos Mountains beside an ancient creek bed forming a branch of the Kouphos River (Knapp 1999a:104). Large numbers of tuyeres (over 500 fragments and 45 almost complete examples), fragments of furnace lining, slag (2300 kg) and metal fragments were recovered. No architecture is associated with the deposit, although three features may represent post supports (Knapp *et al.* 1999:130, 139). The excavators describe the scale of copper working as 'moderate' (Knapp *et al.* 1999:144). An LCI–II date for metal working at the site is suggested by an overlying 3000–5000 year old soil profile, a radiocarbon date calibrated to 1680–1410 BCE, and the presence of R/BS II (which should be classified as R/BS IV), BR, RLWM, PWS, WS I, WS II and coarse ware in stratified deposits. Iron Age and Roman pottery was also found in the upper layers (Knapp *et al.* 1999:134–5).

Evidence of Bronze Age mining or smelting sites has been largely obscured by later mining activities (Knapp 1999a:106) and the site is important for our understanding of early LC copper exploitation. Knapp (1999a:106) believes that it is highly likely that small industrial sites, comparable to *Phorades* were located throughout the ore bearing regions. Different stages of production were probably carried out at different localities. Ores were extracted from the gossan ridges which were then transferred to nearby intermediatery locations for preparation and roasting, and smelting was carried out close by to water and fuel sources (Knapp 1999a:106). Location by a stream bed also provided refractory clay for the construction of furnace lining and tuyeres (Knapp 1999b:244). Potential agricultural support villages (dating to LCIIC) for the mining communities have also been identified at Aredhiou-*Vouppes* and Analiontas-*Palioklichi* (Knapp 1999a:103; Webb and Frankel 1996). The LC ceramics suggests affinity with the Morphou Bay or south coast regions.

SANIDHA-*MOUTTI TOU AYIOU SERKOU*

The site of Sanidha-*Moutti tou Ayiou Serkou*, in the eastern foothills of the Troodos Mountains 11km WNW from Kalavasos, has been identified as a WS production centre (Todd and Pilides 2001:27). The site was in use from MCIII or LCIA but the bulk of the ceramics are WS II and the greatest period of use at the site probably dates to LCIIB or LCIIC. Large numbers of 'fire-bar' fragments (of burnt or fired clay) and burnt clay discs were found as well as pits, spindle

whorls, stone artefacts and a single reworked cylinder seal. There was no evidence of metal working at the site. No kilns were located but significant numbers of wasters were found. All were slipped and painted, suggesting that a single firing was employed in WS manufacture (Todd and Pilides 2001:37). The presence of small numbers of Monochrome wasters suggest that this ware was also manufactured on the site. However, to judge by the fabric descriptions (Todd and Pilides 1992:105, 108) this is not to be equated with the Monochrome found in LCI levels at Enkomi (as discussed in the section on Monochrome ware).

AYIOS IAKOVOS-*DHIMA*

Two sites are attributed to this locality, both excavated by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition (SCE I). The first is a small, isolated area on a low hill close to the village of Ayios Iakovos, located at the western extreme of the Karpas Peninsula to the south of the Kyrenia Range. A pit dated to MCIII was found beneath a circular plaster floor (approximately 10m diameter) associated with two stone podia, a low rubble wall, a terracotta basin sunk into the floor and two pits (SCE I:360–1). Ceramics in the MCIII pit (300 sherds) include PWHM (37%), R/BS (41%), RonR/B (21%), a single WP V(?) sherd and three RP IV sherds. The floor and associated architecture were dated to LCIIA and included a rich array of gold and silver jewellry and other items, bronze weapons, four cylinder seals, imported items and ceramics including WS I, BR II, PWHM, PWWM, LHIIIA:2 and six RLWM arm vessels. The majority of finds lay in and around the basin, which was also filled with ash and bone. The site was identified as an open-air, rural sanctuary but Webb (1999:31–5) suggests that the modest and transitory nature of the structure associated with what appears to be a single episode of deposition may indicate a one-off ceremony, perhaps associated with the burial of an important personage. There appears to be no continuity between the MCIII pit and later LCIIA use (SCE I:361).

The second site comprises a LCI deposit underlying a later Iron Age sanctuary in the area (SCE I:369; Sjöqvist 1940:88–9). Hult (1992:42–3) has reinvestigated this deposit in an effort to find material parallel to that at *Nitovikla*. Although all the sherds were not registered and the stratigraphic integrity of the deposit remains unknown, the material consists of predominantly R/BS (HM and WM in equal proportions in the lower layers rising to greater proportions of WM in upper layers) PWWM and 'coarse wheelmade pithos ware'. The presence of small amounts of WPWM and BichWM raise the total of WM wares to 90% of the deposits. A single BR sherd was found in a disturbed Iron Age layer. No Monochrome, WS or WPHM were found and RonR/B is rare (Hult 1992:42). This site may provide another example of a strong, early wheelmade tradition although the lack of associated architecture and unknown stratigraphy does not allow for detailed interpretation.

During LC1 a series of fortifications were erected on the island. These have been studied by Fortin (1981) who identified 21 forts and examined their structure, location and possible purpose (see Figure 10.1). The site Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* should probably now be added to this list (see discussion below). The forts are located in the Mesaoria Plain, the Karpas Peninsula and in proximity to passes in the Kyrenia Mountain range, with the majority sited on high ground. Over half the forts were erected on high plateaus, associated with abrupt escarpments or cliffs, and other locations include low hills or mountain summits. Only two forts are located on low-lying ground (Ayios Sozomenos-*Glyka Vrysis* and Enkomi, Level IA, Area III), both in the Mesaoria Plain (Fortin 1981:482). Some command a view of the sea and others are sited for viewing inland areas. Most, if not all, of the forts are within sight of each other and may have been expected to have been able to communicate with the use of signals. The majority lack close proximity to water supplies in the form of springs, wells or rivers (Fortin 1981:483). All the high sited forts (except Yeri-*Phtelia* and possibly Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* due to their small size) conform to a general shape of a large open enclosure with smaller external rooms along the internal walls. Ayios Sozomenos-*Glyka Vrysis* and Enkomi are more complex rectilinear buildings (see Figure 11.1) and all are guarded by towers (Fortin 1981:488). Fortin concludes that the design of the forts is a Cypriot phenomenon and that there is insufficient evidence for connections with Near Eastern or Aegean fortifications. The forts seem to have functioned as refuges or watch towers, rather than deterrents to invaders (1981:515; 524). The forts all seem to have been abandoned or converted to secondary purposes by the end of LCI. No forts seem to have been erected anywhere on the island during LCIIA-B but during LCIIC-III existing and new settlements were fortified with the erection of cyclopean walls and towers. None of the earlier fortifications were reused at this time (Fortin 1981:465). The majority of the early fortifications have not been excavated and are known only through survey, therefore our understanding of their exact chronological time frame and use is limited. Additionally, all are now located in the north of the island and inaccessible to archaeologists. The four forts which have been the subject of archaeological investigation are treated in greater detail and the social implications of their construction will be discussed in Chapter 10.

KOROVIA-*NITOVIKLA*

The fortification at Korovia-*Nitovikla* (hereafter *Nitovikla*), located on the southern shore of the eastern Karpas Peninsula, was excavated by Sjöqvist in 1929 (SCE I). The site lies on a low hill overlooking a small harbour (Schaeffer 1936:62 cited in Hult 1992:13). A small number of contemporary tombs were also excavated by Sjöqvist (SCE I). The first construction of the fortress at *Nitovikla* exhibits the earliest known Ashlar masonry on Cyprus, which shows similarities with Syrian MB types but also unique features (Hult 1983:88). The ceramics and stratigraphy of *Nitovikla*

have been reanalysed and published in detail (Hult 1993). I initially envisaged that, as the location of the site is within the supposed cultural zone shared by Enkomi and provides one of the few sites of the period with fully published and accessible data, *Nitovikla* would provide a firm basis for examination of a body of material contemporary with the early levels at Enkomi. This has not proven to be possible.

Sjöqvist identified three periods of occupation at the site: a Pre-Fortress Period associated with a single floor construction and underlying debris (Period I), a first building and occupation period (Periods IIA and IIB) and a second rebuilding and occupation which occurred subsequent to a destruction of the fortress (Periods IIIA and IIIB). The periods were assigned to MCIIIA, MCIIIB–C and LCIA–B respectively (SCE I:393–407). These dates were later revised by Aström with dates for construction, occupation and abandonment lowered to MCIII–LCIIA (SCE IV:IB:4). Reanalysis of the material prompted Hult to further revise the dates to an initial occupation in MCIII–LCIA1, construction of the fort in LCIB and lowering abandonment of the site to LCIIB. The circular stone floor attributed by Sjöqvist to Period IIIA has been reinterpreted by Hult as a Roman threshing floor (1992:18). Prior to Hult's complete publication of the site, Merrillees (1971:65; 75) advocated an initial MCIII–LCIA occupation with abandonment during LCIB/IIA and has not changed his opinion upon full publication of the material. Merrillees concludes that 'the stronghold was built in LCIA, first destroyed in LCIB and abandoned in LCIIA' (1994:258). Merrillees finds fault with Hult's interpretation of LC ceramic sequences, especially in relation to Monochrome. My analysis of the occurrences of Monochrome at Enkomi (discussed in Chapter 16) provide support for Hult's (1992:24) assertion that Monochrome does not occur before LCIA2 in the east of the island. However, Merrillees (1994:257) is correct in stating that a date of LCIA2 need not require that Period I extended into LCIB. Therefore, the relative chronology of Merrillees (1994) will be applied in the following discussion.

The fortress measures around 40m by 36m with a central courtyard and rooms built adjoining the interior walls (Hult 1992:16). The southwestern part is extremely eroded (see Figure 11.1). A gateway in the northeastern corner is flanked by 'two large ashlar orthostats on ashlar plinths with drafted margins' which are to be associated with the initial construction of the fortress (Hult 1992:16). The gateway is flanked by two towers, one of which contained a cistern, another room was identified as a kitchen and the series of rooms along the northern wall contained large numbers of pithos sherds and probably functioned as a storage area (Hult 1992:75).

Discussion of the ceramics

Hult found that the majority of the material excavated by Gjerstad was excavated in arbitrary spits comprising mixed deposits and various problems with the individual deposits reduced her ability to obtain adequate samples for analysis (1992:18, 20–21). She divided the deposit pre-dating

the construction of the fortress (Period I) has been further divided into Pre-Period I (below the Period I floor) and Period I (above the Period I floor) but notes that these deposits should be considered broadly contemporaneous as it is not possible to ascertain whether the material belongs to the makeup of the floor or to below the floor (Hult 1992:22). I have found it difficult to utilise Hult's study for comparative purposes. Problems include an idiosyncratic and sometimes arbitrary classification system with wares such as 'grass-wiped ware' apparently being local variations of coarse wares and designations such as 'thick pithos ware' or 'white-gritty thin pithos ware' employed (Hult 1992:9–10). Additionally, Hult encountered problems distinguishing between unpainted RonR/B and R/BSHM sherds and BichWM and WPWM sherds with only one paint colour preserved (1992:21). The R/BS and RonR/B wares encountered at Enkomi are highly distinct and this can only be explained as a regional variation at *Nitovikla* where the potters were manufacturing R/BS from the same fabric as RonR/B in addition to the gritty ware found at both *Nitovikla* and Enkomi. All PWHM has been included in the tables lumped with coarse wares, pithoi and cooking pot wares, precluding comparison of actual amounts of PWHM. Additionally, Hult's attributions of sherds to the wheelmade category must be questioned (as she assigns some of the pithoi to the wheelmade category) and all that can be established is that these sherds have the appearance of being wheelmade. Her approach when discussing fabrics is to treat them discretely and no mention is made of the overlap which occurs between the various wares at other sites (except for the RonR/B and R/BS wares).

Table 8.5 shows the percentages of wares provided by Hult for reliable contexts relating to the various phases. Where a number is included in brackets in the RonR/B category it signifies undecorated sherds which may be either undecorated RonR/B or R/BSHM. As no table is included for Periods IIIA–B, it must be assumed that none of the material could be isolated into a specific phase. Actual numbers of sherds included are very low but some trends apparent within the material may be considered. The very small number of reliable contexts creates a misleading picture of the ceramic repertoire. The total numbers of sherds found at the site for each ware was included in the publication and this has been reproduced in Table 8.6 (late ceramics not included where they have been able to be separated) with some redistribution of the categories to facilitate comparison with the Enkomi material (for example RS and BS and RonR and RonB have been amalgamated). Only three contexts, one for each of the phases from Pre-Period I to Period IIA–B, were of sufficient stratigraphic integrity to provide statistics for the levels (Hult 1992:22–5) and therefore these cannot be considered representative of the structure as a whole. The Pre-Period I and Period I contexts are in direct stratigraphic relationship and come from an area between two walls below the Period IIA structure to the northern end of the fortress. The Period IIA–B context is from the courtyard. Whilst it is appreciated that the nature of the excavation left Hult with considerable problems, this is quite frankly inadequate for attempting to address the issue of the chronology of the site.

Ware	Pre-Period I %	Period I %	Period IIA–B %
BR I	0	0	1 sherd
Monochrome	0	2	1
WS I	0	0	<1
WS II	0	0	<1
BichWM	3	0	5
Bich or WP WM	1	2	2
R/BSHM	5	8	<1
R/BSWM	35	47	20
PWHM, pithos, coarse, CP	23	21	49
PWWM	1 sherd	2	7
RonR/B	23(34)	8(14)	8(15)
WPHM	1 sherd	<1	0
WPWM	0	1 sherd	1
Total sherd count	**225**	**179**	**353**

Table 8.5: Percentages of wares from reliable contexts at *Nitovikla* (Hult 1992:188–190, Tables 6–8).

Ware	No sherds	%
BR	43	0.4
BichHM	1	<0.1
BichWM	526	5
BichWM or WPWM	150	1.4
BLWM	12	0.1
R/BSHM	400	3.8
R/BSWM	1408	13.4
R/BSHMRes	9	0.1
R/BSWMRes	1	<0.1
Coarse Mono	15	0.1
CP	752	7.1
Monochrome	150	1.4
PHM and pithos	4698	44.6
PWWM	1119	10.6
RonR/B decorated	590	5.6
RonR/B or R/BSHM undecorated	608	5.8
WPHM	12	0.1
WPWM I–III	19	0.2
WS	29	0.3
Total	**10542**	**100**

Table 8.6: Total assemblage at *Nitovikla* (Hult 1992:178–87, Tables 3–5).

Pre-Period I

The most prevalent ware is R/BSWM (35%), followed by equal numbers of RonR/B and the PWHM, pithos and coarse category (23%). As BichWM and WPWM occur, as well as vessels with flat bases and large amounts of wheelmade wares, Hult attributes this phase to MCIII–LCIA (Hult 1992:22–4) but as discussed at the beginning of the chapter, a date of LCIA is more appropriate. It

should be noted that another context box with a damaged label which may relate to this level contained only 19% R/BSWM and 30%(49%) RonR/B and also included WPWM and BichWM (Hult 1992:23). This provides an indication that the ceramic repertoire should not be inferred from a single context.

Period I

The total number of wheelmade wares now increased to 55%, the majority consisting of R/BSWM. The small bowls classified as R/BSHM are described as belonging to an intermediary stage between R/BS and Monochrome and Hult sometimes encountered difficulty in assigning small sherds to either ware (1992:53). Again, probably indicating a local development, although given the small numbers of Monochrome in the entire assemblage (1.4%) it is unlikely to have been manufactured at *Nitovikla* itself.

Period IIA–B

As this is the crucial phase during which construction of the fortress occurred it remains frustrating that a more reliable sequence cannot be obtained. As stated above the lack of a stratigraphic relationship and the location of the context used to supply statistics as from the courtyard, make the data extremely unhelpful. The material is included on Table 8.5 but should not be seen as reliable. General information on contexts which may relate to Period IIA–B show R/BSWM at around 6–27%, PWWM at 2–15% PWHM and pithos varying between 26–59% and RonR/B at around 6–30% with small numbers of BR I, BLWM, Monochrome and WS II (Hult 1992:26). Proportions are highly variable in each context, suggesting that room use may play a significant role in types of ceramics represented. Merrillees (1992:257) is correct in asserting that none of the evidence requires a construction date later than LCIA as none of the material discussed relates to initial construction (ie. foundation trenches or material from within walls) but rather to the use of the building.

Period IIIA–B

The presence of WS II sherds and a single BR II sherd in disturbed contexts indicates a date of LCIIA at the earliest for final occupation of the fortress and it would seem that little further information was obtainable from the material of these phases (Hult 1992:28–9; 74).

Fifteen tombs adjacent to the settlement were also investigated by Sjöqvist (SCE I:407–15). The majority were found to be recently looted and only three were excavated. The cemetery was surrounded by a stone wall, a phenomenon not observed elsewhere in Bronze Age Cyprus (Keswani 1989a:253). According to Sjöqvist (SCE I:407), the tombs 'were said to have contained Late Cypriote pottery, and a few scarabs and cylinders'. The intact tombs contained stone maceheads, a faience necklace, numbers of bronze objects and jewellery and large numbers of terracotta spindle

whorls. Only local ceramics were found, predominantly RonR/B and R/BSHM with a few examples of RP and WPHM and a single BR I vessel. It is possible that prior to looting, the cemetery exhibited greater wealth (the large numbers of bronze items, the maceheads, faience and other rumoured imports provide some evidence of this), which is at odds with the assemblage contained within the fortress.

The very small number of sherds deemed reliable creates a somewhat baffling picture of the assemblage at *Nitovikla* in relation to supposedly contemporary deposits. The initially high numbers of R/BSWM in proportion to the low numbers of R/BSHM are unique in ceramic assemblages of the LC (also noted by Hult 1992:39) with the exception of the deposit below the Iron Age sanctuary at Ayios Iakovos-*Dhima* and possibly Episkopi-*Bamboula*. The amount of WM to HM in this ware may be inflated to some extent as Hult assigned at least some of the sherds to the WM category on the basis of shape alone and not evidence of manufacturing technique (1992:54) but it still remains extraordinary. At Enkomi the percentage of R/BSWM does not rise above 11% during any phase of occupation (see Chapter 16). The decrease in amounts of RonR/B and R/BSWM from Period I to Period IIA–B which is claimed by Hult to have chronological significance (1992:75) may in fact reflect the increasingly specialised nature of the site (considered as a possibility by Hult 1992:40). Decreased percentages of these wares should be viewed against the increase of the plain wares, which are primarily storage jars, cooking pots and coarse wares and do not mirror the situation in LCIIA at other sites where PW ware ousted R/BS as the primary ware for smaller domestic vessels. The site seems to have significant storage capacity (unlike the majority of settlement sites at this time) and this falsely inflates the numbers of PWHM.

The high proportion of BichWM at the site is also unique (see Table 8.5). Hult (1992:41) surmised that Dikaios' 'Syro-Palestinian' category included WPWM and BichWM but assumed that the BichWM formed a higher proportion of this category than is the case and therefore failed to fully appreciate the uniqueness of *Nitovikla* in this respect. Only the cemetery at Milia (Westholm 1939) parallels the wealth of BichWM found. RonR/B, R/BSHM and R/BSWM are also found in the Milia tombs (Artzy *et al.* 1976). *Paleoskoutella* T.7 also exhibits strong connections with *Nitovikla* and contained RonR/B, R/BS (HM and WM), WPWM, BichWM and PW (HM and WM). The almost total absence of finds other than pottery would not appear to indicate that the occupants of *Nitovikla* were in an advantageous position with regards to external contacts. A few stone artefacts, a single spindle whorl and a scrap of bronze remain the only small finds (Hult 1992:151). Again, although actual proportions are not given, R/BSHM bowls seems to be a significant component of the ceramic repertoire (in contrast to Enkomi).

PHLAMOUDHI-*VOUNARI*

The site is located on the north coast at the western extreme of the Karpas Peninsula. Webb (1999:135–40) has recently dismissed the attribution of Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* as a sanctuary and considers that it is likely to have been a fortress. A defensive purpose was initially proposed by Catling (1963:168) but rejected by the excavators (Al Radi 1983:6) based upon its small size and by Fortin (1981:430) due to insufficient evidence (before publication of the site). Ceramics from the site were fully published and provide comparative statistics (see Table 8.7). The site lies on the summit of a hill and initial construction (a single roomed structure measuring 8m x 6m) was dated to MCIII/LCIA by the excavators due to the 'early look' of the material (Al Radi 1983:9) but as a WS I sherd is present must be dated to LCIA. The second building phase also dates to LCIA and comprises a more substantial construction of a large square, rubble-filled platform faced with stone (measuring 16m x 16m) and a terrace wall (1983:10–12). During LCIB the platform remained in use with external buttressing and the construction of an enclosing wall creating a passage-way around the platform, and plastering of the natural hill surface. The entire structure measured approximately 20m x 22m. Use during this period may have extended slightly into LCIIA, after which time it was abandoned (1983:12–17). Arguments in favour of the site's function as a fortress are its elevated location, lack of artefacts associated with ritual use, close parallels with the erection in LCIA, rebuilding in LCIB and abandonment in LCIB/IIA cited for the other forts and the large numbers of pithos sherds for storage on site. Webb also notes that the platform may have supported a tower and was within site of Phlamoudhi-*Melissa* (1999:138–141). The plastering of the exterior of the natural hill surface remains an oddity but may relate to ongoing problems of erosion faced by the builders of the platform (Al Radi 1983:17). *Vounari* may have served as a watchtower, and exhibits parallels with the other forts discussed by Fortin (1981).

Discussion of the ceramics

Table 8.7 shows that RonR/B is by far the predominant ware at Vounari, placing the site within the Karpas regional ceramic tradition, and that the percentage increases into LCIB, contra to previous beliefs that manufacture of RonR/B ceased during LCIA (SCE IV:IC). The amount of wheelmade ceramics remains low, with very little PWWM, BichWM and no R/BSWM at all. R/BSHM is, however, fairly common. There is very little WP and it remains unknown if the unusual Chocolate-on-White sherd should be attributed to this ware or to WPWM I. The extremely low number of sherds from the initial occupation of the site do not allow comparison with the later material but the LCIA and LCIB deposits provide an interesting contrast. Similar to the situation at Enkomi, Monochrome is not common until slightly later but rapidly assumes an important place in the assemblage (see Chapter 16). The site contrasts with the assemblage at *Nitovikla* where R/BSWM, PWWM and RonR/B are equally significant components of the repertoire (see Table 8.6). The forthcoming publication of Phlamoudhi-*Melissa* (Smith forthcoming) may indicate whether the *Vounari* assemblage is representative of northeastern regional traditions.

Ware	Initial (LCIA)		Platform 1 (LCIA)		Platform 2 (LCIB–IIA)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PWHM	11	28.9	100	13.3	162	5.7
PWWM	0	0	13	1.7	20	0.7
Pithos	0	0	88	11.7	95	3.3
RonR/B	16	42.1	371	49.4	1961	68.6
R/BSHM	9	23.6	97	12.9	265	9.3
R/BSHMRes	0	0	0	0	26	0.9
Monochrome	0	0	4	0.6	202	7.1
BichWM	0	0	2	0.3	4	0.1
BichHM	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
Coarse	0	0	35	4.6	33	1.2
PWS	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
WS I	1	2.7	2	0.3	48	1.7
WS II	0	0	0	0	1	0.03
BR I	0	0	3	0.4	22	0.8
WP VI	0	0	3	0.4	3	0.1
WP (wavy line)	0	0	5	0.7	0	0
Light-on-Dark	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
Chocolate-on-White	0	0	0	0	1	0.03
Mycenaean	0	0	0	0	1	0.03
Unknown or late	1	2.7	25	3.4	13	0.5
Totals	**38**	**100**	**751**	**100**	**2857**	**100**

Table 8.7: Ceramics by period at Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* (complied from Al Radi 1983:56–61).

AYIOS SOZOMENOS-*GLYKA VRYSIS*

In 1924, Gjerstad excavated a fortification at Ayios Sozomenos-*Glyka Vrysis* (also referred to as Nikolidhes by Gjerstad [1926:37] and Aström [SCE IV:IC:30]). The pottery has not been published. He states that the building was in use only for a short time period and yielded only small amounts of pottery, apart from 'large quantities of plain domestic ware' (1926:277). The main component of the fort measured 19m by 8.3m (the entire structure is approximately 32m by 20m) with walls around 1.5m thick, subdivided internally into several sections with staircase supports and with a series of rooms and a court built onto the outside. There were two building periods in evidence, the first terminated by destruction and conflagration and a later rebuilding involving thickening of the walls. There is no evidence for destruction of the second phase and the fort seems to have been abandoned. In association with the first building phase ceramics mentioned are large numbers of pithos sherds (found largely in the court and rooms abutting the fortress) BS, WP, 'a stemmed bowl of Syrian Red plain' and a single WS sherd. Ceramics found in association with the rebuilt fortress include a few WP, large amounts of BS, BR and WS. Therefore, Gjerstad concludes that the fort was erected and abandoned during LCI (Gjerstad 1926:37–47). The ceramics would seem to lie within the central and northwestern traditions.

DHALI-*KAFKALLIA*

The site lies on the edge of a plateau overlooking the Alikos River immediately to the east of the foothills of the Troodos Mountains. Occupation in the area of Dhali was extensive throughout the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age (the site of Idalion). In addition to the fortified settlement at *Kafkallia*, an additional five cemeteries and two settlements dating to the MC and LC periods are known (Catling 1962:155; 163; Overbeck and Swiny 1972). *Kafkallia* measured roughly 300 m sq. and is bounded on the north by a defensive wall and steep scarps on the south, east and west (Swiny 1972:24). The site was not excavated but architectural remains were planned and surface collection of sherds undertaken (Swiny 1972). The main fortification wall is up to 1.8m thick, constructed in casemate style and forms a u-shape from the southern scarp, defining the northwestern extent of the site and running through the centre of the settlement. At the northeastern corner of the wall the foundation of a large rectangular 'bastion' was found. This is a substantial construction, measuring around 28m by 26m with casemate walls of 2.5–3m thick. The remains of around 25 buildings were planned on both sides of the eastern fortification wall. These were presumed to be domestic in nature and scattered throughout the area. Swiny (1972:28) compares the layout of the structures to Gjerstad's house at Kalopsidha. The only identifiable pottery collected on the plateau was RP IV and Swiny dates the site to MCIII based upon this. However, given that RP IV continued to be manufactured during LCI and the lack of excavation at the site, construction and occupation may have occurred during LCI.

CHAPTER 9
THE URBAN LATE CYPRIOT (LCIIC–III)

LCIIC–III SETTLEMENT

The following section provides a brief outline of the settlement evidence for the latter phases of the LC and a description of the ceramic wares of the period. The models developed to explain the LC settlement evidence have been discussed in Chapter 1. Site organisation and differentiation, scale and architectural styles provide a dramatic contrast with the earlier periods and it is for this reason that the following summary has been included. Central to my argument is the thesis that it is not until LCIIC that the pottery industry on Cyprus can be held to be indicative of mass production or exhibit the uniformity associated with highly stratified, urbanised societies.

LCIIC is often defined as the 'climax of LC civilisation' (*cf.* Manning *et al.* 2001:328). It is during this time that monumental architecture, often incorporating ashlar masonry, and town planning on an orthagonal layout is introduced at existing sites such as Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke, *Toumba tou Skourou* and Maroni and at new sites established at this time at Kition, Sinda and Maa-*Palaeokastro* (Negbi 1986). Many LCIIC sites were also provided with monumental fortification walls (*Bamboula*, Enkomi, Sinda, Maa and Idalion) although apparently not at Maroni-*Vournes* or Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* (South 1987:87). Based upon the current evidence, it is not until this period that any settlement on Cyprus can be classified as 'urban'. Sources of inspiration for the fortifications and town planning have been seen in Egyptian, Minoan and Syro-Palestinian styles – with the closest parallels occurring at Ugarit – but the architecture is seen as an essentially Cypriot interpretation (Hult 1983:69–70; Negbi 1986:111–5).

Although Negbi (1986:99, Table 1) cites a significant increase in numbers of sites during LCIIC, it is noteworthy that the only new sites to be established in LCIIC are small fortified settlements (under 10ha in size) and rural or specialised production sites such as Analiondas-*Palioklichia* (Webb and Frankel 1994) and Apliki-*Karamallos* (du Plat Taylor 1952). The coastal centres and the remainder of sites all have evidence of occupation at least from LCIIA. Kition is the largest recorded LCIIC–III site, estimated at around 70 ha. (Knapp 1996:80, Figure 3), and remains the exception as a coastal centre with no occupation predating LCIIC. However, as the site underlies modern Larnaca and exposure is limited, size estimates should be treated with caution. EC and MC tombs are also known from the area (Karageorghis 1976). Kalavasos has deposits of LCIIA date underlying the LCIIC architecture and wealthy tombs of LCIIA date (South 1996:40). Tombs dating from LCI onwards are evidenced at Alassa (Hadjisavvas 1989:35, 1996:28). Therefore, although the changes in settlement structure occurring during this period are dramatic, evidence of continuity of occupation from the earlier periods may be seen at the major centres.

The construction episodes during LCIIC, and the series of destructions and abandonments during late LCIIC or early LCIIIA, although broadly contemporaneous, occurred at different times at different sites. Based on the ceramic evidence, the ashlar building at Maroni was constructed slightly earlier than that at Kalavasos (Cadogan 1996:18) and both were abandoned earlier than other sites such as Maa and Alassa (South 1987:88). Some sites, specifically the coastal sites of Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kition, *Bamboula* and *Palaepaphos* and the inland site of Idalion were refurbished and occupied into LCIII (Negbi 1986:99, Table 1) but the majority of centres, such as those at Maroni and Kalavasos ,were abandoned in LCIIC or early LCIIIA (Negbi 1986:99, Table 1). There is however, a high degree of cultural continuity between LCIIC and LCIIIA and the abandonments and destructions are probably to be attributed to localised coastal raiding rather than wholesale invasion (Sherratt 1992:327–8).

No new sites were established during LCIIIA and earlier cemeteries continued to be used (Iacovou 1989:52). Greater occurrences of iron artefacts begin to appear during this time, concurrent with the development of carburisation and quenching techniques, facilitating the manufacture of sharper cutting edges (Pickles and Peltenburg 1998:67–8). During LCIIIB the remaining sites and cemeteries which had continued to be used were abandoned and new settlements and cemeteries which were to continue to be used during the Iron Age were established (Iacovou 1989:54). The LC sites which continued to be occupied into the Iron Age (*Palaepaphos*, Idalion and Kition) have evidence for the disuse of LC cemeteries and the inauguration of new ones at this time. Settlement shift is evidenced in other areas with the shift from Enkomi to Salamis and *Bamboula* to Kourion (Iacovou 1999:148). Archaeological knowledge of the period conventionally called LCIIIB is lacking and therefore the sequence of events comprising the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age, when again new settlements are established, is extremely poor (Iacovou forthcoming).

LCIIC–III CERAMICS

Ceramic assemblages of the LCIIC period are characterised by large quantities of imported Mycenaean pottery and the appearance of a distinct repertoire of locally made matte-painted wheelmade wares. Although the manufacturing location of the Mycenaean pottery has been debated, provenience studies have shown that the majority of 14th and 13th century examples of LHIIIA–B type were made on the Greek mainland, specifically in the Argolid (Jones and Catling 1986:598; Sherratt 1999:167), and possibly manufactured with a specific eastern export market in mind (Sherratt 1994:36). BR II and WS II continue to be manufactured in quantity during LCIIC and into the beginning of LCIIIA, although manufacture ends abruptly during this phase (Kling 1991:182). It has long been recognised that Bucchero HM is a development from BR (Gjerstad 1926:193; Sjöqvist 1940:50–51) and the ware was initially manufactured using the same clays

used for the manufacture of BR (Vaughan 1994:92). However, as the highly plastic clay used to manufacture BR is not compatible with manufacture on the fast wheel, after around 1100 BCE less plastic clays were employed to manufacture Bucchero WM (Vaughan 1991:125).

A complex of local matte-painted wheelmade pottery manufactured during LCIIC–IIIA, and here designated WPWM III, subsumes the wares which have been variously termed Mycenaean IIIB; Mycenaean IIIB:2; Mycenaean IIIC:1b; Decorated Late Cypriot III; Levanto-Helladic ware; Rude Style; Pastoral Style; Submycenaean and WPWM III, which were initially identified by different excavators and specialists at the various sites of the period (Kling 1991:181). By LCIIIA, WPWM III comprises around half of the ceramics in use (Sherratt 1992:323). The problems associated with attempting to define the ceramics of the LCIIC–IIIA periods have their origins in attempts to impose historical events onto the archaeological record and to apply island-wide synchronicity to the various abandonments and destructions that occurred around this time (Sherratt 1991:191). The implications of the presence or absence of these wares at the sites were taken as evidence of 'invaders' related to the supposed Mycenaean colonisation of Cyprus at the end of LCII (*cf.* Dikaios 1969–71). Kling, in her study of the ware has noted the difficulties in distinguishing amongst these wares, especially in sherd form, and proposes that all the matt-painted wheelmade wares of the period may be characterised as WPWM III (SCE IV:IC; Kling 1991:182; Sherratt 1991). She further notes that often the main criteria for attributing a vessel to either Mycenaean IIIB or IIIC was whether it occurred in a LCIIC or LCIII context, as the former period was relatively dated to the LHIIIB period in the Aegean and the latter to the following period (Kling 1991:182). For example, Dikaios termed the small shallow bowls of matt-pained wheelmade ware found in Level IIB as LHIIIB and Decorated Late Cypriot III when found in Level IIIA contexts. Sherratt (1991:186, footnote 3) has pointed out that the difference between these is purely terminological. Whilst some stylistic and typological changes occur in some of the types and new types appear in LCIII, certain classes of vessels (namely bowls) remain identical and there would appear to be gradual development of the types. Additionally, certain types, such as tubular spouted jugs and kraters show development from Cypriot traditions, whilst some forms (such as the skyphos) are derived from Aegean forms (Kling 1991:182). The bulk of this pottery has been shown to be locally made on Cyprus (summarised in Jones 1986; Knapp and Cherry 1994). Sherratt (1991:191) has summarised the development of the ware as follows:

> ...the steady but gradual development, over a prolonged Late Cypriot IIC–IIIA time span, of a comprehensive painted wheelmade ware which was well suited for centralised industrial mass production, with a repertoire which covered all the broad functional categories once represented by a variety of imported and local wares (both handmade and wheelmade), and which drew right from the beginning on both Aegean and Cypriot ceramic models, and probably also on a range of intercultural metallic models for its shapes and decorations. It seems to me that it can be no coincidence that this development should have begun to take place at a time, in Late Cypriot IIC, when we are seeing increasing evidence of urbanisation and administrative centralisation on the island, a process which continues in Late Cypriot IIIA.

The first Cypriot imitation Mycenaean vessels to be made are vessels associated with drinking (kraters, bowls, and chalices, kylikes etc.) which Sherratt (1999:189–90) sees as a deliberate commercial strategy of import substitution. The increase in manufacture and the close ceramic links of Cyprus with the Dodecanese and Tarsus indicate a market response to a gap in the market caused by the collapse of the Mycenaean palace systems (Sherratt 1994:42). The WPWM III developed into the highly standardised Proto White Painted ware (PWP) during LCIIIB which, although encompassing a wide range of types, is highly standardised and derivative of LH IIIC pottery but manufactured entirely on Cyprus and apparently not exported (Iacovou 1999:149). PWP continued to be manufactured into CGI (Iacovou 1991:199).

PWWM II is the LCIIC development of PWWM I. Although PWWM II is listed by Åström as occurring in tombs from the end of LCIIA (SCE IV:ID:700–1), this is a localised phenomenon at *Bamboula* and it does not appear elsewhere on Cyprus until the last phase of LCIIB (SCE IV:ID:688). Whether the *Bamboula* vessels are actually PWWM II remains unknown, and it may reflect a terminological difference used by the excavators of the site. PWWM I/II was not recognised by Keswani in her study of the Enkomi PW before late LCIIB at the earliest and PWWM II not before LCIIC (Keswani 1991:103–4). PWWM bowls and jugs of late LCIIB–LCIII date exhibit a higher degree of standardisation than the PW from earlier periods (Keswani 1991:104, 112).

The above discussion highlights the rapid acceleration during LCIIC–IIIA of the gradual processes of homogenisation of the material culture of the island that had been occurring during the preceding phases. The handmade fine wares are essentially replaced by a complex of decorated wheelmade wares and a standardised version of the PW wares. Coarse wares continue to be handmade but it would appear that the great majority of ceramics used in eating and drinking and in mortuary deposition and ritual were required to be of the wheelmade types. This suggests that this is the first phase during which the ceramic repertoire may be considered to exhibit standardisation, mass production and uniformity and, by the criteria discussed in Part 1, may be considered 'urban'. I will return to this comparative evidence in the conclusions in Chapter 18.

CHAPTER 10
SUMMARY OF LC SETTLEMENT EVIDENCE

Disentangling regional and chronological variability within the sites discussed in Chapter 8 remains problematic but it may be suggested that the flurry of building activity apparent in the erection of the fortifications, new structures at existing sites such as Kalopsidha and the establishment of the coastal centres, should all be dated to LCIA. MCIII remains poorly represented, essentially only in the deposit below Gjerstad's house at Kalopsidha (Stratum 3) and in tomb assemblages associated with the village-based settlement structure of the preceding period. If MCII–III is seen as the period of initial increase in external contacts, the establishment of elite lineage systems, and adoption of eastern Mediterranean status-related paraphernalia in mortuary assemblages (discussed in Chapter 4), then LCI should be seen as the first attempts at consolidation of power bases, in the construction of the highly visible fortifications and coastal settlements. Although the majority of sites have evidence of rebuilding episodes dated to LCIB, it is generally not possible to attribute these to a specific cause, whether destruction (intentional or accidental), or deliberate restructuring. The conflagration of the roof of the potters' workshop at *Toumba tou Skourou* (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:39) may have been only a localised phenomenon and no further information is available on the remainder of the coastal centres. The LCI deposits are generally disturbed and fragmentary and unlikely to yield such information. The Enkomi Area III building does seem to have suffered a destruction at the end of LCIA (discussed in Chapter 12) and the buildings at Kalopsidha were abandoned during LCIA, possibly following destruction (Åström 1966:47, 139). The mysterious pits at Athienou also seem to have become disused during early LCI, as does the area beneath the Iron Age sanctuary at Ayios Iakovos and the cemetery at *Paleoskoutella* (SCE I:369). We have no idea of the scale of any of these sites as all are incompletely excavated or now destroyed. Politiko-*Phorades* provides evidence of specialised metallurgical activity but how this site is to be interpreted within the context of the coastal centres remains unknown. The majority of sites have some evidence of metal working attested but we currently lack adequate information on settlement structure at this time. Nevertheless, whatever the initial size of these settlements, the fact remains that an island-wide pattern emerges for the establishment of new sites and the abandonment of existing MC settlements and cemeteries at this time.

LCIIA–B sees an increased programme of building activity at many sites, with changes in site function evidenced at *Toumba tou Skourou* (from production of fine wares to coarse wares and mudbricks) and Myrtou-*Pigadhes* (the establishment of the sanctuary). Additionally, the WS manufacturing site at Sanidha provides an example of non-centralised production, away from the coastal centres, however the organisation and administration of the production remains unknown. There is a significant decrease in activity or complete abandonment of Kalopsidha during this time,

concurrent with increased activity at Athienou. Whether these episodes may be connected with transference of cult activity from Kalopsidha to Athienou (perhaps connected with the closer proximity of Athienou to the mining regions) remains uncertain. Evidence from the other LC settlements is lacking. The fortifications all seem to have gone out of use during this period.

We are still left with a dearth of explanation for the beginnings of the period. What exactly do we know? A number of coastal settlements (Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke, *Palaepaphos*, Maroni, *Toumba tou Skourou,* Episkopi-*Bamboula* and Phlamoudhi-*Melissa*) were established at the onset of the period. In the case of Enkomi, there is occupation overlap with the nearby settlement and possible cult centre/pottery production site of Kalopsidha which appears to have declined soon after Enkomi's establishment. External trading links with Hyksos Egypt, the Levant or Minoan Crete are attested at *all* the above sites. We know that *Toumba tou Skourou* held a potters' workshop and had contacts with Egypt from the time of its establishment and contacts with Crete from LCIA. We may postulate that the other mounds around *Toumba tou Skourou* were also occupied from LCIA, and therefore the site constituted a sizeable town, but we lack evidence. Hala Sultan Tekke, Maroni-*Vournes,* Myrtou-*Pigadhes* and Kourion-*Bamboula* have only very limited and disturbed occupation attested from the earlier phases. We have mortuary evidence from several sites (*Stephania*, Ayia Irini, Kazaphani, Maroni, *Nitovikla* and isolated tombs from the Larnaca Bay area) showing contacts with the Near East (Keswani 1989a). All the coastal sites that were established at the beginning of the period continued to be occupied through to LCIIC and all the fortifications ceased to be used during LCIIA. Despite the lack of detailed information available on the fortifications, their construction and presence is significant and remains the most highly visible means for examining the changes in social organisation which occurred during LCI. In addition, I have accepted Dikaios' (1969–71) and Fortin's (1981) attribution of the initial construction of the Area III building as a fortress, and therefore this information is extremely pertinent to my analysis of the Enkomi material and addressing inter-island relationships. Therefore, I will discuss the fortifications in more detail below.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE FORTIFICATIONS

It would be difficult to dispute the thesis that the construction of a series of broadly contemporaneous fortifications across the island indicates upheavals of some nature and reflects the insecurity of the inhabitants. The reasons for this have, however, been widely debated. Theories proposed include a combination of drought with increased pressure on resources brought about by population growth (Catling 1962:141), attacks from or evidence of subjugation by neighbouring Syria-Palestine or Egypt related to the expulsion of the Hyksos (Sjöqvist 1940:198–9; Baurain 1984:87) or other invaders (Masson 1976; Hult 1992), competition between eastern and western elements of the population for domination of external trade links (Merrillees 1971) or the activities

of local elites (Philip 1991). Fortin concluded that the impetus for the erection of the fortifications was the wariness of the local population during the initial phases of increased contacts by mainland visitors seeking access to Cypriot copper resources (1981:438; 482–3). This may be linked to the rise of the MB Levantine coastal emporia actively seeking trading partners. The abandonment of the fortresses during LCIB or LCIIA may reflect the embracing of these trade opportunities once initial wariness had passed (Fortin 1981:459; 461). Peltenburg (1996) has interpreted the erection of the fortifications as mechanism undertaken by the fledgling state of Enkomi to ensure control and security of copper transportation routes. He bases this upon the general similarities in fortress layouts (especially between those of Ayios Sozomenos-*Glyka Vrysis* and Enkomi [see Figure 10.1]) and feels that the erection of the fortifications requires significant mobilisation of resources, potentially only achieveable by Enkomi or perhaps *Toumba tou Skourou*. (1996:33).

The two groups of fortifications around Nicosia and Ayios Sozomenos are both associated with long-established and substantial settlements and Peltenburg interprets their involvement as an agreement reached by elites from Enkomi with the populations of these areas (1996:33). Catling (1963:142) has observed that both the Ayios Sozomenos and Nicosia sites continue to be the wealthiest inland sites during early LC and the cemetery at Nicosia-*Ayia Paraskevi*, although largely looted and excavated in the 19th century and now underlying modern Nicosia, produced a wealth of finds from the Philia through to the LC (Kromholz 1977). Catling (1963:155; 161) lists seventeen known MC and LC sites (including cemeteries, settlements and fortifications) around the locality of Ayios Sozomenos, including *Glyka Vrysis* and *Ambelia* which are described as 'large' settlements. The possibility must be considered that the concentration of forts evidenced in the Ayios Sozomenos area may have been erected solely to protect the interests of these large and long-lived communities. That some occupation continued in this area beyond the destruction of the *Glyka Vrysis* fortress is attested by the presence of WS II and BR II – and that metalworking was carried out by the presence of slag – in survey collections (Catling 1963:161).

Other lines of evidence used to suggest conflict or disease at this time include increased amounts of weaponry in later MC graves (*cf.* Catling 1962:141) and the supposed 'mass burials' of LCI (*cf.* SCE IV:ID:764; Merrillees 1971:77). Keswani (1989a:508–12) has shown that amounts of bronze deposited in MC tombs increased through time during the MC and tombs containing the largest numbers of swords, daggers and axes contained the greatest amount of wealth overall. This may reflect the increasing importance of metals and weaponry in expressions of status (paralleled at the MBII coastal emporia of the southern Levant [Ilan 1995:309–14]) rather than a simple equation with a warlike climate. The tombs with large numbers of burials and fewer graves goods may indicate secondary mortuary ritual and redeposition related to the increasing importance of establishment of kin group longevity with recirculation of goods into the community following secondary burial (Keswani 1989a:261–82). The majority of remains are so poorly preserved and

fragmentary that making assertions about contemporaneity and/or cause of death is not possible. Although these lines of enquiry remain open, they cannot currently be used as evidence of warfare or disease.

It is possible that the forts around the Kyrenia Mountain passes may be connected with the waning fortunes of the MC north coast centres (SCE IV:ID:763). Some of the tombs from the important MC cemetery at Lapithos date from the very end of MCIII (SCE IV:IC:190) after which time it seems to have gone out of use. Tombs are, however, also known from the area dating to the later LC (SCE IV:ID:831). The extent and nature of the settlement has never been investigated as the settlement underlies the modern village and we cannot establish to what extent the settlement at Lapithos flourished and extended into the LC, although survey indicates that Lapithos did continue as an important metal-working centre (Catling 1963:142).

If the fortifications are considered to be imposed on an area with control by a single site (Enkomi) it may be conjectured that the fortifications would reflect more closely the ceramic repertoire of the controlling population. All four fortifications from which we have ceramic evidence show significant amounts of pithos sherds but the remainder of the repertoire would seem to suggest affinities with the region in which the fort is located. The ceramic repertoire at *Nitovikla* suggests possible contacts with Enkomi but the far higher numbers of R/BSWM and BichWM wares at *Nitovikla* and the distinctive local coarse wares suggest closer association with another as yet unrecognised centre (possibly near Ayios Iakovos), or *Nitovikla* itself may have been an elite stronghold. Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* exhibits similarities to Enkomi in the amount of RonR/B but would seem not to have contacts with *Nitovikla* (ie. no R/BSWM and very little BichWM). Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* and possibly the fortress at Dhavlos are probably to be associated with the settlement at Phlamoudhi-*Melissa*. The very limited information on the ceramics at Ayios Sozomenos-*Glyka Vrysis* would suggest closer contacts with the central part of the island, in the large amounts of WS and BR.

The fortifications for which we have some ceramic evidence, suggest that they were not constructed at the very beginning of the LC. Both Nitovikla and Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* were probably constructed in LCIA2 (based on the presence of Monochrome at *Nitovikla* and WS I at Phlamoudhi [see Tables 7.5 and 7.7). This is also the case for the Area III building at Enkomi (see Part 3). It would appear probable, therefore, that the move to the coast preceded the construction of the fortifications. This, in turn, suggests that the Cypriot population had already begun to participate actively in external relations and renders it more likely that they are to be seen as an internal mechanism for protection of regional resources rather than fear of outsiders. An exception to this may be the site of Dhali-*Kafkallia*. If competition for, or protection of, copper resources is considered to be an important factor in construction of the forts, then it would seem possible that

populations located closer to the sources felt the insecurities earlier. The mobilisation of numbers of people for the erection of substantial structures may also be seen as a community response to insecurity, not necessarily connected with coercion by a dominant elite force. Establishing the date of construction of the forts has important implications for discussions of the possible control exerted by the coastal centres over the outlying regions at this time.

Whatever the reasons for the initial construction of the forts, Frankel (1974:11) suggests that their erection and use may have resulted in the development of closer ties between groups geographically associated with the forts to the exclusion of groups outwith the protected area. This in turn, may have encouraged the unification of previously isolated communities and resulted in the settlement nucleation occurring at sites such as Enkomi and *Toumba tou Skourou*. The insecurities of the population evidenced in the erection of the fortifications may have instigated a fundamental shift in notions of community structure and an initial desire for security in numbers may have led to the greater concentrations of population evidenced in the later LC. The forts may also have served as foci for the attraction of external trading partners, possibly as a symbol to outsiders that this was an important, and well organised, locale with the ability to muster wealth. The most appropriate way to explain the pattern of the distribution of the forts may be through a series of regional responses to both internal and external pressures, concomitant with a greater scale of community interaction than had been necessary in the preceding period. The establishment of the coastal centres may be seen to reflect a focussing of the previously disparate village communities towards a centre, although the exact role played by elites in this process remains undetermined. This may also be seen as a strengthening of pre-existing broad regional and kin ties, reflected in styles of mortuary construction throughout the Karpas and eastern region (Keswani 1989a). The current state of evidence does not permit full understanding of the degree of interaction between the fortifications but I consider it unlikely that Enkomi was responsible for their construction and control (Peltenburg 1996). The widespread distribution of the coastal settlements, the presence of imported ceramics and status goods at a variety of sites (*cf.* Keswani 1989a) and the strong regional identities evidenced in the ceramic repertoire at the sites does not agree with control by any one site during LCI and I believe it is likely that the fortifications may have contributed towards the maintenance of regionalism during LCI, rather than promoting any island-wide identity. This will be further discussed in Part 4.

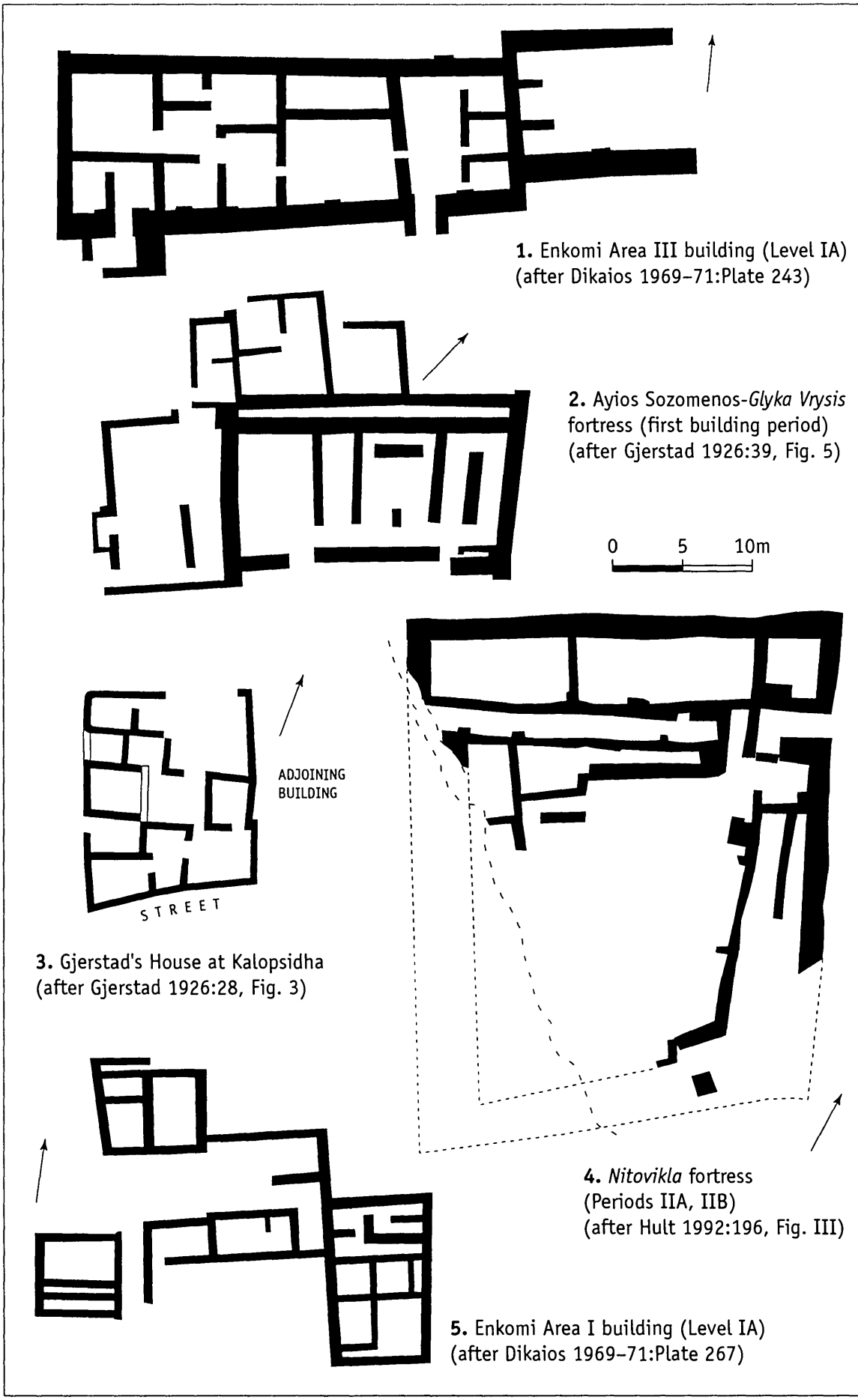

Figure 10.1: Comparison of LCI architecture.

Site	Region	MCIII	LCIA	LCIB	LCIIA	LCIIB	LCIIC	LCIIIA	LCIIIB	CGI
Enkomi	c E		S C M	S C M	S C M	S C M	S C F M	S C R F	S C R	
Kalopsidha	i E	S C PP?	S R? SF? PP?	R? PP?	R? PP?	R?				
Sinda	i E						F			
Ayios Iakovos-*Dhima*	i E	C R?	C S?	C S?	R					
Nitovikla	c K	C?	F C	F C?	F?					
Phlamoudhi-*Vounari*	c NE		F?	F?	F?					
Phlamoudhi-*Melissa*	c NE		S	S	S R?	S R?	S R?			
Toumba tou Skourou	c NW	C	PP C S?	PP C S?	PP C S M	PP? C S M	S R? PP? SF			
Ayia Irini	c NW		C	C			R S?	R S?		R
Myrtou-*Pigadhes*	i NW	S?	S	S	S R	S R	R	R?		
Apliki-*Karamallos*	i NW						S M	S M		
Hala Sultan Tekke	c SE		S C	S C	S C	S	S F	S F		
Kition	c SE						F S R C	F S R C M	F S R C	S R C
Pyla-*Kokkinokremnos*	c SE						F	F		
Maroni-*Tsaroukkas*	c S		SB C	C	C	C	S			
Maroni-*Vournes*	c S		C S	C S	C S	C S	C S FP SF			
Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios*	i S		C	C	S? C	S C	S M FP SF			
Sanidha	i S		PP?	PP?	PP	PP	PP			
Episkopi-*Phaneromeni*	c SW	S	S							
Episkopi-*Bamboula*	c SW		S	S	S	S	S F	S F	S	
Kouklia-*Palaepaphos*	c SW	S?	S C	S C	S C	S C	S R C	S R C	C S? R?	C S
Alassa	i SW			C	C	C	C S SF	C S SF		
Maa-*Paleokastro*	c W						F S	F S		
Athienou	i C		S?	R? PP?	R? M? PP?	R M PP	R M PP	M SF? PP?	M SF? PP?	?
Ayios Sozomenos-*Glyka Vrysis*	i C		F, SF	F SF						
Dhali-*Ambelleri* (Idalion)	i C							S F R	S F R	S F R
Dhali-*Kafkallia*	i C	F?	F?							
Politiko-*Phorades*	i C		M	M?						

Table 10.1: Period and type of site use at major LC sites. Key: i = inland, c = coastal. C = cemetery, S = settlement, F = fortification, R = ritual use, PP = pottery production, M = metallurgy, SF = storage facilities, SB = seabed deposit, FP = food processing.

PART 3
THE ENKOMI EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 11
HISTORY OF EXCAVATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

TOPOGRAPHY

The LC settlement of Enkomi is located close to the east coast of Cyprus (approximately 2.5km distant) in the eastern alluvial plain (the Mesaoria), immediately to the east of the modern village of Enkomi beyond a flat havarra plateau thinly covered by sandy earth (see Figure 11.1). The site lies adjacent to the base of a steep crag that forms the western boundary of the plateau at the locality *Ayios Iakovos* (Sjöqvist 1940:129). It extends westward from the base of the crag on terrain that slopes gradually west and south towards a small river. The LCIIC/IIIA fortification wall, which would appear to mark the largest known extent of the site, extends for approximately 400m N-S and 350m E-W. There is no eastern wall and it seems likely that the base of the scarp formed a natural eastern boundary to the site throughout its occupation. The Pedieos River, which runs immediately to the south of Enkomi had, at the time of the site's occupation, an outlet leading to the sea but is now silt-choked salt marsh. The Pedieos was probably navigable to immediately south of Enkomi during the Late Cypriot period (Catling 1964:17). The silting up of the river has been cited as a likely reason for Enkomi's abandonment and the establishment of Salamis on the coast to the northeast (Murray *et al.* 1900:1; Dalongeville and Sanlaville 1980).

HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

Enkomi has a long and colourful history of 'excavation', beginning in the late 19th century. It is regarded as the pre-eminent LC site due to the nature and diversity of the architectural remains, the finds from both mortuary and settlement contexts, its preserved size and length of continuous occupation. Importantly, the extent of excavation and volume of publications (compared with other sites of the period) have largely contributed to its designation as the prime LC site (noted by Catling 1962:143 and Negbi 1986:101).

Archaeological interest in the area seems to have been fostered by late 19th century excavations and treasure hunting in and around the post-Bronze Age town of Salamis, located

approximately 3km to the northeast of Enkomi. The first investigation of the Bronze Age tombs appears to have been undertaken by Major Alexander di Cesnola (brother of Luigi Palma di Cesnola) (Munro & Tubbs 1891:59). Following excavations at Salamis by the British-run Cyprus Exploration Fund in 1890 (Munro & Tubbs 1891: 59–198), the first attempt to excavate Enkomi in a systematic manner was undertaken (also by the Cyprus Exploration Fund) in 1896 (Murray *et al.* 1900). The impetus for an investigation of the area was the presence of two looted tumuli encompassing Mycenaean-style built tombs that had been found inland from Salamis, near the village of Enkomi. The 1890 campaign of the Cyprus Exploration Fund at Salamis had not fulfiled their expectations of locating occupation levels contemporary with the tumuli beneath the Iron Age, Classical and Roman remains and this led the 1896 expedition to suspect the nearby location of a town that predated the ruins of Salamis (Murray *et al.* 1900:1; Yon 1980).

Two other tumuli of a similar style were also known from the area. One locally referred to as the tomb of St Barnabas and the other as the Chapel of St Catherine, the latter reused as a Christian church (M. O. Richter 1883:111–116). Although aware that the tombs were looted, Murray *et al.* investigated the remaining tumuli and in the process, noted a number of nearby additional tombs 'the construction of which leaves no doubt that they belong to the Mycenaean age' (1900:1). The expectation of the 1896 Cyprus Exploration Fund campaign was that the town associated with the necropolis should be located on the plateau above the site but they were unable to locate the settlement (1900:3). They excavated a total of 100 tombs, many of which had previously been looted, and encountered a series of wells which, although they were investigated, yielded no

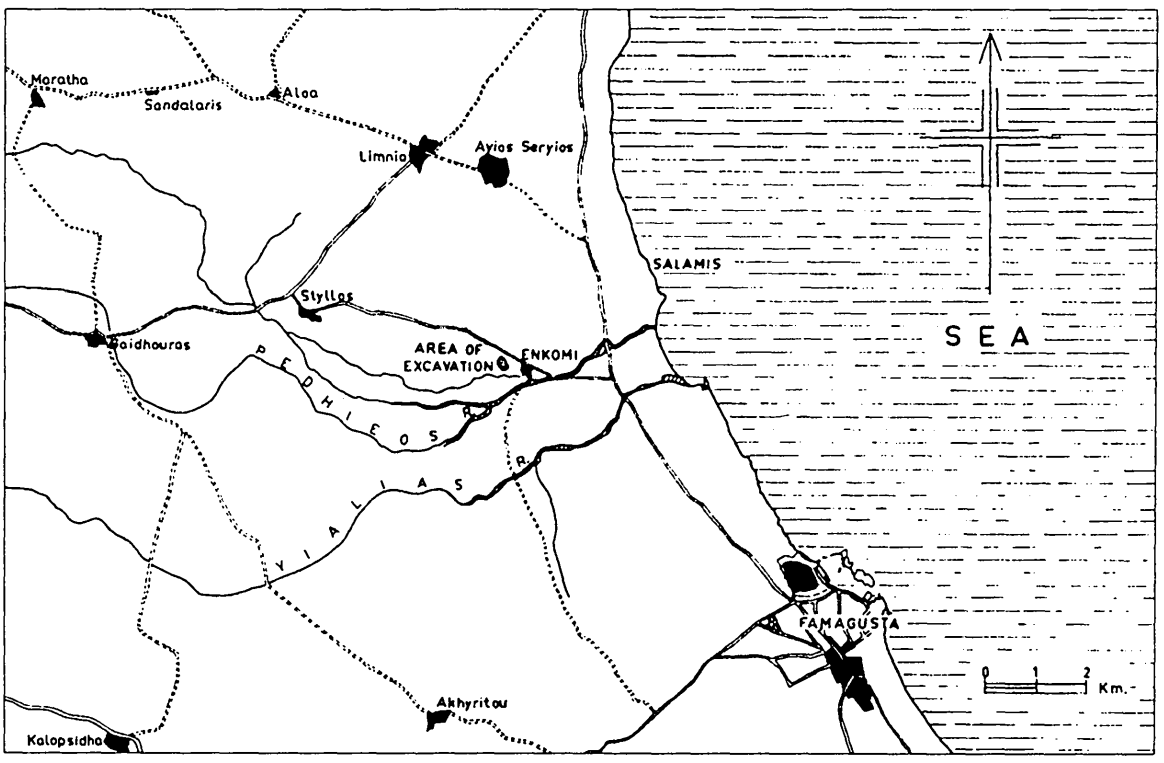

Figure 11.1: Enkomi and the surrounding area (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 240).

evidence for dating. The ruins of two small chapels, a few other architectural remains and a few shallow graves cut into the upper soil layer containing glazed mediaeval wares, led them to conclude that the wells and architectural remains all dated to the 13th or 14th century (1900:5). This initial misinterpretation of the site as 'Byzantine' led to the unwitting destruction of substantial areas of the settlement. The Cyprus Exploration Fund ceased excavation towards the lower, western edge of the site towards the river as they found the tombs to be extensively waterlogged (1900:3). This problem was also encountered during later excavations by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition (1940:130). Amongst the material deposited within the tombs were large amounts of Mycenaean pottery as well as local Cypriot material, described by the excavators as 'common ware of a dull colour with moulded, incised or rudely painted patterns, which point back to an origin in primitive times' (1900:7). Explicitly stated in the excavation report is the assumption that this is indeed a Mycenaean cemetery and these initial preconceptions clouded later interpretations of the site, and of the LC period in general.

The wealth and extent of the cemetery investigated by Murray *et al.* led to further excavations in the region. In 1913 the Cyprus Museum undertook a trial excavation and in 1927 another was begun by a Mr. R. Gunnis. Both investigations were unsuccessful in locating further tombs (Sjöqvist 1940:129). The next large-scale excavation was undertaken over two months during 1930 by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition. Their strategy was to sink a series of trial trenches in the area immediately west of the Cyprus Exploration Fund's Tomb 69 with the purpose of locating further tombs. Sjöqvist accepted the earlier interpretation of the architecture as Byzantine: 'more than 200 large pits were dug, revealing several tombs, the majority of which, however, had been completely destroyed by the Byzantine houses, which here were found very close together' (Sjöqvist 1940:130). Pit digging was extended further southward into an area with a greater depth of 'Byzantine debris'. He notes that there were no finds except for a few coins, tiles, coarse ware fragments and a few sherds of glazed medieval pottery. Sjöqvist observed that the 'necropolis' was surrounded by a wall and that three roads led from the plateau to the burial ground but concluded that 'it seems dangerous to presume that they are contemporary with the necropolis' (Sjöqvist 1940:129). A total of 22 tombs were excavated, dating from MCIII to LCIII, with the majority dating to LCII (Sjöqvist 1940:237). The extensive pit digging in an effort to locate tombs was conducted within the Late Cypriot settlement. The leader of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Einar Gjerstad later acknowledged their blunder:

> I made the worst kind of mistake a scholar can make: I was working on a pre-conceived idea. Since burial-grounds and settlements were topographically separated, as far as was known, during the whole Bronze Age in Cyprus, there was no reason to suppose that there were other habits in Enkomi (1980:70).

Judging from the plans produced by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition (1940:Plan I) and the Cyprus Exploration Fund (1900:30), both expeditions managed to place their pits within the excavation areas of the later Cypriot Department of Antiquities excavation. It is not known exactly where Major Cesnola's excavation was located. Dikaios observed:

> the stratigraphical excavation of the deposit is now handicapped by innumerable pits which scar the remains and which constitute a break in the stratification. They, moreover, constitute a danger, since their filling which, in the older pits has become compact, contains ceramic finds of all kinds and of all the periods covered by the site. In order to eliminate the danger of pollution, each time we traced a pit of this kind, we dug it a foot or two deeper than the intact deposit or floor surrounding it and, thus, we were always aware of its presence. (1969–71:8)

It was not until 1934 that the associated settlement was recognised as being contemporaneous with the tombs and not of Byzantine date. This was noted by C.F.A. Schaeffer, who immediately commenced the digging of trial trenches under the auspices of a French Mission (Schaeffer 1952:VIII). However, he was unable to return to the site until 1946. Due to commitments to his concurrent excavations at Ras-Shamra in Syria, Schaeffer requested the assistance of the Cypriot Department of Antiquities and, two years after postwar digging of the site was resumed by Schaeffer, a joint project between the French Mission and the Cypriot Department of Antiquities was instigated (Dikaios 1969–71:3). The two teams dug separately, at different times of the year, in order to utilise the same foremen and local workforce and the different parts of the site were published in independent excavation reports. The Cypriot excavation, carried out under the directorship of the then curator of the Cyprus Museum, Dr Porphyrios Dikaios, was undertaken over twelve seasons from 1948 to 1958. It is the material from these excavations that forms the focus of the present study. Schaeffer, with the assistance of other French archaeologists, led the French Mission until 1970 when it was passed to O. Pelon who continued until 1973, after which the Turkish invasion brought an end to excavations. The French Mission's work has been (incompletely) published in a series of volumes (Schaeffer 1936, 1952, 1971; Courtois 1981, 1982, 1984; Courtois *et al.* 1986). Only two preliminary reports were published by Pelon (1972; Pelon and Lagarce 1973).

Schaeffer's goal in excavating Enkomi was to find a parallel site to Ugarit on the Syrian coast and he began excavation with a set of preconceived notions as to what he would find. The excavation and assignment of chronology was done with the explicit intention of tying the site in with mainland chronologies and events. Therefore, for Schaeffer, the Late Bronze Age on Cyprus ends with the destruction of Ugarit c. 1200 BCE and subsequent occupation is named Chypriote Fer I (Schaeffer 1948:382, 392–398 cited in Ionas 1984:50). He was also working with the assumption that Enkomi was Alashiya (Ross 1994:1). The identification of Cyprus, and particularly Enkomi, with Alashiya was discussed in Chapter 2. There are differences between the chronologies and stratigraphies

developed by the French and Cypriot teams. An attempt to correlate these has been made (Ionas 1984) but with little success for the earlier levels (MCIII–LCII). The only areas from the French excavations to be published in detail are from the LCIIC/III periods (Baitment 18 and the Sanctuary of the Ingot God) which Ionas (1984) ties in with Dikaios' Ashlar Building in Area I. Earlier occupation was only exposed by the French Mission in soundings and some early tombs which remain largely unpublished (Keswani 1989a). Schaeffer identified MC occupation at the site (Schaeffer 1952:23, 411 cited in Ionas 1984:51), evidenced in two occupation levels overlain by a destruction layer which he dated to between 1900 and 1700 BCE. This is considerably earlier than the dates proposed by Dikaios for earliest occupation at the site and has been also been disputed by Åström (SCE IV:IB:163). Ionas' (1984) interpretation of Dikaios' excavation report is flawed (for example, the erroneous statement that the Level A material in Area I was overlain by a destruction layer and was revealed only in a sounding [1984:51]) and further hampered by the lack of publication of pottery by the French Mission. Given that Ionas is essentially working backwards from the Level IIIA architecture to try and tie in the two excavations, his methodology is fundamentally unsound (as also noted by Negbi 1986:104) and of little use for the earlier periods.

It is generally held (Ionas 1984; Iacovou 1988; Kling 1989) that Schaeffer misinterpreted the chronology of the site and that his stratigraphy is uncertain. Given the above-mentioned problems with the French publications and the lack of access to the material (some of the finds are in the Louvre and the Cyprus Museum, some material remained in Famagusta and is now lost and a great deal of the sherdage seems to have been discarded in pot dumps on the site) the present study is concerned only with the material from the Cypriot Department of Antiquities' excavations (Dikaios 1969–71), which are described in detail below. There is also some dispute as to the chronology assigned by Dikaios to certain phases, however these problems will be discussed as they arise in relation to the specific occupation phases.

THE CYPRIOT DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES' EXCAVATIONS

Dikaios' excavation was concentrated in two areas of the site – Area I and Area III (see Figure 11.2). These areas correspond to the French Mission's divisions of Quartier 1W and Quartier 4W respectively (Ionas 1984:50). A small additional area, Area II, remains unpublished, except for a single tomb (Tomb 3, dated to MCIII by Dikaios [1969–71:347]) and a few small finds listed in the catalogue (Dikaios 1969–71: Volume IIIa). Area II remained unoccupied until Level IIB, when an ashlar building immediately to the east of the Area I Ashlar Building was erected (Dikaios 1969–71:347) and it is only Tomb 3 which is relevant to the present study. The French Mission provided funding and dictated the extent of the excavation to be undertaken by Dikaios in order to facilitate their own research aims (Dikaios 1969–71:5). These limitations had the advantage of

allowing him to excavate a small area of the site in greater detail but that certain research goals – such as extending trenches to define the extent of buildings and solving certain stratigraphic problems – could not be pursued (Dikaios 1969–71:5). Additionally, the Level IIIA–B walls were retained (contrary to the desired methodology of Dikaios), complicating the excavation and interpretation of earlier Levels but allowing the retention of the impressive later architecture and facilitating an appreciation of the layout of the site (Dikaios 1969–71:6). I have included plans depicting the relationship of the later, retained, architecture to the earlier remains in Appendix 3 (Figures A3.1–8) in order to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the difficulties faced by Dikaios in interpreting the earlier architecture and stratigraphic relationships.

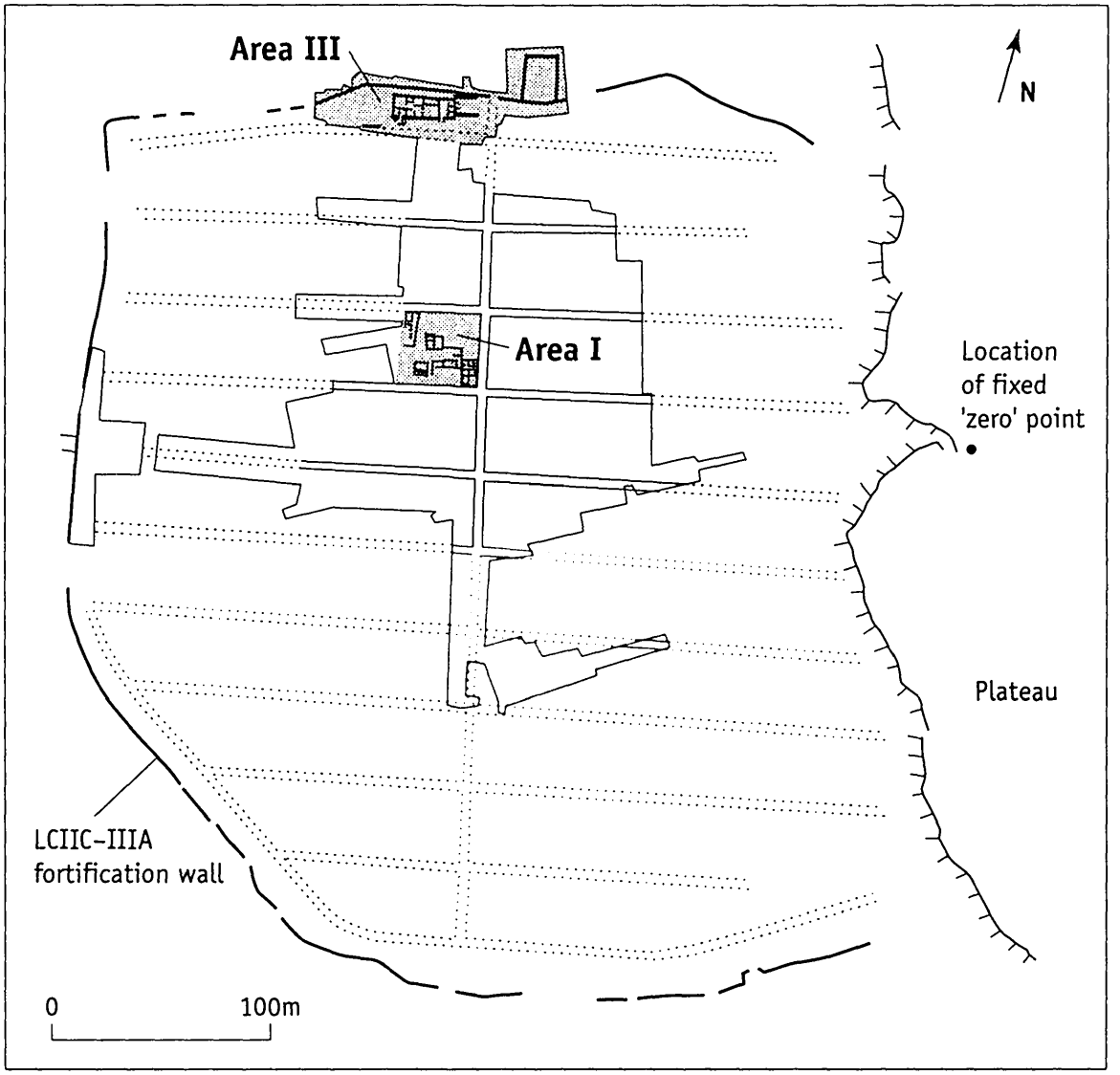

Figure 11.2: Plan of Enkomi showing main excavation areas (after Courtois et al. 1986: 3, Figure 1; Dikaios 1969–71:Plates 243 & 267).

DIKAIOS' TERMINOLOGY, EXCAVATION STRATEGY AND REPORTING OF THE SITE

As the two areas, Area III and Area I, are not stratigraphically linked, the description of the deposits follows Dikaios' strategy in treating them as separate entities and dividing the description into phasing by the 'Levels' assigned in each Area. 'Level' (with an upper case L) is the term used by Dikaios to signify an occupation phase and is based upon his interpretation of the sequences of construction, occupation and abandonment/destruction identified during excavation. 'Level' is a designation which applies site-wide, with the broader occupation phases of the two areas considered to be contemporaneous. During the Levels which I focus on in this thesis (Levels A –IIA), each Area contained what Dikaios has defined as a single 'building', comprising a series of rooms and courtyards forming a coherent architectural unit. I will refer to these throughout as the Area III Building and the Area I Building and my discussion of the two Areas will also follow Dikaios' strategy of describing the Area III remains before those of Area I.

Fine-scale phasing of the Levels was delineated by 'floors', both within the defined architectural boundaries of rooms and also the external spaces that formed part of the activity areas of the site. Therefore, a Level may comprise one or more episodes of floor construction, rebuilding and subsequent deposition of layers of cultural material. During Level A to Level IIA, built floors are rare and the term floor usually signifies a 'surface' on which either occupation was evidenced (in the form of built structures such as hearths or negative features such as postholes) or a levelling and compacting of the underlying deposit (not necessarily exhibiting evidence of occupation). Therefore a 'floor' may usually be understood as the levelled topmost surface of a layer of debris (most often comprising decomposed mud brick and stones and containing cultural material) and *does not always* signify an occupation surface. However, on occasion a built floor was present (usually a layer of crushed limestone or mud plaster of up to 10cm thick) and these were isolated and excavated as discrete units, where recognised (although this often seems only to have occurred during later removal of baulks). Dikaios assigned Roman numerals to the 'floor' surfaces within each architecturally bounded room or activity area. Floor I indicates the first floor encountered during excavation with floor numbers continuing down through the earlier phases: the higher the Roman numeral the earlier the floor. Room numbers were assigned as excavation proceeded and a new room number was required. In some cases one room number remains in use through several occupation Levels and in others a new number is assigned, or the Room subdivided with alphabetic indicators, depending upon the architectural features encountered.

In summary, the smallest unit of excavation – the 'context' (comprising a vertically stratigraphically distinct and horizontally spatially bounded entity) – usually consists of the 'floor' and the layer of debris underlying it and overlying the floor below. Figure 11.3 shows a schematic representation of excavation strategies and phasing of the site, and indicates the terminology

employed by Dikaios and for the present study. Given the excavation technique of removing the 'floor' with the underlying fill, it becomes apparent that there is a possibility of contamination of deposits with later material embedded within the floor. This is not to denigrate Dikaios' excavation technique, as in many cases it would have been all but impossible to distinguish between the floor makeup and the underlying fill, and he was working within the proscribed excavation techniques of the time. However, it is important to remain aware that this analysis should be considered only to be of broad-scale chronological resolution. Problems encountered with phasing and strategies employed in the present study to overcome these difficulties are discussed in Appendix 3. The relative chronology of the Levels as defined by Dikaios and further refined by later researchers (including those devised for the present study) are summarised in Table 11.1.

The equation of the Levels with the traditional relative chronological divisions of the LC was determined on the basis of the ceramic repertoire within each Level, with first appearances of certain wares providing a *terminus ante quem* and/or a *terminus post quem* for the deposits. At the time during which Dikaios published the Enkomi volumes, the comparative material available was extremely limited and almost entirely based upon ceramics excavated from tombs (Gjerstad 1926; Sjöqvist 1940; Aström 1957). Problems relating to the assignment of chronology by *absence* of certain wares have been discussed in Chapter 8.

Level	**Dikaios (1969–71)**	**Amendment**
Level A	MCIII	unknown Area I, LCIA1 Area III (based upon present study)
Level IA	LCIA	LCIA1 Area I, LCIA2 Area III (based upon present study)
Level IB	LCIB	extending into early LCIIA (Eriksson 1993)
Level IIA	LCIIA–B	LCIIA:2–IIB (LHIIIA:2 sherds are present in the deposits)
Level IIB	LCIIC	LCIIC early in Area I
Level IIIA	LCIIIA:1	LCIIC later Area I, LCIIIA Area III (Negbi 1986; Ionas 1984)
Level IIIB	LCIIIA:2–IIIB:1 (1st Part)	LCIIIA (Kling 1989; Iacovou 1988)
Level IIIC	LCIIIB:1 (2nd Part)	LCIIIA (Kling 1989), LCIIIB (Iacovou 1988)

Table 11.1: Relative chronological phasing of Enkomi by Dikaios and later researchers.

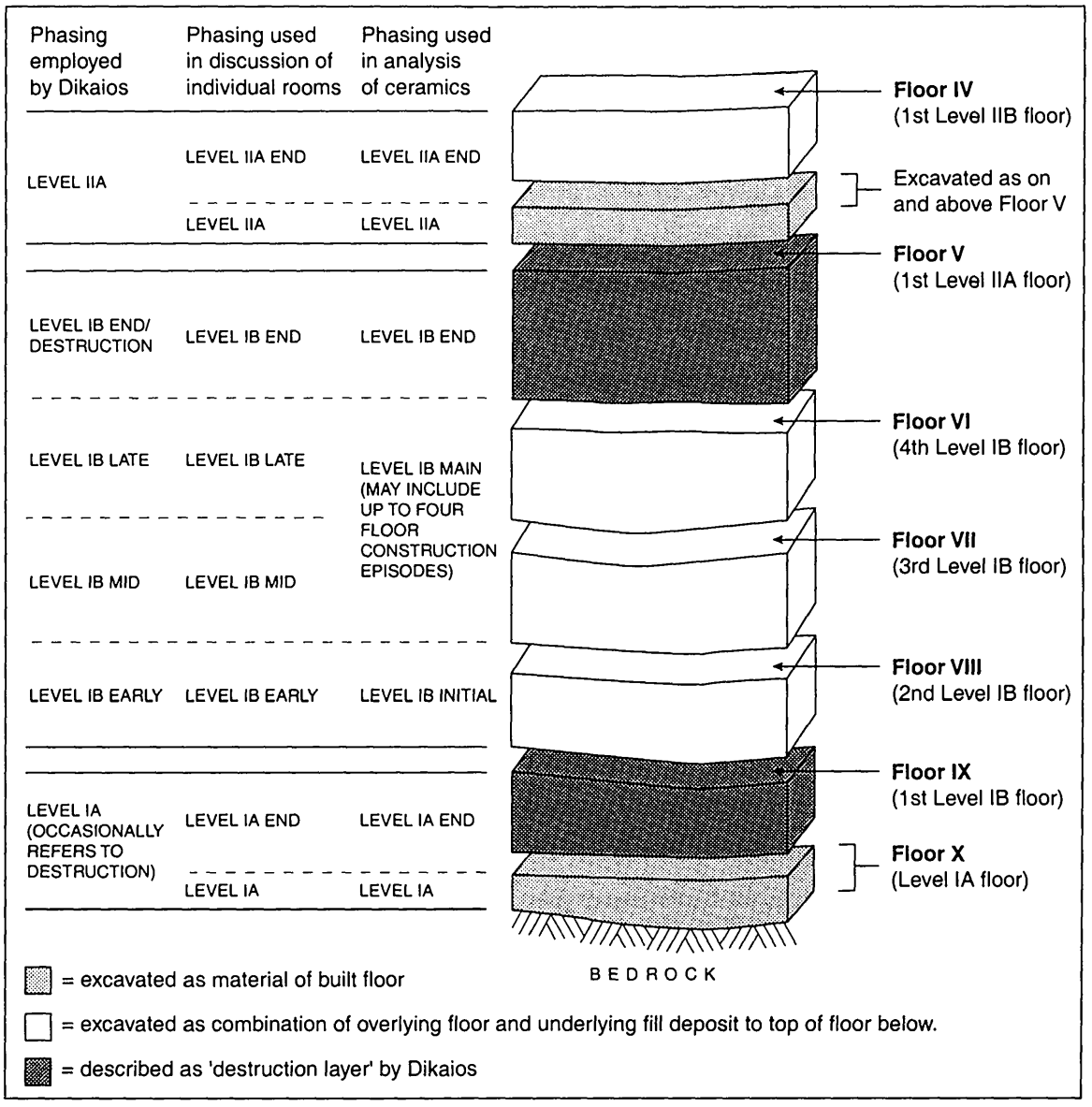

Figure 11.3: Schematic representation of Dikaios' excavation technique and phasing attributions (using Room 101/5 of Area III as an example). Each block represents a single excavated context. (Based upon Dikaios 1969–71: Section 6, Plate 250). Not to scale.

CHAPTER 12
DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

The present study is concerned only with analysis of the ceramics from Level A through to Level IIA, therefore detailed description of the rooms and architectural features is only provided for these phases. However, I have included a very brief description of the site through to final abandonment in order to facilitate understanding of the entire period of occupation of the site and to illustrate why I have deemed the end of Level IIA an appropriate termination point for this thesis. This has also been made clear in the introduction and the chapters discussing the Late Cypriot period in general (Part 2). The following section is concerned only with a general description of the architecture and discussion of the breaks between the construction phases assigned by Dikaios relating to the early Levels. As I have not conducted a detailed analysis of the stratigraphy and ceramics for the later Levels I have uncritically accepted Dikaios' interpretation of Level IIB–IIIC occupation (except where later researchers have reexamined the data). Dikaios had a tendency to attribute the end of each occupation Level to external attack and widespread destruction (as noted by Peltenburg 1996:29) in an effort to tie occupation at the site into known historical events during the Late Bronze Age. He also used architectural terminology which relates specifically only to Mycenaean or later Greek architectural styles in his descriptions, which may be misleading (for example use of the term 'megaron'). In the following discussion, detailed descriptions of phasing and room use, including alternatives postulated by later researchers are presented and I shall evaluate likely processes of cessation of the early phases, whether by destruction, abandonment or programmes of rebuilding. The mortuary evidence associated with Levels A–IIA has been discussed separately in Chapter 4 and discussion of the integrity of the deposits is included in Appendix 3.

AREA III

LEVEL A

The Level A architectural remains consist of a single wall remnant, founded on bedrock, exposed in the SW of the excavation area (see Figure A3.9). The wall remnant was 1.66m wide x 10m long, constructed of large undressed sandstone boulders on the external faces and smaller stones in the internal section. The wall was of the same approximate thickness as the Level IA building external northern wall and was preserved to a maximum height of 80cm. The wall was oriented east to west, and underlay the later Level IIB and Level IIIA architecture in the southern area of the trench (Squares Λ–N 2-13) (Dikaios 1969–71:15). As the wall is founded on the upper part of the bedrock (to the south of the depression in which the Level A building is erected), Dikaios believed

that the wall is the northernmost of the Level A building and that the building must have extended southward (1969–71:15). Due to the restrictions imposed upon extending the excavation area described above, he was unable to investigate further (1969–71:15). Dikaios designated this remnant the 'Pre-Fortress Building' and believed it to be part of an important structure, possibly another fortress. Fortin (1981:241) believes that one should be cautious in deducing the building's function and suspects Dikaios of coming to conclusions on the nature of the building based upon his assumptions regarding the Level IA structure. There are two floor remnants associated with the Level A wall, one either side of the wall face. These are discussed in association with the stratified deposits in Appendix 3. According to Dikaios, the building was destroyed at the end of MCIII (1969–71:15) and the presence of what he believed to be a contemporary tomb, Tomb 17, constructed in the depression to the north and later overbuilt by the Level IA building, led him to surmise that the northern area was vacant at this time. An infant's pit grave was located on the upper surface of the wall and stones had been robbed from the topmost layers by later occupants of the site. Dikaios concluded that the wall 'had remained exposed for a considerable period following its destruction, presumably during the whole period, of the Level I Fortress' (1969–71:15). It was not until the erection of the Level IIB building that the wall was covered with a layer of lime soil which underlay Floor V and other parts of the wall levelled for the construction of the Level IIB building. It should be noted that, as there is no stratigraphic relationship attested between the Level A and the Level IA buildings, there is no reason why these two structures may not have been contemporaneous. This is supported by my ceramic analysis and will be discussed further in Chapter 17.

LEVEL IA

Architecture attributed to Level I (A and B) consists of a large, independent, rectangular structure erected in a depression in the bedrock (approximately 1.4m to 2m deep) immediately to the northeast of the Pre-Fortress Building (see Figure A3.10). Dikaios named this building the 'Fortress' (1969–71:16) but as its use and purpose have been debated (Fortin 1989:498) and since its function possibly changed through time, I shall refer to it as the Area III Building throughout this study. Dikaios identified two phases of occupation, each ending in destruction. These were designated Level IA and Level IB by Dikaios and correspond to LCIA and LCIB respectively. The basic description of the structure of the building applies to both Level IA and IB, with only minor alterations made between phases. Fortin expresses ambivalence on the attribution of the Level IA building as a fortress (1981:498) but appears to agree with the defensive nature of the initial construction of the Level IA building (1981: 242) and states that its location in a depression in the bedrock may reflect the inhabitant's desire to defend the northern part of town, facing the plain of Salamis. However, by Level IB the restructuring of the building with the addition of an open court, two gates in the south wall and the erection of the possible stoa along the southern face lead him to doubt that the building remained in

use as a fortification. Fortin (1981:463) seems to uncritically accept all the 'destruction' layers as evidence of attacks.

The long axis of the Area III building ran east to west, with the southern wall abutting the edge of the depression in which it was erected. The building was 45m long (including the Eastern Court), 13.30m wide in the west and 11.15m wide in the east. It possessed thick external walls (including the wall forming the boundary between the main body of the building and the Eastern Court) constructed of large sandstone boulders for the lower courses and smaller stones for the upper. The preservation of the external wall is variable with a maximum preserved height of 2.3m and a width of 1.1m to 2m (Dikaios 1969–71:16). Internal walls were thinner and constructed of rubble for the lower courses and mudbrick for the upper (Dikaios 1969–71:17). There are two main doorways, both located in the south face of the building. The first doorway, situated near the west corner of the south wall, is a complex arrangement with a dog-leg entranceway, including a tower on the eastern side, leading into two rectangular rooms (Room 102 and Room 104) which Dikaios interprets as towers protecting the gateway (1969–71:17). Fortin (1981:498) sees problems with Dikaios' interpretation of Rooms 102 and 104 as a flanking gateway as he states that it would have been necessary to pass through Room 102 from Room 104 to get to the gate and that it makes no sense not to have access to the interior of the building from these rooms. However, as we are unable to know what form the second story arrangements took this argument does not seem convincing. The second doorway was located slightly to the east of the central part of the southern face and consisted of a short corridor on the external face of the wall leading into Room 112. The eastern court section was slightly offset to the north from the rest of the building and had no apparent access into the western part. The building was two stories high (evidenced by several staircase bases constructed throughout its use) and the lower, preserved remains comprise a total of 18 rooms, numbered 101–119 (shown on Figures A3.10–13). Level IA consists of a single floor construction episode per room whereas during Level IB several reflooring and restructuring phases are evidenced. During Level IA copper working is attested only in Room 101. No other specific function is assigned to any of the rooms, aside from a gateway function for Rooms 102 and 104 and a staircase support for Room 110, but Rooms 113–115 may have functioned as storerooms.

As noted above, the Eastern Court shares the eastern boundary wall of the rest of the building but is offset approximately 2m to the north. It measures 7.5m N-S and 12.25m E-W. The court has thick northern and southern walls but no eastern wall. The western 2m is subdivided by two east-west running rubble walls into three subsections (Rooms 116–118), which Dikaios designated a stoa, and the remainder of the area formed an open court (Room 119) (1969–71:19). Dikaios believed that the eastern wall may have been constructed of perishable materials, or that it may have collapsed, as the bedrock which served as the floor for the entire court, slopes off sharply to the west (1969–71:19).

Dikaios attributed the end of Level IA to a massive destruction. The northern external wall, the section abutting Rooms 101, 109, 106 and 110, was almost razed to the ground and there were extensive rubble deposits in Rooms 101 and thick layers of mud brick collapse in Rooms 102, 110, 111, 107/112, 113–115 (1969–71:20). The extensive rubble deposits described for Room 101 are difficult to reconcile with the level of the earliest Level IB floor deposit, which immediately overlies the Level IA floor (discussed in Appendix 3). He also reported some slight evidence of conflagration but attributed most of the debris to collapse of mud brick walls (Dikaios 1969–71:21). The extensive damage reported to the northern external wall is suggestive of deliberate dismantling, rather than merely collapse due to abandonment but there is no reason to presume the systematic destruction of the entire building. It should also be noted that the earliest Level IA deposits in Area III should be seen as the intentional importation of building material for the purposes of levelling the bedrock to create an even floor surface and not as an underlying occupation deposit. No architectural remains predate the erection of the Area III building in this locality.

LEVEL IB

The beginning of Level IB saw repairs and some rebuilding of the structure. The style of the rebuilding of the northern external wall was more haphazard than during the preceding phase and a large stone platform for a staircase was built in the centre part of the corridor, dividing Room 107 from Room 112. In the Eastern Court the stoa which had been in use in Level IA was now replaced by a 'stoa of monumental size and form' (Dikaios 1969–71:28). Two cylindrical limestone column bases were placed on the bedrock dug into foundation trenches cut through the Level IA debris 2.5m east from the east wall of the main building. A large rectangular block, extending from the eastern end of the wall between Rooms 117 and 118, completed the line of what Dikaios interpreted as a series of columns for support for the stoa roof (1969–71:28–29). A new stoa was also erected along the southern façade of the building. It consisted of a series of five post supports or bases at a distance of 3m from the south wall from the western extreme of the building to a point parallel the western edge of the entrance to the building in Room 112. Dikaios (1969–71:30) did not attempt to subdivide the use of the stoa into phases within the use of the Level IB building. Rooms 102 and 104 appear to have gone out of use during early Level IB (1969–71:30), suggesting that the building no longer served the purpose of a fortification, if this was its initial function. Room 109 probably also went out of use at some point during Level IB (see Appendix 3). During Level IB early, copper working was conducted in Rooms 103, 105, 106 and 108, during Level IB mid and late only in Rooms 103 and 106. Therefore, copper working seems to have been most extensive at the beginning of Level IB. Dikaios believed Room 113 to have been a household sanctuary (1969–71:27 and see description of features in Appendix 3) but this interpretation has been disputed. Webb (1999:141) believes this room to have been a storeroom, with the bench used for organic materials and the jar

for liquids. Dikaios (1969–71:52) attributed the absence of associated ritual objects to a conflagration during Level IB but Webb finds it unlikely that a conflagration could have left the bench and floor lining intact whilst completely destroying all other evidence (1999:141). It also must be questioned whether the Area III building did in fact remain a unified structure for the entire Level IB period, due to the walling up of the doorway between the eastern section and the court (Room 111) during late Level IB (see Figure A3.13).

As per the end of the Level IA building, Dikaios (1969–71:31) cited widespread destruction as the cause for the end of Level IB, although the western and eastern parts of the building seems to bear no evidence for this. He noted that Rooms 103, 106, 108, 107 and 112 all exhibited layers of charcoal, ash or burning on the surface of the latest floors. A thick layer of debris, including charcoal, lay upon the floors of Court 111 and Room 110. Both these rooms were extensively disturbed by the Level IIA occupants of the area digging for building materials. Rooms 107 and 112–115 were covered in layers of debris and rubble with some localised evidence of conflagration (Dikaios 1969–71:32). The eastern stoa showed layers of collapse with no evidence for conflagration and appears to have had an intermediary period of occupation between the end of the Level IB building and the erection of the Level IIA building (Dikaios 1969–71:41–2). Apart from the evidence of burning in some areas of the building, which may relate to aspects of room use or redeposition of secondary material, the debris marking the end of Level IB may well have been caused by collapse through disuse rather than deliberate destruction of walls. The evidence is obscured by the extensive rebuilding that occurred during Level IIA. Therefore it seems more likely that although there may have been localised conflagration episodes, the building probably became disused gradually, after which it collapsed over time before being rebuilt by the Level IIA occupants. Dikaios (1969–71:34) states that the rooms of the towers, 102 and 104 show evidence of severe destruction but, if as he previously states (1969–71:30), the towers were already out of use during IB, it seems unlikely that this relates to an episode at the end of Level IB and that this area may have either seen a collapse in stages of the mudbrick superstructure, interspersed with levelling episodes and not related to a building-wide destruction episode. In addition, Rooms 116–118 all exhibit a phase which Dikaios assigns to Level IB–IIA (see Appendix 3), suggesting abandonment of the western area before the eastern court. A likely scenario emerges for the use of selected areas of the building over the entire Level IB period, with certain areas becoming disused before others and episodes of localised minor disasters and rebuilding episodes rather than deliberate destruction. Dikaios described the 'collapse' of walls rather than the deliberate dismantling which was described for the Level IA northern wall.

LEVEL IIA

The Level IIA building comprised 21 rooms and measured 22m N-S and 54m E-W (see Figure A3.14). The new building utilised some of the existing walls from earlier phases but followed

a new plan. The building consisted of three wings around a central court, which overlay the majority of the Level I building. The northern wall remained in a state of greater disrepair than the southern wall after its destruction at the end of Level IA and haphazard rebuilding in Level IB but the southern and eastern walls remained fairly intact, as did the walls of the eastern court (Dikaios 1969–71:34). Pits were dug through the collapsed areas of the Level I building in search of building material. New walls built at this time were constructed of undressed sandstone boulders roughly smoothed on the exterior face. Larger boulders were used on the exterior of the walls and smaller for the interior (Dikaios 1969–71:35). The maximum preserved height is 1.2m with mudbricks used for the upper courses. There is evidence that some of the walls were faced with lime plaster and painted in red and mauve pigment (Dikaios 1969–71:36). Occupation during this phase is attested by either one or two floor levels. As the only parts of the building included in my analysis are those which overly the Level I building remains, only these rooms will be described in detail in Appendix 3. Below follows a general summary of the main components of the building.

The Central Court

The court, which overlay the majority of the Level I building was faced on three sides by the east, west and south wings of the Level IIA building and lay open on the north. The ruined north wall of the Level I building may have served as a boundary, repaired in small sections and possibly built up with perishable materials (Dikaios 1969–71:35). As noted above, the builders of the Level IIA structure dug pits through the debris in search of building materials and 'Central Court' is probably too grand a name for this area. The court was probably not a homogeneous unit but subdivided into smaller spaces, utilising protruding remnants of the Level I walls and with small paved areas for different uses. A gate was built into the northern wall in the central area. A doorway and rectangular paved area in the east of the south wall led to Room 42 in the south wing and two doorways led into the west wing; one into Room 21 and one into Room 5. The well which had been located in Room 112 of the Level IB building continued to be used (Dikaios 1969–71:43). The northwestern area of the court was subdivided by an angular wall oriented north-south abutting the north wall remnants and another oriented east-west abutting the doorway leading to Room 21. This area contained tuyeres and carbonised matter (Dikaios 1969–71:43).

The South Wing

The South Wing contained eight rooms (Rooms 43, 42, 40, 12, 20, 19, 13 and 13A). Dikaios believes its purpose to have been primarily residential, except for Room 19 which he speculates may be a foundry (based upon the presence of a fragmentary stone copper mould associated with traces of burning) (1969–71:44). The south wing was built over the southern stoa of the Level IB building and extending eastwards to the western extreme of the East Court. As this part of the building was built to the south of the original depression in the bedrock the floors of the rooms were at a higher level than those of the east and west wings (Dikaios 1969–71:35). A staircase led from Room 13 down

into Room 21 of the west wing and access to the court was also obtained through Room 42. Moving from east to west the descriptions of the rooms are as follows. The easternmost room, Room 43 was extensively disturbed by tomb looters' pits and evidenced only one floor level. The room communicated through a doorway to the south with the street. Room 42 to the west, served as a corridor from the street to the court. Room 40 was a long narrow room, open only on the northern side and with a well in the northwest corner. Room 12 had two floor deposits (one of which lay partially on bedrock) and communicated with Room 20 in the northwest as well as with the street on the south. Room 20 communicated with Room 12 on the northeast, Room 19 on the northwest and through a very wide doorway into the street. Two floor levels are attributed and a well lay near the entrance to Room 19. Dikaios classifies this room as the main entrance hall to the wing (1969–71:37). Room 19 had two occupation floors and communicated with Room 20 on the northeast and possibly with Room 13 on the west (Dikaios 1969–71:37), although this is not apparent on the plans. Room 13 has two occupation levels, during the latter the northeast corner was subdivided off from the main room with a screen wall and this is referred to as Room 13A. The room communicates with the street on the south. There are several pits and a cistern within the room. A cooking pot (Inv. 1821) filled with earth and animal bones and buried upright flush with the lower floor was found in the northeast corner and Dikaios attributes this and a broken terracotta female figurine also found beneath this floor to a foundation rite (1969–71:38). He believes that the ritual activity associated with Room 113 of Level IB was now moved to Room 13. However, Webb (1999:142) believes that the burial of the cooking pot is not to be associated with a foundation rite as the pot was not sealed under the floor (as is usual in foundation deposits) but was in fact flush with it. The other objects of a supposedly ritual nature and associated with this room are from later Levels.

The West Wing

The west wing comprised six rooms (Rooms 77, 8, 7, 16, 21 and 5), partially overlying Rooms 101, 102 and 104 of the Level I building and also extending slightly westward (Dikaios 1969–71:34–35). For the purposes of this thesis, I have only studied the material from Room 5, overlying Room 101. A detailed description of this room is included in Appendix 3 and a brief description of the rest of the wing follows below. Room 77 lies to the west of Room 13 of the south wing and communicates with the street on the south and with Room 8 on the north. Only one floor (Floor VIII) is attributed to the room during this phase. A series of depressions and holes containing copper oxide and charcoal as well as vertically oriented tuyere fragments were contained within and below the floor. This installation was largely destroyed by the construction of Floor VIII. A probable kiln built in a depression in the bedrock to the north of Room 77 and south of Room 8 was also completely destroyed by later building. Room 8 to the north was erected in the bedrock depression, in an area which had been unoccupied during Level I. It communicated with Room 77 on the south and Room 7 on the north. The floor attributed to Level IIA (Floor VII) was apparently destroyed by

conflagration and rebuilt as Floor VIIA (Dikaios 1969–71:40). Room 7 communicates with Room 8 on the south and was also erected outside the area of the Level I building. Excavation to the west and north of Rooms 77, 8 and 7 apparently did not reach down to the Level IIA building and although Dikaios believes that these deposits represent material from an external, open area (1969–71:40) it cannot be positively ascertained that these rooms represent the western extreme of the Level IIA building. It is also unclear how these three rooms communicated with the rest of the west wing rooms, namely Rooms 5, 16 and 21. Rooms 16 and 21 occupy the same limits as the Level I Rooms 104 and 102. No evidence of use during Level IIA was found apart from the digging of pits in search of building material during the Level IIB phase. Room 21 may have served as a base for a wooden staircase during Level IIA as it formed a base for a stone staircase in Level IIB (Dikaios 1969–71:40–41).

The East Wing

This area retained the structural arrangements of the preceding phase but for the erection of a rubble wall along the line of pillars attributed to the Level IB stoa and enclosing the well in Room 118. Therefore, the open stoa was transformed into a series of rooms (discussed above in relation to the transition phase from Levels IB to IIA). Dikaios renamed Room 119 of the Level I building Room 54, Room 116 becomes Room 55, Room 117 becomes Room 56 and Room 118 becomes Room 57. Material from Rooms 55–57 has been analysed and these rooms are described in detail in Appendix 3.

Again, Dikaios (1969–71:45) cited a violent destruction for the end of this occupation phase. He reported that this was primarily evidenced in Rooms 54–57 in the east wing and Room 8 of the west wing, where collapse debris and/or evidence of conflagration are present. He attributes the lack of evidence in the south wing to the higher floor levels, and speculated that the builders of the Level IIB building would have cleared away destruction debris here. However, there is some localised evidence for mud brick collapse debris and layers of ashes (Dikaios 1969–71:45).

LEVEL IIB–IIIC

It is from the descriptions of the Level IIB building onwards that Dikaios moves from presenting the archaeological evidence in a fairly unbiased manner to wandering into the realms of speculation and introducing his ideas of the historical significance and the ethnicity of the occupants of Enkomi. Specifically, he stated that the Level IIB building and the organisation of the copper industry was under control of a 'Mycenaean industrialist' (1969–70:66). Dikaios (1969–71:47) still believed the building to be an independent structure during this phase and divides it into three sectors (A, B and D). Dikaios' interpretation of the Level IIB building as a unified structure has been criticised (Pickles and Peltenburg 1998:88) and the building should probably be interpreted as

agglomerate but discrete structures, probably of domestic nature. The Level IIB construction retained some of the features of the preceding Level but with major additions and extensions and became a far more complex structure. The total area of the building was 1232 sq metres (Dikaios 1969–71:46). Copper working is attested in Room 1 of Sector A and a complex of rooms in Sector B, adjacent to an extensive slag dump (up to 1m thick) beyond the western wall of the building (Dikaios 1969–71:47, 62). It is during the later stage of the Level IIB phase that the Fortification Wall is first erected, covering the slag heap. Evidence of another major destruction is attested by layers of collapsed mud brick and stones within the rooms and especially collapse of the fortification wall within the casemate (Dikaios 1969–71:82).

Following the destruction of the Level IIB building a massive rebuilding and extension occurred. Destruction debris was cleared and new, in some cases higher, walls were rebuilt (Dikaios 1969–71:95). Most rooms only have one occupation floor during this phase. The new buildings retained many of the walls of the previous Level but extended further westward and eastwards, retaining the southern limit of the street to the south. The Level IIIA construction was no longer a single independent building but rather a series of adjoining units which Dikaios (1969–71:93) divided into sectors A, B, C, D and E. Again, the comparison with mainland Greek architecture, especially the megaron, is prevalent. A cylinder seal workshop was located in Sector A (Dikaios 1969–71:129) and there is evidence for copper working on a reduced scale in Sector D (Dikaios 1969–71:119). Evidence for destruction is extensive in all sectors of the building with layers of occupational debris and evidence for burning. Destruction was most severe in the rooms bordering the fortification wall (Dikaios 1969–71:135).

Little attempt was made by the occupants of the Level IIIB buildings to rebuild in the areas where destruction had been most severe and generally the rooms farthest from the fortification wall show the most extensive signs of occupation (Dikaios 1969–71:136). The reconstruction made little attempt to follow old building layouts and this phase is characterised by the creation of extensive inner courts built over the ruins of Level IIIA architecture and surrounded by buildings comprised of small rooms. Copper smelting on a small scale is apparent in Sector D but the majority of the occupation seems to have been domestic (Dikaios 1969–71:145–6). Yet another, extensive destruction took place at the end of this phase, evidenced by layers of mudbrick collapse and occasional conflagration (Dikaios 1969–71:132–135).

Level IIIC constitutes the topmost remains in Area III and lay within the plough zone and architectural remains are poorly preserved. The buildings show primarily domestic use but, as with the preceding phase, quantities of sling bullets were littered about the site (1969–71:152).

LEVEL A

The material assigned to Level A comprises only a small deposit (1m x 2m x up to .5m deep) and associated floor remnant situated in a depression in the bedrock in squares M– Ξ 16-18 S (incorrectly recorded in the publication as N–Ξ 14 S) and underlying Level IA architecture (Dikaios 1969–71:153). The deposit is illustrated on Figure A3.15 and discussed in detail in Appendix 3.

LEVEL IA

Level I architecture consisted of a three-winged building erected in a depression in the bedrock, using the same construction technique used for the Level I building in Area III of placing the external faces of the wall against the bedrock at the edges of the depression (see Figures A3.16 and 17). Dikaios (1969–71:154) assumed that the lower parts of the rooms in the bedrock were the basement of the building, as per Area III, and felt that this is why there was so little evidence for occupation on the earlier floors. The walls were constructed of small undressed boulders, sealed with mud mortar, preserved to a maximum height of six courses and were 60–80cm thick. The superstructure was constructed of yellowish mudbrick, plastered with white-grey mud mortar (Dikaios 1969–71:154).

The building formed an independent unit, oriented on the cardinal points and comprising a total of twelve rooms and two courts. Three wings (designated north, west and east), arranged around a central court (A), comprised the South Sector with a further section to the north beyond a second court (B) designated the North Sector. As with the Level I building in Area III, Dikaios assigns two phases of occupation: Level IA and Level IB. Some internal restructuring occurred in the East Wing of the South Sector during Level IB but the external walls remain in use throughout Level I. It should be noted that features within the occupation layer attributed to Level IA for Corridor 116/117 appear on Figure A3.17 (Level IB). The majority of rooms had only a single floor construction episode per Level, the exceptions being Room 121 with two floors during Level IA and Room 136 with three floors attributed to Level IB.

The South Sector

The North Wing comprised two rooms, 119 and 135 (which contained infant remains during both occupation phases), and was located between Courts A and B in the centre of the bedrock depression. Court A was rectangular (3–8m N-S and 12.5m E-W) terminating on the south in the irregular line of the edge of the bedrock depression. The west wall of Room 119 extended southward

to enclose the western end of the court but access to Court B was obtained on the eastern side beyond Room 135 through Corridor 111. Corridor 111 angles around westward past the southern wall of what is designated Room 108 on Plates 267 and 268. Room 108 is not discussed in the text. As this is an external area and the stratigraphy is not discussed in the site report, I have not included any of the material in this study. The West Wing consisted of Room 118A and Corridor 116/117 and lay immediately to the west of Room 119. The East Wing lay to the east of Court A and was bounded on the east and south by the limit of the bedrock depression. It comprised a rectangular block divided by internal walls into six rooms during Level IA (Rooms 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 126A) and eight rooms during Level IB (Rooms 51, 52, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 126A).

The North Sector

The North Sector consisted of two rooms, 112 and 136, and lay to the north of Court B in a small depression in the bedrock. Room 136 contained hearths and a bench and Room 112 is described as a vestibule.

Dikaios cited destruction as the cause of the cessation of use of the Level IA building. Rooms 119, 135, 136, 120, 121 all exhibited a 15–25cm thick layer of mud brick debris overlying the floors (1969–71:155–156). Corridor 116/117, Rooms 118, 112 and 124–126A were overlain with a thick layer of ash. During the subsequent phase of occupation, the layers of debris were levelled and new floors constructed on the debris surface (Dikaios 1969–71:157).

LEVEL IB

Dikaios believed that the evidence indicated another, more severe, destruction at the end of Level IB (1969–71:157–8). Rubble and mudbrick debris covered the floor of Room 119, 118, 135, 51, 52, 122 and 123. Rooms 112 and 136 contained layer of ashes and mudbrick debris. Dikaios (1969–71:161) also believed that the two Areas, I and III, exhibited similar episodes of use and destruction and, as the areas are situated at a distance from one another, that the destructions occurred site-wide. The Level I building, unlike the Area III building, was not built over during Level IIA. The ruins filled the depression in the bedrock and may not have protruded too far above the surface, although the levelling of the area for the erection of the Level IIB building may have involved removal of much of the material. Given that the majority of rooms exhibit only a single floor construction episode during Level IB, and that the area remained exposed for a considerable period of time, establishing the exact point at which the building was abandoned is extremely problematic. The great majority of Level IB ceramic material is from the deposits relating to the destruction/abandonment of the building.

LEVEL IIA

The Level IIA building lay to the northwest of the Level I building and was also aligned along the cardinal points (see Figure A3.18). As it was erected in a previously unoccupied area of the depression in the bedrock there is no stratigraphic sequence available from the Level I to the Level IIA period for Area I. The Level IIA building lay near the westward edge of Dikaios' excavation area and therefore, the trench could not be extended to expose the remainder of the building and unfortunately we have little evidence for this phase. Dikaios (1969–71:161) believed the exposed area to be the eastern wing of a three-aisled building similar in nature to the Level I building.

The building shows two phases of occupation (named Level IIA early and Level IIA later by Dikaios), with slight inner restructuring during the second phase and separated by layers of mudbrick debris, pebbles and ashy layers (Dikaios 1969–71:163). The external walls were founded on the upper edge of the bedrock depression (contrary to the technique used for the Level IA construction), creating a basement within the building. A long north-south running wall bounded the building on the east and shorter walls ran perpendicular in the north and south. Three rooms (102, 142 and 143) were defined and a probable additional room (of which only the eastern wall was exposed) lay to the south. The material from only one of the rooms (Room 142) was found to be of sufficient stratigraphic integrity to be utilised for the present study. There seems to be no hiatus or destruction phase between the end of Level IIA and the erection of the Level IIB building over both the Level I and IIA buildings in Area I.

LEVEL IIB–IIIC

During Level IIB a new building was erected over the Level I and IIA buildings. It incorporated the Level IIA building, retaining the rooms from the preceding phase and also retained the layout of the Level I building, of a tripartite arrangement of wings around courts (Dikaios 1969–71:163). Extensive disturbance by the later builders of the Level IIIA ashlar building obliterated a great deal of the evidence. Again, a severe catastrophe is given as the cause for abandonment, evidenced by massive collapse and conflagration (layers of ash and carbonised matter up to 1m thick) (1969–71:170).

Level IIIA saw the construction of the most impressive monumental architecture of the site's occupation. The building was classified as a large residence by Dikaios and measured 32.5m N-S and 28.5m E-W. It was aligned on the cardinal points and bordered by streets on the north, east and south. The building and surrounding road was built over the top of and sealed tombs dating to the earlier phases. It was constructed partially of ashlar masonry and partially of rubble walls (especially

in the southwest sector). Only a single floor episode occurred in each room although there were some internal rearrangements and construction of the building occurred in two or three successive stages (1969–71:187). Dikaios compared the building with Mycenaean palaces especially the megaron, although he recognises that there are stylistic differences (1969–71:180, 187). The occupation of the building ended in conflagration and destruction, especially severe in the northern part. Many of the rooms had little evidence for use and Dikaios (1969–71:188) attributed this to the actions of the Level IIIB occupants who extensively cleared the destruction debris before rebuilding. It is unfortunate that this action has obscured any evidence for the building's function. The debris was dumped into the streets, raising their level by an average of 1.6m and causing the levels of the internal floors to require staircases to reach them during the subsequent level (Dikaios 1969–71:189).

The Ashlar building was dated to LCIIIA by Dikaios but the island-wide phenomenon of extensive use of Ashlar masonry has since been redated to LCIIC and therefore contemporary with Baitment 18 of the French excavations and construction of the fortification wall (Negbi 1986), although this is not universally accepted (cf. Cook 1991). However, the Level IIB building probably dates to early LCIIC and the Ashlar building to late LCIIC. This is supported by the presence of only small amounts of WPWM III in Level IIB and in the construction material of the Level IIIA floor (Kling 1989:28, 175). After the destruction of Level IIIA, the ashlar building was restructured. The sanctuary of the Horned God was built in Room 10 and a sanctuary for a goddess in Room 11 (Dikaios 1969–71:210). Level IIIB occupation seems to have been mainly domestic in nature (1969–71:211). Evidence of a destruction was present on all the latest floors in almost every part of the building (1969–71:211) in the form of mudbrick debris and ash of an average thickness of 80cm.

The Level IIIC building is the topmost layer preserved at the site and, as with the building in Area III, the evidence had been disturbed by ploughing and the ground plan is unclear. The statue of the Horned God was placed in a pit against the east wall in the southern corner of Room 10 and evidence for continuation of ritual exists in the form of oxen skulls in adjoining Rooms 9 and 13. The goddess of Room 11 appears to have gone out of use (Dikaios 1969–71:213). Evidence for the abandonment of the building is obscured by plough disturbance but a few floors show evidence of ashy layers and mudbrick debris, interpreted by Dikaios as destruction. Karageorghis (1990:30) and Webb (2001:79) have suggested a gradual abandonment of the site, concomitant with the establishment of Salamis. Webb (2001:79) believes that the deliberate deposition of the Ingot and Horned gods and appearance of PWP ware in the areas of the French excavations but not in Dikaios' areas shows that abandonment was gradual in different areas of the site. Both Areas I and III of Dikaios' excavation areas seem to have been abandoned at the end of LCIIIA. Surface layers contained Cypro-Geometric pottery but any associated architectural remains were completely destroyed (Dikaios 1969–71:220).

The architecture of Levels I to IIA at Enkomi consisted of freestanding structures, with an assumed internal integrity, which are therefore held to provide representative samples for the LCI–IIB periods, and may be expected to contain a ceramic repertoire showing variability in both internal differentiation of room use, and contrast between a domestic structure (the Area I building) and a possible industrial facility or fortification (the Area III building). The construction episodes occurring during Level IIB (LCIIC) represent the period during which at Enkomi, and other sites on Cyprus, we witness a programme of town planning and site-wide restructuring which may be considered to represent a new phase of social organisation (discussed in Chapter 2 and 9). Therefore, I have selected the end of Level IIA as a termination point for my analysis in order to focus on the earlier period for which settlement evidence on Cyprus is extremely poorly represented (see Chapter 8). Although a comparison between the assemblages of LCI–LCIIB and LCIIC occupation would be an informative avenue for research, the volume of material from the later periods and the extensive restructuring of the site would would require a separate study.

Pickles and Peltenburg (1988:88) have seen the Level IIB construction of a series of agglomerate but discrete domestic buildings over the Area III Level I–IIA building as evidence of 'industrial devolution' at Enkomi, supporting a model of change from an archaic state dominating the copper industry during LCI, to heterarchical polities during LCIIC. Although probably initially of a defensive nature during Level IA, the disuse of Rooms 102 and 104 (the gateway) and the haphazard reconstruction of the northern wall during Level IB, support theories of later demilitarisation (*cf.* Fortin 1989; Peltenburg 1996). There is no evidence that the structure retained the same significance to the site's inhabitants throughout its lifetime. Evidence for copper production during the time which the Area III building is considered to be a stronghold (Level IA) is insignificant, only represented by a few tuyere fragments in Level IA end contexts (see Tables A3.2–19). Copper working expands in Level IB early and reaches its peak during Level IB mid in Rooms 103, 105, 106 and 108, and sees a reduction before the final Level IB occupation. It is not attested on the final floors of any of the rooms of the Level IB building except in Room 106 and it may be possible to see a decline in production prior to final abandonment of the building. During Level IIA, a poorly preserved furnace in Room 77 (see Figure A3.13) attests to the resumption of the industry. It is difficult to support any assertion that the building 'physically dominated the town' (Pickles and Peltenburg 1998:87) during the earlier phases or that the copper working in the building is evidence of centralised authority (Webb 1999:293) when we lack evidence for the nature of any structures other than the two fortuitously excavated by Dikaios.

Figure 10.1 shows a comparison of the Areas III and I buildings with other broadly contemporaneous architecture of LCI. Although the Area III building is a substantial construction, it is

not significantly more complex than the fortification at Ayios Sozomenos-*Glyka Vrysis* and is smaller than the fortress at *Nitovikla*. Comparison of the two domestic structures, from Gjerstad's House at Kalopsidha and the Area I building, shows that the Area I building occupies a slighltly larger area but is should also be noted that Gjerstad's house faced onto a street and adjoined at least one other building.

An interesting aspect of occupation at the site is the widely dispersed nature of the architecture in contrast to sites of the preceding periods which are tightly clustered groups of agglomerate structures. Although this partially reflects the nature of occupation at a newly established site, it should be taken into account when attempting to reconstruct the scale and social organisation in the initial phases of occupation. It must, however, be considered significant that the only two areas of Enkomi where excavation has proceeded to the level of bedrock have both produced evidence of LCI architecture. Although difficult to establish with certainty from the publication, it would appear that episodes of construction and abandonment from Level A to Level IIA at Enkomi were not necessarily site-wide and differences in the sequences are apparent both between the two areas, and within the buildings themselves. In Area III, the Level A building appears to have been abandoned shortly after construction and the area surrounding the building remained vacant until LCIIC. Initial construction of the Area I building probably occurred before the construction of the Area III building. This conclusion was also held by Dikaios (1969–71:443), although not quantified in any manner. The Level IA, Area I building is possibly contemporaneous with the Area III Level A building. These conclusions are supported by the ceramic evidence and will be discussed in the following chapters.

Destruction of the buildings, as a cause for the end of Level IA occupation, is attested in Area III by the deliberate dismantling of the northern wall and localised conflagration in various rooms, and in Area I by the thick ashy deposits throughout virtually all rooms of the building (Dikaios 1969–71:20, 157). However, the end of Level IB in both areas is more complex and suggestive of gradual abandonment of the buildings, not a site-wide episode. In Area III, some rooms (Rooms 102, 104 and 109) went out of use, whilst others (Rooms 116–118) apparently remained occupied until immediately prior to Level IIA (Dikaios 1969–71:30, 41–2). The possibility also remains that the Area III building did not retain its unified nature throughout the entire Level IB period, indicated by the sealing of the doorway between Courtyard 111 and Room 112. In Area I, ashy deposits are attested only in Rooms 112 and 136 (Dikaios 1969–71:157–8). Room 136 contained a hearth, and therefore evidence of burning may relate to use, and Room 112 was extensively disturbed by Level IIB construction (discussed in Appendix 3). The remainder of the debris may relate to gradual collapse of the mudbrick superstructure. The building was abandoned at some point during LCIB and the locality remained vacant until Level IIB (LCIIC). The disused structures probably served as a dump during Level IIA. The majority of the ceramic material attributable to this phase is of an early LCIB date and the evidence of only single floor construction episodes in the majority of rooms in the

Area I building, contrasted with the complex rebuilding sequences in the Area III building, is also suggestive of a shorter occupation span. This will be further discussed in the following chapters. Our understanding of both the end of Level IB occupation and of Level IIA occupation is hampered by the extensive restructuring of the site during Level IIB.

In summary, occupation at Enkomi was more complex than has been supposed and it is important to consider earlier occupation in terms of discrete occupation areas, quite probably in disuse at certain times. Initial occupation at the site may be attested in the construction of the Area I building and the Area III Level A building, at some point after which we witness consolidation and expansion at Enkomi in the construction of the substantial structure in Area III, possibly reflecting the instability of this period in the defensive nature of the building. That this caution was justified may be seen in the probable destruction of both buildings at the end of Level IA. Following an initial refurbishment in Level IB in both areas, the nature of the Area III building changed and copper production seems to have been an increasingly important aspect of the building's function. The Area I building seems to have been abandoned whilst the Area III building continued to be operational, perhaps with a decline in copper production through time. The beginning of Level IIA saw restructuring and the erection of a new building in Area I, not utilising the old remains and further rebuilding on the site of the Area III building. Although the nature of site use between Dikaios' two areas remains unknown, the evidence of contemporary tombs in the open areas surrounding the buildings (discussed in Chapter 3) signifying an apparent lack of congestion within the confines of the site leads to the conclusion that the settlement cannot have been particularly dense until the imposition of town planning in LCIIC and it is difficult to reconcile this with any attribution of 'urban' status to the early levels of Enkomi or to see anything more complex than the contemporaneaous building programmes being carried out at sites such as Kalopsidha or *Nitovikla* (discussed in Part 2). The nature of Dikaios' publication, with the implication of site-wide construction episodes, sequences of destructions, followed by further expansion and rebuilding episodes, has created a construct which depicts both continuity and growth at the site that is not evidenced in the archaeological record. This illusion of physical growth and stability at the site has become connected with the supposed 'economic' growth of Enkomi, held to be reflected in the extent of the copper industry, the pre-LCIB ceramic exports and the *assumption* that Enkomi continued to play an integral role in trade during LCIB. This will be further expanded upon in relation to the ceramics in Chapter 17.

CHAPTER 13
THE STRATIFIED DEPOSITS (LEVEL A–IIA)

THE DATA SET

The material from Dikaios' excavations is currently stored in the Terra Umbra stores of the Larnaca District Museum with additional selected sherds held in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia (henceforth LM and CM respectively). The material from the two excavation areas, Area III and Area I, has been sorted and stored by room number. Unfortunately, as the same room numbers were assigned during excavation to the rooms of the different Areas, the material from the two Areas is now mixed together. Each tray has transcribed upon the exterior the stratigraphic information originally recorded on the labels during excavation (and two sets of labels remain in the trays) but it is necessary to individually examine each tray to ascertain to which Area the material belongs and whether it relates to the appropriate Level. Difficulties arose whilst trying to locate material as the majority of room numbers for the earlier Levels were not assigned until publication. Therefore, in order to establish where material related to the earlier Levels might be stored it was necessary to create a concordance of room numbers at the different absolute heights and published floor numbers included across each area of the site[1]. For example, material from a Level I room may be stored under the room number corresponding to that area of the site for anywhere from Level I through to Level IIIB (up to four possible room numbers) and it was only by establishing that the absolute height and floor number must relate to the earlier phase that these could be correlated. Additionally, some of the room numbers appearing on the trays of material were not included on the final plans or in the text, making it all but impossible to establish from where this material may have originated. This task was made more difficult by the fact that excavation squares were rarely recorded for the earlier Levels as provenance was recorded by area, room number, floor number and absolute height only. For the uppermost occupation levels at the site Dikaios recorded the squares of the deposits, however, once he excavated down to where he could define a 'room', usually only the room number is recorded. Rooms during the later occupation levels are often much larger than those of the early phases and therefore may overly more than one of the earlier rooms. It is not possible to locate material relating to a specific occupation phase by searching in the museum inventory books unless the context was published in the site report. I have constructed an Excel database of the location of the material relevant to this study in the stores and a hard copy will be deposited at the Larnaca Museum.

[1] This information has been included in Appendix 3 (Tables A3.20–21) for the benefit of other researchers who may wish to relocate material in the LM stores.

There are over 5,500 trays of material stored in the LM and an additional one thousand sherds or groups of sherds and an unknown number of small finds stored in the CM. Additionally, some of the material was sent to the Famagusta Museum and the whereabouts are now unknown. It has not been possible to trace Dikaios' field notes or catalogue cards. However, the original excavation labels have nearly all have the necessary information to reconstruct the stratigraphy of the deposits, without which it would not have been possible to conduct the present study.

Given the above problems with the attribution of the material, it was necessary to find reference points with the unpublished material to tie the stratified deposits to sequences of known provenance. In order to achieve this, firstly the relevant contexts were extracted from the catalogues of pottery and small finds (Dikaios 1969–71:541–779) and these were located (where possible) in the LM or CM stores. It was then possible to tie in many of the unpublished contexts to the published material through the information recorded on the trays. Only material which could be definitely spatially defined has been included in the present study. Although deposits relating to external areas are sometimes included in the site report, it was impossible to ascertain where exactly these came from in the excavation area and to integrate them with deposits from the internal areas. Therefore, I decided to include only material from within bounded rooms. One of my aims was to obtain complete stratigraphic sequences in order to identify change through time in the ceramic repertoire and therefore I did not include all the material from the Level IIA deposits from Area III, as some of it occurred outwith the boundaries of the Level I building. The nature of the excavation (whereby exposure of the earlier Levels was hampered by the retention of the later architecture, as discussed in Chapter 10) and the extensive disturbance of the early deposits (by both later occupants of the site and tomb looters) has also made it very difficult to stratigraphically link the deposits across the site and therefore the 'room' is generally the largest unit within which each sequence can be correlated with confidence. Where inconsistencies or errors have been found between the site report and the stratified deposits stored in the museum I have attempted to establish the most likely correct attribution of the material and some of the problems were thus resolved. I have also tried to ensure that the material included in the present study is of the highest integrity and therefore deposits of very dubious provenance or with irresolvable stratigraphic problems have been eliminated. A detailed breakdown of the stratigraphy by room and the contexts examined for the present study is included in Appendix 3. A summary of total contexts by phase is provided below.

It should also be noted that the only contexts located in the LM stores pertained to floor construction material, fill between floors, pit fills, artefactual material found on floors and in pits and the occasional dismantling of a built feature. Only a single foundation trench context was located and no material relating to wall construction episodes. The bulk of the material therefore is redeposited fill, relating to deliberate deposition of secondary refuse for levelling during floor construction or from the collapsed mudbrick superstructure of the buildings after abandonment or destruction. The

number of vessels (or indeed small finds) representing *de facto* refuse (defined by Schiffer 1987:89 as consisting of 'cultural materials that, although still useable, are left behind when an activity area is abandoned') are negligible. The only whole pots included in the analysis originated from infant burials found under the floors of Room 135 in Area I (Inv. 2274, 2276, 2277 and 2279) and a single RonR vessel on FV (court) above Room 106 during Level IIA, which is probably a survival from an earlier phase. Only sherds and partial vessels, often associated with dumps of tuyeres, are found on floors and, given that these do not represent whole, functional artefacts they cannot be considered *de facto* refuse. Their presence on floor surfaces may result from a variety of causes, including fortuitous association with the floor as a result of a dumping episode for rebuilding. Whilst analysing the material I also found joins between sherds inventoried as lying on floors and those inventoried as part of a fill deposit (for example see Inv. 2175 and 2176 of Room 119 in Area I). Dikaios also privileged certain wares (such as Bichrome) and it would appear that the assignment of a separate inventory number to a sherd found on a floor usually only occurred if the sherd was deemed 'special'. Joins also occur from above and below floors, sometimes assigned to different Levels.

There is some inconsistency within the site report in the attribution of phasing to the floors and therefore modifications have been undertaken in order to allow Area-wide comparison of the data. The attribution and stratigraphy of the Level A material is exceedingly problematic and complex. Therefore, a more detailed discussion of the Level A deposits in both Areas III and I is included in Appendix 3 in order to attempt to satisfactorily resolve the question of attribution of the material. In both Areas, in the majority of rooms, the bedrock surface served as a floor during Level IA. However, in a few rooms there is a built floor, sometimes overlying a layer of fill. Generally, Dikaios dates the bedrock–Level IA floor to Level IA and also the deposit from below (and usually including) the earliest Level IB floor to Level IA. However, in some cases where there is a Level IA built floor, Dikaios dates the deposit above it (therefore still below the earliest Level IB floor) to Level IB. In order to overcome this inconsistency, I have attributed all contexts corresponding to a Level IA built floor and the underlying deposit to Level IA and contexts consisting of fill below (and including) the earliest Level IB floor to Level IA End.

Phasing for the Level IB material is also quite complex and must be considered differently across the two Areas. In Area III, Level IB occupation of the site involved a series of up to six floor construction episodes, whereas in Area I generally only a single Level IB floor is present (except in Room 136 where three floor construction episodes are evidenced). The Level IB occupation strata are given a variety of attributions by Dikaios: 'IB', 'Early IB', 'Late IB', 'Advanced IB', 'End of IB', 'Destruction of IB', 'End of IB–IIA' (1969–71:543–553). I have largely adhered to these attributions for the present analysis (see Figure 11.3). However, I have replaced the term 'destruction' with the more neutral term 'end' and slightly simplified the subdivisions of Level IB deposits in order to facilitate comparison of the deposits. The revised categories are: 'IB early'

(material of the first Level IB floor if present and the deposit from the first to second Level IB floors), 'IB mid' (above the second to penultimate floors), 'IB late' (material of the final IB floor and/or the deposit below and including the final Level IB floor) and 'IB end' (the deposit between the final IB floor and the first floor of the subsequent occupation phase). These divisions correspond to the phasing presented by Dikaios (1969–71) on Plans 245, 247 and 248 (see Figures A3.11–13). It should be noted that it is not possible to be certain that this internal phasing has any chronological significance above the level of the room, except for initial Level IB construction and final deposition of material predating or during Level IIB/IIIA construction. Descriptions of some of the Area III rooms (especially Rooms 116–118) state that the penultimate and/or final floors should be assigned to an intermediary period between the end of Level IB and Level IIA. These floor levels are shown on Dikaios' plans showing the different construction episodes relating to Level IB (Figures A3.11–13) and imply a contemporaneity with the rest of the building which is not evidenced by the specific discussions of the rooms in the text. Designations of 'mid' and 'late' should be taken to represent only internal reconfiguring of rooms and are not to be correlated with relative chronological phases of LCIB, or indeed Level IB. Not all sub-phases are present in all rooms as their presence is dependent upon the complexity of restructuring of the room in question. In Area I, the single Level IB floor may immediately underly the debris layer designated Level IB end. In Area I, Level IB early, mid and late categories are represented only in Rooms 119, 135 and 136.

As it is not possible to determine relative chronological relationships above the unit of 'room' and, moreover, many of the rooms are missing part of the stratigraphic sequence (due to the material not being located in the LM stores or not included in this thesis due to a mixed or dubious provenance) the categories have been further lumped for the ceramic analysis in order to facilitate Area-wide comparisons. The categories used for ceramic analysis are 'IB initial' (the deposit above and/or including the first Level IB floor), 'IB main' (the second through final Level IB floors) and 'IB end' (the deposit above the final Level IB floor). This strategy may appear to lump sub-phases (especially if there is a long sequence of floor constructions) but as it is not possible to finely subdivide the internal phasing of the site or area within the descriptions of the deposits, I have deemed the separation of initial and final phases of Level IB occupation to be the only appropriate solution. Dikaios was of the opinion that initial Level IB construction and Level IB 'destruction' were site-wide and it is necessary to accept his interpretation of the site at some level to be able to proceed at all with the present analysis. As noted above, in Area III final Level IB occupation and the deposition of collapse of the superstructure is often poorly defined (with use of this last phase sometimes attributed to an intermediary stage between the end of Level IB and the beginning of Level IIA). In Area I, the Level I Building directly underlies the Level IIB building, which exhibited thick built floors isolated during excavation, and therefore possibility of contamination is lessened. However, given that the Area I building was abandoned at some point during Level IB and lay exposed throughout Level IIA, problems arise as material attributed to Level IB end may include material dumped within the area of

the building at any point between Level IB and the Level IIB construction. The Level IIA Building in Area I, which was constructed in a previously unoccupied area of the site also underlay the Level IIB building. For the Level IIA deposits, generally Dikaios dates all material below the Level IIA floor to IB 'destruction' but occasionally this material is attributed to Level IIA. In order to resolve this conflict, I have classified all contexts immediately below the Level IIA floor as Level IB End (as stated above). All Level IIA material immediately underlying a Level IIB deposit has been dated to Level IIA end. To summarise, the top of a fill layer (usually defined as a floor) to the top of the underlying floor are attributed to the earlier phase.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ANALYSED

The specific details on room stratigraphy and justification for inclusion or exclusion of the various deposits are outlined in Appendix 3. Summary of the number of contexts analysed by room and level is shown in Tables 11.1–2 and the total sherd count by room and Level in Tables 11.3–4. These tables illustrate that coverage is incomplete and biased towards Level IB contexts, the period from which the majority of occupation evidence originates, and that there is significantly more material from Area III than Area I. This is partially due to the greater size of the Area III building but also to the extensive disturbance in Area I by later occupants of the site. Additionally, certain material could not be assigned a specific phase and therefore, although recorded in the summary tables (17.1–23), the sherdage from these contexts have not been included in the statistical aspects of the ceramic analysis.

Room	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IB–IIA	IIA	IIA end	Total
101/5		3	7	7	4	4	1	3	6	35
103		1	2	2	16				5	26
105		1	1	2	2					6
106		2	2	2	10	3		1		20
108		2	1	1	3		1			8
109			1			2			1	4
111			1	2		2	2			7
113				1	1	1			2	5
114			1	1		2			1	5
115			2	4	1	2				9
116/55			1			1		1	1	4
117/56			1			1	2		1	5
118/57			2	2	4		1	1	1	11
under 78	4									4
under 80	1									1
under 85	1									1
Total	**6**	**9**	**22**	**24**	**41**	**18**	**7**	**6**	**18**	**151**

Table 13.1: Number of contexts per room by Level analysed for Area III.

Room	A	I A	IA end	IA–IB	IB initial	IB end	IIA	IIA end	Total
116	1								1
117		1		2		3			6
118A			1			2			3
119			1		2	5			8
121 (IA)/52 (IB)		2	1			2			5
135		3	1		6	5			15
136			3		3	2			8
142 (new in IIA)							6	6	12
Total	**1**	**6**	**7**	**2**	**11**	**19**	**6**	**6**	**58**

Table 13.2: Number of contexts per room by Level analysed for Area I.

Room	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IB–IIA	IIA	IIA end	Total
101/5		472	1184	406	151	668	36	33	884	3834
103		6	384	286	1341				547	2564
105		68	57	143	84					352
106		104	89	172	706	809		1		1881
108		45	57	1	102		4			209
109			358			147			188	693
111			173	206		195	81			655
113				22	28	221			137	408
114			869	79		193			76	1217
115			1200	254	5	138				1597
116/55			134			115		27	206	482
117/56			67			592	163		198	1020
118/57			160	114	245		24	29	270	842
under 78	228									228
under 80	22									22
under 85	11									11
Total	**261**	**695**	**4730**	**1683**	**2662**	**3078**	**308**	**90**	**2506**	**16015**

Table 13.3: Area III sherd count per room by Level.

Room	A	I A	IA end	IA–IB	IB initial	IB end	IIA	IIA end	Total
116	19								19
117		67		73		275			415
118A			12			234			246
119			47		33	351			431
121 (IA)/52 (IB)		211	52			224			487
135		57	125		10	534			726
136			183		136	233			552
142 (new in IIA)							271	448	710
Total	**19**	**335**	**419**	**73**	**179**	**1851**	**271**	**448**	**3595**

Table 13.4: Area I sherd count per room by Level.

CHAPTER 14
ANALYSIS OF THE ENKOMI CERAMICS

Before proceeding to the discussion of the specific wares (Chapters 15–16) and the summary of the assemblage (Chapter 17), this chapter highlights the specific research questions which the Enkomi ceramics may assist in addressing and outlines the methodology I have employed in recording the assemblage.

Firstly, did the regionalism which characterised Cypriot ceramic assemblages during the MC and LCIA end with the onset of LCIB, and did Cyprus adopt an island-wide material culture at this time? This has been held to be be reflected in the widespread appearance during LCIB, both on Cyprus and to areas in the surrounding region, of the WS, BR and Monochrome wares (*cf.* Merrillees 1971:73; SCE IV:ID:765). The further implication drawn is that, once WS, BR and Monochrome had been adopted island-wide, they were then manufactured and exported from the eastern regions during LCIB (Manning 2001:80; Manning *et al.* forthcoming). These assumptions have been based primarily on the evidence from mortuary contexts and from Dikaios' publication of the Enkomi ceramics. It will be demonstrated later in this section that Dikaios' incomplete publication of the ceramics, along with differences in mortuary and settlement ceramic assemblages, has led to misunderstanding of the regional situation. In the conclusions in Part 4, the Enkomi evidence will also be compared to data for the persistence or disappearance of regionalism attested at the other early LC sites (discussed in Part 2).

Secondly, I wish to examine the assumption that Enkomi was settled by the inhabitants of nearby Kalopsidha, moving to the coast to take advantage of trading opportunities, after which point the site declined (SCE IV:IB:278). This is based upon the close affinities of the Enkomi and Kalopsidha WP sequences (*cf.* Frankel 1974) and seen as part of the move by the inland-dwelling peoples of the MC to coastal areas during MCIII or LCI (discussed in Chapter 8). Keswani's (1989a) thesis, based upon the mortuary evidence (discussed in Chapter 4), that Enkomi was founded by settlers from disparate communities finds further support in the ceramic repertoire at the site. The initial date of the site's foundation in either MCIII (Catling 1946:28; Dikaios 1969–71; SCE IV:IB) or LCI (Merrillees 1971) will also be addressed.

Another theory states that Enkomi was founded and quickly rose to prominence, holding a pre-eminent position in regard to external trading contacts and possible internal dominance which persisted at least throughout LCI, later to be supplanted by the rise of the other coastal centres during LCIIC (*cf.* Muhly 1982; Knapp 1993; Peltenburg 1996) (discussed in Chapters 1 and 2). In conjunction with examination of the sequences of construction, occupation and

abandonment/destruction from the settlement (discussed in Chapters 11 and 12) and mortuary evidence (Chapter 4), the ceramic data will be examined to establish whether the evidence indicates a consolidation of Enkomi's early established trading networks. It would appear that their are discontinuities in the record, which represent either a down-scaling of trade during LCIB or a shift in focus at the site. Enkomi has been seen as playing an important role in external trade from the very beginning of its occupation. Does the settlement assemblage correlate with what we know of LCI exported ceramics and should Enkomi be considered as the primary redistribution point for the dissemination of Cypriot exports and imported ceramics?

As outlined in the introduction, the present analysis includes previously unpublished data on the Enkomi assemblage and therefore aims to provide a complete record of the ceramic repertoire at the site. The specific research goal of investigating the introduction and production of wheelmade pottery on Cyprus is addressed in greater detail in Chapter 15. In addition to establishing the wares present, a breakdown of vessel forms has been included. This is important for assessing whether all types of vessels were manufactured on the fast wheel and whether a closer adherence to traditional techniques may be reflected in certain wares or whether the process of adoption of the technology occurred first in small vessels, which has been held to be the case for Minoan Crete (Knappett 1999, see Chapter 5). This also has ramifications for the organisation of production in the presence of specific pottery manufacturing traditions, and possibly workshops, and in the scale of adoption of innovations. Another aim is to investigate whether the type of specialisation in relation to pottery production may be identified (ie. attached or independent, as discussed in Chapter 5). There is an increase in both the numbers of different wares and the manufacture of ware-specific forms at the beginning of the LC (discussed in Chapter 8). How is this reflected in the assemblage at Enkomi and is there any evidence for elite-specific ceramics?

Before proceeding to the ceramic analysis, some of the conclusions I have reached in regard to the sequences of occupation at the site must be outlined, in order to avoid overmuch repetition in the individual discussions of the wares. It is apparent that there are differences between the ceramic assemblages in the two areas. It is my conclusion that these differences are, at least partially, chronological. Comparison of the two Level IA assemblages, in the Area I building and the Area III building, indicates that the Area I building was constructed earlier, probably at the very beginning of LCIA. The Area III assemblage exhibits evidence that the building was constructed during LCIA2. In addition, the Area III, Level A assemblage appears to be contemporaneous with the Area I, Level IA assemblage. The initial Level IB assemblage in Area I also indicates either a very early LCIB or even LCIA2 date (although it is not possible to draw firm conclusions due to the very small assemblage attributable to this phase). Problems with establishing the time of abandonment of the Area I building have been outlined in Chapter 11 and it is my conclusion that occupation of the Area I building did not extend long into LCIB. The Level IB end deposits in Area I are the result of an

extremely long period of exposure and disuse of the area throughout Level IIA, during which time small amounts of later ceramics may also have been deposited. There was also a major programme of levelling and preparation for the construction of the Level IIB building over the site of the Level I building. The majority of the assemblage indicates an early LCIB date. Throughout the following specific discussions of the wares, two hypotheses will be tested. Firstly, whether the differences between the ceramic assemblages of the two areas are purely chronological and, secondly, whether they reflect function-specific factors (domestic or industrial) or may relate to differences in status between the occupants of the two buildings. These issues will be discussed in Chapter 17. Again, it must be stressed that the sherdage derives largely from secondary fills and collapse of building debris and therefore the ceramics may have derived from anywhere on the site. Differences in the amounts of ceramics between the two areas, gaps in the sequence from the different rooms and a lack of information on site formation processes mean that it may not be possible to answer many of the questions raised. Attempts to identify room use in relation to CP ware are discussed in Chapter 15 with little success for the Area III deposits. In addition, the extremely low numbers of sherds of the fine wares and the small size of the ceramic sample if it is broken down by room and fine-phase do not allow firm deductions on room use or identification of elite areas within the site.

POTTERY RECORDING: METHODOLOGY AND TERMINOLOGY

As noted above, I have undertaken two levels of analysis on the pottery. The first, and more general level, includes all the ceramics contained within the stratified deposits in order to provide a complete record of the assemblage and to contextualise the wares under study. This data is presented in summary form by Level in Tables 17.1–23 and by Room and Area in Tables 13.1–4. Detailed provenance of the contexts, along with previously published sherdage and small finds, is included in Tables A3.1–19. The raw data of wares, vessel types and sherd counts per context is included on CD at the back of this volume. The second level involves a more detailed recording of diagnostic sherds within the ware groups forming the focus of the present study. All data, illustrations and photographs are included in the catalogue in Appendix 1 and descriptions of the main fabric groups in Appendix 2. Aspects of the analysis were limited, as the material comprises a museum collection, and therefore it was not possible to join sherds across contexts to provide a more complete vessel profile or to damage the material in any way. The analysis is also limited by the incompleteness of the data. In cases where material could not be relocated in the stores, or where it was deemed of dubious stratigraphic integrity and therefore not included, there are gaps in the sequence and proportions of wares and both spatial and temporal conclusions must be treated in a cautious manner (discussed in Chapter 11).

Given the disparity between the amount of material in each area and occupation phase, it is not possible to draw conclusions about relative increases or decreases in ceramic wares through time

except as a percentage of the assemblage for that phase. In Area III, 1.6% of the material comes from Level A, 33.7% from Level IA, 46.6% from Level IB and 18.1% from Level IIA. In Area I, only 0.5% is from Level A, 20.9% from Level IA, 58.4% from Level IB and 20.2% from Level IIA. Level IB material is the most numerous in both areas of the site and discussion of Level IIA material in both areas is hampered by the limited spatial areas from which it originated. In Area III, Level IIA material comes from only four rooms and an area of the central courtyard, and in Area I from only one room. Following is a summary of attributes recorded.

Level 1 Analysis

- Total number of sherds.
- Overall state of preservation of context.
- Sherd count by ware.
- Sherd count by vessel type. Recording of vessel type was restricted by the fragmentary nature of the material. The pottery was divided into small and large, open and closed vessels based upon the presence or absence of slip or surface finishing on the interior of the vessel. This category is somewhat subjective and divisions should be considered within the range of sizes and shapes of each particular ware. For example, a large closed sherd from a pithos will obviously be a great deal larger than a large closed sherd from a Base Ring jug.
- Vessel type.

SO	Small open	Bowls with a rim diameter less than 200mm. This category includes lamps, occurrences of which have also been noted separately.
LO	Large open	Bowls, plates or kraters with a rim diameter greater than 200mm.
J	Juglet	Juglet sherds are distinctive and easily recognisable category due to their small size and thin walls.
SC	Small closed	A subjective category comprising vessels larger than juglets but smaller than standard sized jugs, such as tankards.
LC	Large closed	Includes vessels such as jugs and amphorae.
SJ	Storage jar	Includes pithos, PW pithos and sherds from very large vessels of PW fabric but with thinner walls than pithoi.

- Vessel parts.

BS body sherd
RB ring base or foot base
FB flat base
N neck
R rim
H handle

Level 2 Analysis

The attributes recorded on diagnostic sherds are based upon criteria developed by Frankel and Webb for the recording of the EC–MC pottery at Marki-*Alonia* (1996:231–233, Fig. A.5), modified for use on LC fabrics and vessel types. Following is a summary of the information recorded and the abbreviations used in the catalogue:

- Measurements: rim, base, neck and body diameter and thickness was recorded where present. All measurements are in millimetres.
- Attributes: dimensions and types of rims, necks, mouths, profiles, bases, handle type and location.
- Surface treatment: presence of slip, lustre of surface, painted or other decoration.
- Fabric and slip colour: The Munsell Soil Color Chart (1998) was used in the shade to record fabric, slip and paint colours. Munsell numbers have been recorded and a brief description of the colour included. The Munsell colour names have been used except where too little distinction is provided between degrees of colour. For example, I have often described slips as 'cream', whereas the Munsell terminology used is 'very pale brown', which is often not an evocative description of the colour and may confuse with fabric colour when it falls within the same Munsell colour grouping.
- Fabric inclusions (number, size, colour): fabric was examined with the use of a x10 hand lens. Number of inclusions ranges from very few (fabric largely homogeneous in appearance) to many (more inclusions than fabric are visible). Size ranges are from small (less than half a millimetre) to large (2mm to 5mm). Colours recorded are black, white, red and brown with additional notes made regarding inclusions such as mica or quartz.
- Core: presence/absence, shade and colour have been recorded.
- Hardness: four categories of hardness have been defined.
  very soft = easily scratched with a fingernail;
  quite soft = may be scratched with fingernail;
  hard = not able to be scratched with fingernail;
  very hard = fabric verges on producing a metallic ring when knocked against a hard surface.
- Evidence for manufacture: general criteria for establishing manufacturing technique have been discussed in Chapter 5 and attributes specific to the Enkomi assemblage are outlined in Chapter 14.

COMPARISON WITH PUBLISHED MATERIAL FROM DIKAIOS' EXCAVATION

In order to highlight the misconceptions about the site that have arisen due to Dikaios' partial publication of the ceramics, The statistics generated by Dikaios have been reproduced in Tables 14.1–2 to allow comparison of results obtained in the present study. It has proven difficult to ascertain exactly how Dikaios calculated the proportions of wares during the different levels (tables in Dikaios 1969–71: 441, 442, 444, 447) as only percentages of the wares were included, not sherd

counts. For the Level A material I was able to achieve similar proportions of wares to those of Dikaios by removing the Plain Wares from my statistics. For the later levels correlation proved more complex. It is obvious that the entire assemblage is not included in his analysis but attempting to establish exactly which wares were left out is difficult. Dikaios' category of 'Middle Cypriot Wares' encompasses the WPHM, RonR/B, R/BSHM and Composite wares. Dikaios was working within the then current assumption that manufacture of these wares occurred only during MCIII. This has since been shown to be incorrect and all of these wares continued to be manufactured in LCI, as discussed in Chapter 8. The categories of 'Cypriot Wheelmade' and 'Syro-Palestinian' are problematic. It would appear that the Coarse, CP, PW (HM and WM), pithos and the imported storage jar sherds are not included in his statistics. The 'Cypriot Wheelmade' category includes only R/BSWM. 'Syro-Palestinian' includes Bichrome, TEY and the WPWM I and WPWM II wares and it would appear that all the painted WM ware was considered foreign by Dikaios. It should incorporate the vast quantities of imported storage jar sherds (as they were labelled 'foreign wheelmade' in the trays at LM) but this appears not to be the case. The only method by which I was able to approximate the results published by Dikaios was to eliminate all the Plain Wares and the imported storage jar sherds from the analysis, to include only R/BSWM in the 'Cypriot Wheelmade' category and to include all the painted wheelmade wares as 'Sryo-Palestinian'. In summary, Dikaios eliminated over 50% of the assemblage from the publication of the ceramics and it is apparent how proportions of selected wares appear vastly inflated. The inescapable conclusion is that Dikaios' methodology in dealing with the pottery has caused a vast miscalculation of proportions of wares which he considered to be crucial to his arguments for both relative and absolute chronologies and has thereby led to misunderstanding by later researchers of the extent both of intra-island and inter-regional contacts during this time.

Ware	Area III	Area I
WP	11	36.3
BS	14	27.2
RS	13	18.1
RonB	41	-
RonR	11	-
Composite (BS&WP)	3	9
Composite (RS&WP)	1	-
WPWM	4	-
BSWM	1	9.4
RSWM	1	-

Table 14.1: Level A descriptive categories and percentages calculated by Dikaios (1969–71:441).

Ware	IA Area III	IA Area I	IB Area III	IB Area I	IIA Area III	IIA Area I
Middle Cypriot wares	62.83	65.7	40	42.1	19.7	26.1
Monochrome	7	10.2	11	18.4	10	10.22
White Shaved	0.17	1	0.68	2.5	2.5	5.7
BR I	1	1.2	1.8	2.29	2.41	7
BR II	-	-	-	1.9	7	8.23
WS I	3	4.9	7	3.74	5.37	0.57
WS II	-	-	-	3.64	17	17.39
Bucchero Handmade	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
Cypriot Wheelmade	12	7.8	20.3	17.25	17	3.77
Syro-Palestinian	13	8.1	16.5	6.07	6	6.91
BLWM	1	0.36	1.62	1.27	5.8	-
RLWM	-	0.74	1.1	0.84	2.4	-
LM IA	-	-	3 sherds	-	-	-
LH III	-	-	1 sherd	-	4.82	9.91

Table 14.2: Level I–IIA descriptive categories and percentages calculated by Dikaios (1969–71:442, 444, 447).

CHAPTER 15
WARES OCCURRING IN HANDMADE AND WHEELMADE FORMS AT ENKOMI

Four classes of ceramics, each encompassing several ware subsets, form the focus of the technological component of this study. These wares were selected for several reasons. The primary criteria is that all were manufactured in both handmade and wheelmade forms and these parallel techniques continued in tandem. Furthermore, the Black Slip and Plain White groups comprise considerable proportions of LC assemblages yet have received little attention to date. The Bichrome group has been considered important, both within and outside of Cyprus, for examining the processes by which Cyprus became involved in the surrounding region and addressing problems within both the relative and absolute chronologies for the entire eastern Mediterranean (as discussed in Chapter 8). The White Painted group develops from a long-standing tradition on Cyprus and may hope to shed light on the adaptation of indigenous styles to a changing social environment. The occurrence of the White Painted wares outside of Cyprus has also featured heavily in chronological debate (discussed in Chapter 7). It has also become clear to me, whilst undertaking the ceramic analysis, that all four groups form part of a unified ceramic tradition (with the exception of the subsets of the fine BichWM and WPWM I wares). Taking any part in isolation would have resulted in an incomplete understanding of the processes of ceramic development during the beginning of the LC.

The groups are as follows:

1. The Red/Black Slip Group (R/BSHM, R/BSWM, R/BSHMRes, R/BSWMRes)
2. The Plain White Group (PWHM, PWWM)
3. The White Painted Group (WPHM, WPWM I, WPWM II)
4. The Bichrome Group (BichHM, BichWM)

The criteria by which the subsets in these groups have been defined are primarily technological. Fabric, manufacturing technique and surface treatment are used as the defining characteristics for the groups. Creating a detailed typology for the assemblage and identifying attribute changes through time has not been a priority and is beyond the scope of the present study. There is some consideration of typology in defining relationships between the various categories, as there is both technological and typological overlap within the groups (in aspects such as fabric, shape and surface treatment). In addition to the HM and WM categories for each ware, it was necessary to create a category of 'unknown manufacturing technique' (signified by a question mark after the ware abbreviation) as many of the sherds could not be confidently assigned to either handmade or wheelmade. The degree to which the handmade ceramics at other LC sites have been misidentified as wheelmade is unknowable but it is highly likely, as noted in the discussion of the individual sites in Chapter 8, that many of the sherds classified as wheelmade are in fact only

smoothed on a turntable. The following discussion therefore emphasises not only the distinction between the handmade and wheelmade wares but also the importance of the unknown category as, whether the vessels were thrown or coil-built and wheel-smoothed, some of the LC potters were attempting to achieve the *appearance* of wheelmade pottery, in contrast to the incomplete finishing carried out on traditionally manufactured handmade vessels. Therefore, the presence of turntable finishing techniques is deemed within the present study to be of special significance.

Discussion of identification of technology in relation to the Enkomi material may allow a partial recognition of errors in identification at other early LC sites. Sherds included in the catalogue, figures and plates which accompany this volume (Appendix 1) have been selected for their ability to illustrate aspects of manufacturing technique or innovation in the repertoire and are not intended as a typology of form or decoration. A detailed typological study of change through time based upon the Enkomi material would be an interesting area of study but, given the difficulties in establishing a fine-scale chronology across the site, would be of limited value. Further excavation of early LC settlements is required before we may move towards a detailed understanding of stylistic change.

DEFINITION OF CATEGORIES OF MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE

Handmade

Handmade manufacturing techniques of the LC ceramics fall within the EC and MC traditions (discussed in Chapter 7) and also exhibit innovations developed during the later MC, such as flat or ring bases. On closed vessels, necks are formed and attached separately onto the inside of the vessel and then smoothed on the exterior, creating a pronounced angle between neck and shoulder join (see Inv. 2301/1, Figure A1.1.3). Handles are commonly rectangular or oval in section (although strap handles are occasionally present) and attached to the shoulder through a hole cut into the body which is then smoothed from the exterior (see Inv. 1887/10 and Inv. 2286/1, Figure A1.1.10 and 12). Closed vessel handles are commonly high vertical (attached from the rim and rising above it) but may also begin on the neck. On large open vessels, handles are most commonly vertical loop handles and occasionally pierced ledges. On small open vessels, handles may be vertical or horizontal loops or wishbone. Mouths of large closed vessels are trefoil (created by pinching the edge of the rim furthermost from the handle) or round. For both open and closed vessels, the simple incurved, everted or vertical rims of earlier periods are still present but rim forms become more variable, with overhanging, thickened or beaded forms far more common. Round bases persist on small open and small closed vessels but large open and large closed vessels exhibit flat or ring bases. One sherd from a large closed vessel (see Inv. 2297/2, Figure A1.1.6) has a string impression around the body, indicating it was bound for support whilst drying. This feature has been noted on several sherds from other LC sites, including two BichWM and one BSWM from *Nitovikla* (Hult 1992:51; 55) and on a

RSWM jug from Dhenia (SCE IV:IC:208, 211). As I have not personally examined these vessels, it is not possible to ascertain if they are, in fact, wheelmade. This practice is still employed today by the potters of Kornos to support vessels which are handmade but finished on a turntable (see Plate A1.1.4)[1].

The handmade vessels fall into two broad categories. The first category comprises vessels which adhere more closely to MC traditions and retain a slightly lumpy exterior with an entirely unfinished and very lumpy interior (closed vessels) or compacted and smoothed interior (open vessels) with no visible evidence of the manufacturing tools employed. The second category consists of vessels on which an effort has been made by the potter to scrape or smooth both the interior and exterior. This results in two types of striations on the surfaces of the vessels, which may cause the vessel to appear superficially to be wheelmade. The first type occurs on both large open and large closed vessels. On the interiors of large closed vessels there is often the appearance of short multidirectional strokes, probably resulting from the insertion of a rib-type tool into the vessel to remove excess clay. On large open vessels the potter had greater maneouverability and was therefore able to achieve an unbroken horizontal smoothing of the interior. This appears to have been done whilst the clay of the vessel was still wet as the clay exhibits a combed effect, rather than the dragging of particles which occurs when the clay is leather hard. It should be noted that this was facilitated on closed vessels by a change from longer, thinner necks (into which it would have been impossible for the potter to insert a hand once the vessel was formed) to shorter, wider necks (into which a hand may easily be inserted). The second type of striations are visible on body and base exteriors of both open and closed vessels. These are caused by the removal of excess clay whilst the vessel was in the leather hard stage and exhibit grit drag marks from trimming or scraping the clay. For both the interior smoothing of wet large open vessels and the exterior trimming of leather hard vessels, the horizontal orientation of the striations is highly suggestive of the use of a turntable in this process. Both wet and leather hard smoothing techniques are also practiced by the potters of Kornos in the construction of handbuilt vessels (see Plates A3.1.2 and A3.1.3). Further evidence for the employment of a turntable lies in the attachment of ring bases to handmade vessels (see Inv. 2191/1, Figure A1.20.7 and Plates A1.4.5–7).

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[1] It should be noted that references to the present day traditional potters at the Cypriot village of Kornos are intended to illustrate aspects of technique and not to imply any continuity of tradition between ceramic techniques of the LC and the present day. All vessels manufactured by the Kornos potters are handmade and finished on a turntable, thereby creating the superficial appearance of wheel thrown vessels and are therefore extremely pertinent to the present discussion. Extensive ethnoarchaeological studies of the Kornos potters have been undertaken (London 1986, 1987, 1989, 1991a). I was able to visit the potters during my stay on Cyprus and am very grateful to them for allowing me to observe and photograph their work.

Wheelmade

This category includes vessels that display definite evidence that the vessel has been wheelmade (as discussed in Chapter 4). One feature is rilling on the interior of the base or upper body of closed vessels (see Inv. 2336/5, Figure A1.24.2). The presence of horizontal striations is not considered adequate evidence (discussed below in relation to the unknown category). Although evidence exists in the literature for potters manufacturing vessels on a turntable and thereafter being able to throw the neck (also discussed in Chapter 5), the only Cypriot vessels to exhibit rilling on the neck were found also to display rilling on the body and therefore an isolated neck sherd with rilling may be taken to have originated from a completely wheel thrown vessel. Occasional evidence is also found on base sherds in the form of s-shaped cracks (see Inv. 2806/5 on Figure A1.11.4), interior lumps or patching. Wheelmade closed vessels were often cut from the wheelhead above the height of the base and a slab of clay added to the exterior of the vessel, which was then scraped or smoothed on the exterior, leaving the interior unfinished (see Inv. 4298/9 on Figure A1.11.5 and 2336/5 on Plate A1.6.3). This technique was practiced on both wheelmade and handmade vessels (Canaanite jars) from the MB to Iron Ages in Syria-Palestine in order to compensate for uneven drying on bases which had been built too thickly (Franken 1971:233). The presence of a turned ring base or rim is not considered evidence of throwing. The Cypriot wheelmade vessels all have handles attached to the exterior of the vessel but as this technique was occasionally employed on handmade vessels (especially bowls and kraters), this alone cannot be used to assign a sherd to the wheelmade category. Handles are most commonly oval in profile, although strap handles are also present. Handles on both open and closed wheelmade vessels rarely rise above the rim, suggesting that handles were usually attached before the vessel was upended for the finishing of the base or attachment of a ring base. This also has the advantage that the vessel may also be dried upended, allowing the excess water from the thicker base of the wheelmade vessels to evaporate more evenly (Kalsbeek 1969:84). One example of a WPWM II jug (Inv. 4111/4, Figure A1.24.4, base not illustrated) has paint continuing on the base, indicating that decorating of the vessels may have occurred when they were upended. Bases are either ring or flat (occasionally round on small bowls and lamps) and mouths of closed vessels are trefoil or round. Flat bases are extremely rare on large open vessels and ring bases extremely rare on large closed vessels. There seems to have been greater variability on base types for both open and closed small vessels. Scraping and smoothing of the exterior was carried out on wheelmade as well as handmade vessels.

Unknown manufacturing technique

The unknown manufacturing technique category encompasses sherds with ambiguous evidence or sherds so small or worn it is impossible to establish the technique used. As discussed in Chapter 5, it is often only by examining imperfectly constructed vessels that technique may be established. The categories of open and closed vessels will be discussed separately as the manufacture of each leaves different traces on the vessels.

CLOSED VESSELS

Closed vessels are more likely to retain evidence of manufacturing technique as the interior was not exposed to view and therefore may be left unfinished (or necks may be too narrow to allow the insertion of the potter's hand). One of the problems with assessing the technique is that sherds from around the maximum diameter of large wheelmade closed vessels do not exhibit rilling and only retain shallow horizontal striations. When viewing some of the handmade sherds it becomes apparent that attempts were made to smooth the interior of the vessel, resulting in multidirectional smoothing marks of up to around 10cm in length. On a larger sherd the multiple directionality is apparent but a small sherd (from which it is difficult to ascertain the orientation within the vessel) may only show unidirectional striations. Therefore, these may be from either smoothing a hand built vessel or from the maximum diameter of a wheel thrown pot. Other parts of a vessel (such as handles with no join to body or neck preserved) are non-diagnostic of manufacturing technique.

OPEN VESSELS

Assessing manufacturing technique on open vessels is problematic. The LC potters often smoothed the interiors of both the handmade and wheelmade open vessels (except on small bowls and lamps and the occasional large open vessel), obscuring evidence of technique. In certain situations, negative evidence for wheel throwing is present, such as poorly joined coils visible in section (shown on Inv. 2456/5 and Inv. 2492/1 on Figures A1.6.2 and A1.6.3), and it often becomes apparent when viewing large sherds or several joins from one vessel that the pot was handmade when one sherd in isolation could appear to be wheelmade. The smaller bowls seem to be both wheelmade and handmade but large bowls and kraters may have been almost entirely handmade. Many bowls have ring bases attached and smoothed on a turntable, creating a superficial appearance of throwing, but centrifugal force need not have played a role in this process. Rims were also often finished with the aid of the slow rotation of the vessel. Only base sherds of open vessels can provide unequivocal evidence of wheel throwing (in the form of s-shaped cracks) but this only occurs where the potter has misjudged the thickness of the base, resulting in uneven drying and subsequent cracking. The majority of sherds in the unknown category are from large open or unclassifiable vessels.

Note on tables

In the following section the distribution of the wares through time and in the different areas of the site is discussed. A small table showing the percentage of the ware under discussion in relation to its proportion of the entire assemblage is included to provide easy reference for the reader, to illustrate differences between distribution in the two areas and to allow assessment of the significance of the ware as a total of the assemblage. As discussed in Chapter 11, in relation to the stratified deposits, two phasing divisions have been employed – 'fine' and 'coarse'. Fine phasing allows an understanding of the sequences of deposition by construction and occupation levels. As

sample sizes for the fine phases are often very small, coarse phasing facilitates an understanding of the broader sequences at the site and provides data for comparison with the statistics calculated by Dikaios. In relation to the fine phasing employed for discussion of the ceramics, it should be noted that there are differences in the depositional sequences between the two areas. As Level IB of Area III exhibits a long sequence of floor rebuilding episodes, the material was subdivided into three phases (IB initial, IB main and IB end) whereas Area I has only two phases (IB initial and IB end). It is not possible to ascertain the fine-scale contemporeneity of the sequences in the two areas but as Dikaios advocated a site-wide rebuilding at the beginning of Level IB, the initial Level IB deposits from the two areas have been aligned. Therefore, a dash beneath a Level indicates that this category is not relevant whereas a '0' indicates that there were no sherds of this ware present.

THE RED/BLACK SLIP GROUP

As discussed in Chapter 8, the use of numerical subdivisions within the R/BS group is of limited utility and will not be employed in the following discussion of the Enkomi R/BS. All R/BS at Enkomi has a matt surface, often with a thin, flaking slip although thicker slip with better adhesion to the body of the vessel is also common. Slip colour varies from red, through red-brown, dark brown and black or combinations of these on the one vessel but by far the greatest majority of the material is black/dark brown in appearance. Fabric is extremely uniform and identical for the HM and WM forms, although small numbers of sherds were manufactured from different fabrics (see Appendix 2 for descriptions of the R/BS fabrics). In the analysis presented below the data for the Reserved Slip variants of R/BS are presented with the larger subgroup of that ware. Numbers of R/BSRes vessels are also presented separately in Tables 17.1–23. As these vessels are identical to the remainder of the subsets of handmade or wheelmade (apart from the addition of a painted decorative element), and all sherds are from large closed vessels, they are included as part of the larger subsets. Given that actual number of sherds belonging to this class of vessel must be far higher than observed (due to the restricted area of the decoration) this strategy allows consideration of the wares by technology and as part of the entire R/BS tradition.

R/BSHM

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	18.9	12.7	19.8	14.1	6.7	10.9	6.7	4.4
Area I	21.0	27.8	16.9	17.3	-	22.4	1.2	0.6

Table 15.1: R/BSHM as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

Table 15.1 shows that the amount of R/BSHM is generally higher in Area I than Area III until

Level IIA when the situation is reversed. This is due to the construction of the Area I building in a previously unoccupied area of the site, presumably after R/BS had ceased to be produced. During Level IA end and Level IB end the amounts of R/BSHM rise in both areas, reflecting the inclusion of earlier building material in the deposits. It would appear likely that production of R/BSHM probably ceased during Level IB and that all Level IIA material is residual. In addition, the discrepancy between the amounts of R/BSHM in Level IB end deposits in the two areas may indicate an earlier date for abandonment of the Area I building.

Vessel forms

The greatest majority of sherds are from large closed vessels, probably all jugs (93.1% in Area III and 97.1% in Area I) (see examples on Figure A1.1). 0.7% of sherds in Area III and 0.3% in Area I are from open vessels, 3.9% in Area III and 2.1% in Area I from small closed vessels and 2.3% in Area III and 0.5% in Area I from juglets (including one RS V sherd from Inv. 2187 from a Level IA–IB deposit from Room 117 illustrated in Dikaios 1969–71:Plate 54.29). There is no change through time in types of vessels represented or any difference in the assemblage between the two areas. All phases show large numbers of large closed vessels with small numbers of the other types interspersed throughout the assemblage. It would appear, therefore that R/BSHM is primarily a form-specific ware at Enkomi, used for the manufacture of large jugs.

The fabric of juglets and small closed vessels is distinctive, softer and with smaller grits than the fabric of large closed vessels (see Inv. 1887/10, Figure A1.1.10; Inv. 2286/1, Figure A1.1.12). Similar vessels occur at Kalopsidha and Åström (1966:63) believes that they are LC types and should be classified as BS IV. A low number of sherds from large closed vessels were also of this fabric type. During Level A, a mixture of both the less gritty and standard fabrics (see Appendix 2) are present in Area III (49 sherds) and only the less gritty type in Area I (four sherds all from large closed vessels) but amounts of the less gritty type are negligible after this phase. No round bases were located amongst the sherdage (although these may be impossible to recognise given the fragmentary nature of the assemblage). No knob bases or projections (from handles, plain or for stringholes) were found and there is no reason for any of the R/BSHM to be earlier than R/BS IV.

R/BSHMRes

No R/BSHMRes is present in the Level A deposits. Although actual numbers of R/BSHMRes sherds are small (see Tables 17.1–23), the ware comprises 15% of all R/BSHM during Level IA in Area III. As it is only at 2.8% of the total R/BSHM during Level IA end and only two sherds occur in Area I, it may be conjectured that manufacture of R/BSHMRes increased after the date of initial occupation at the site. During Level IB initial it rises to 6.1% of the R/BS assemblage in Area III and 6.5% in Area I, Level IB main in Area III is at 8.9% and Level IB end 5.4% in Area III and 4.3% in Area I. It is not present during Level IIA in Area I and is at 3.6% of Level IIA end material in Area

III. Only a single sherd occurs during Level IIA in Area I. Numbers of R/BSHMRes are lower in Area I than Area III but this is due to the smaller sample size. Given the restricted area of the decoration and the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, all sherds are non-diagnostic but examples of decoration are shown on Figure A1.3.

R/BSWM

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	0.4	8.8	2.9	5.4	8.0	6.8	11.1	4.7
Area I	0	1.8	2.8	8.4	-	4.5	0.4	0.2

Table 15.2: R/BSWM as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

Table 15.2 demonstrates that R/BSWM is more frequent in Area III than Area I, the opposite scenario to that depicted for the R/BSHM ware. Two alternative explanations are possible. Firstly, that the Area I building was erected earlier than the Area III building, before R/BSWM was a common ware. Secondly, that the greater presence of WM in the Area III building is connected to the higher status of its inhabitants. The lower numbers in Level IA end deposits in Area III, and the higher percentage in Level IB initial in Area I, correlate better with the first option, as the Level IA end deposits include material from collapse of the mudbrick superstructure from the initial construction of the buildings, suggesting that construction was before the widespread appearance of WM wares. Low numbers in the Level IIA building of Area I (two sherds only) must be taken within the context of the special nature of the deposit within this room, but suggest that manufacture had ceased by this point. It still has a significant percentage in the Area III during Level IIA (the number of sherds is only ten) but if Level IIA is viewed by coarse phase (see Table 15.3), the all Area III, Level IIA deposits show only 4.7% R/BSWM. It should be noted that the Level A, Area III, figure represents a single sherd only (contained in Inv. 4527 under Room 78).

Table 15.3 illustrates the R/BSWM by coarse phase for comparison with Dikaios' 'Cypriot Wheelmade' category (shown on Tables 13.1–2). It is obvious that the statistics calculated for the present study are considerably lower (by at least 70%) than those published by Dikaios, although the relative proportions between the two areas are in general agreement. This reflects both the inclusion of the entire assemblage and my reclassification of many of the sherds in the LM storerooms from wheelmade to handmade.

Level	A	IA	IB	IIA
Area III	0.4	3.7	6.9	4.7
Area I	0	2.4	4.7	0.3

Table 15.3: R/BSWM as a percentage of the total assemblage for Level by coarse phasing.

Vessel forms

All R/BSWM in Area III and 96.6% in Area I come from large closed vessels, probably all jugs (see Figure A1.2), with the exception of a possible jar or krater (see Inv. 2346/1, Figure A1.2.5). The other types present are one bowl sherd (0.9%) and three small closed sherds (2.5%).

R/BSWMRes

R/BSWMRes (see Figure A1.4) is not present in Level A deposits but forms 12.9% of all Area III, Level IA R/BSWM. In Area III, during Level IA end it is at 5%, Level IB initial it is 9.8%, Level IB main 9.5%, Level IB end only 4.3%. It does not occur during Level IIA and only two sherds (1.7% of all R/BSWM) are present in Level IIA end. The only R/BSWMRes in Area I are three sherds from Level IB end (3.7% of the total R/BSWM). It cannot be established if the manufacturers of R/BSRes (both HM and WM) confined themselves to this style or if the potters chose only to decorate certain of the vessels in this manner. Considered as a percentage of the total ceramic repertoire numbers of R/BSRes are low but as a percentage of the total of this ware the style has a considerable share with 9–15% of the total R/BS group during Levels IA and IB. R/BSHMRes and R/BSWMRes occur as similar percentages of the total manufacturing technique subgroups.

R/BS?

The R/BS? category includes small or worn sherds that could not be assigned to either the BSHM or BSWM categories. They usually have the superficial appearance of being WM (in the form of parallel striations) but do not exhibit rilling or criteria by which it is possible to ascertain if they were thrown or only smoothed. 11% of the BS group falls into the unknown category in Area III and 4.1% in Area I. All sherds are from large closed vessels except one from a large bowl and two from small closed vessels.

TOTAL R/BS

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	19.2	23	25.2	22.7	16.2	21.1	20.0	9.9
Area I	4.0	29.5	21.2	26.7	-	28.0	2.2	1.3

Table 15.4: R/BS (HM and WM) as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

When the entire R/BS group is considered as a whole it forms an important component of the Enkomi ceramic repertoire. During Level A in Area III, it is second only to the RonR/B wares as a percentage of the assemblage (see Table 17.1). The Level A deposit in Area I is too small to assess the relative proportions of wares. By Level IA in Area III, PW has already become the most common ware, followed in second place by R/BS but the two wares show equal proportions during Level IA

end (see Table 17.3). During Level IA in Area I, R/BS surpasses amounts of RonR/B to become the most common ware but this situation is reversed in Level IA end deposits, presumably due to the inclusion of earlier building materials in the fill. This disparity during Level IA may be explained by the construction of the Area I building earlier than the Area III building, which may have seen its first use during the time when PW was already popular.

Amounts of R/BS fall during Level IB in Area III but rise in Area I. In Area III, R/BS remains the second most common ware to PW throughout all of Level IB and Level IIA and still exceeds all other local wares. The situation is different in Area I, where R/BS remains more common than PW wares throughout all phases of occupation until Level IIA when it only forms 1.7% of the assemblage. The HM technique is far more common in Area I (see Figure 15.1). Whether this can be explained as a purely chronological phenomenon or as closer adherence to ceramic traditions by the occupants of Area I is uncertain. Although the amount of wheelmade wares increases slightly through time, the handmade versions remain the most common form. R/BSWM shows an initial peak in Level IA of the Area III building and Level IB of the Area I building. The small sample sizes for Level IIA in Area III and Level IIA and Level IIA end in Area I make comparisons for this period difficult. There does however, seem to be a steady decrease in the amount of R/BSHM and a rise in R/BSWM through time in Area III (see Figure 15.1). Similarities in fabric and form to the large closed vessels of the PW and WPWM II groups suggest that the same potters were manufacturing a variety of wares.

Comparison with other LC sites

Proportions of vessel types contrast with the repertoire at Kalopsidha where, although no statistics are given, Åström (1966:61–3) notes large numbers of bowls and juglets from Trench 9. As he cites mainly jug sherds from Trench 3 (1966:40–7) it is possible that the Trench 9 figures reflect the special nature of the deposit (as discussed in Chapter 8). At Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* the majority of the R/BSHM comes from jars and jugs (Al Radi 1983:41) and at *Nitovikla* the ratio of closed to open vessels is 4:1 (Hult 1992:52), significantly higher than the Enkomi figure. The remainder of sites have no information as to vessel types. R/BS fabrics from small bowls and a jar from Myrtou-*Stephania* were examined during the present study (located in the Nicholson Museum, Sydney) and the fabric was found to be very different from that of the ware at Enkomi. The fabric of the *Stephania* vessels (both R/BSHM and R/BSWM) was soft-medium, light brown with medium amounts of small black, brown and white inclusions and occasional vegetable voids. This agrees with the descriptions given by Catling (1957:26–7) for the Myrtou-*Pigadhes* R/BS open vessels and jars. However, the large jugs (described by Catling 1957:28-9) manufactured from a 'rather sandy fabric, tempered with many minute grits' may be similar to the Enkomi jugs. Therefore, although large closed vessels are the most common form manufactured from R/BSHM, regional differences may be detected in use of the fabric for the manufacture of vessel types. In regard to R/BSWM, it

would appear that this ware is far more common than the HM versions at Ayios Iakovos, *Nitovikla* and *Bamboula*. However, it is significantly more frequently attested at Enkomi than at Kalopsidha, where a largely handmade tradition seems to have persisted (discussed in Chapter 8). This suggests that the R/BS at Enkomi reflects the combining of different ceramic traditions from within the eastern and Karpas regions which developed into a site-specific use of the fabric for a particular aspect of the ceramic assemblage, primarily large jugs.

THE PLAIN WHITE GROUP

As discussed in Chapter 8 in the general descriptions of the LC wares, PW is a heterogenous fabric group and the origins of the ware are poorly understood. By far the greatest majority of the Enkomi material is of a sandy buff–pink fabric with a white slip (see Appendix 2) but there is variability within this broadly similar technique. Juglets and some of the small bowls are of a finer, more homogeneous fabric, similar to that of the PW pithoi. The sandy fabric is identical to that used for the majority of the R/BS wares, some of the Bichrome and the WP and all of the WPWM II. PW ware encompasses a greater variety of vessel forms than the other wares and is the most common ware at the site in Area III by Level IA. As discussed above, R/BS remains more common in Area I until Level IIA.

PWHM

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	4.2	5.8	7.5	6.5	3.6	5.0	2.2	13.2
Area I	4.0	5.0	5.5	3.4	-	5.9	12.2	16.0

Table 15.5: PWHM as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

PWHM retains a small but significant presence in both areas of the site throughout all periods. The inflated numbers in Area I of Level IIA are due to the presence of both PWHM jugs and storage jar sherds within this room (discussed further below).

Vessel forms

54.5% of all PWHM sherds in Area III and 45% in Area I are from large closed vessels. An additional 3.7% from Area III and 22.7% from Area I are from very large closed vessels which may be storage jars. These lack diagnostic features but are not of PW pithos or pithos fabric. They are possibly best considered as part of the large closed category, bringing the percentage for this type to 58.2% in Area III and 67.7% in Area I. 18.4% of sherds in Area III and 13% in Area I are from large open vessels and 5.2% (Area III) and 3% (Area I) are from small open vessels. 5.5% (Area III) and

8.2% (Area I) are from small closed vessels and 3.5% (Area III) and 2.6% (Area I) from juglets. Many of the larger bowls or kraters, although open vessels, were not finished on the interior and this has resulted in difficulties in assigning the sherds to a vessel type. Therefore, the remainder of the assemblage has been classified in the large unknown (L?) category (9.2% in Area III and 5.5% in Area I). PWHM is distributed evenly throughout all areas of the site. Percentages of types in both areas are in general agreement. The lower numbers of types of vessels other than large closed in Area I may be a factor of smaller sample size.

Figure 15.2 illustrates the breakdown of the PWHM assemblage by vessel type by Level. Level A material is not included as low numbers belongs to large closed vessels. In both areas, the diversity of forms decreases through time, with an increase in the number of large closed vessels. This suggests that during Level IA PWHM may have served as a multi-purpose ware, used in the manufacture of a range of vessels for food and liquid consumption, serving and storage. It is possible that it became more utilitarian in nature through time, concurrent with the introduction to the site of the finer LHIIIA wares and WS and BR during Level IIA. Only one sherd each from large and small open vessels come from Level IIA in Area I, with the majority of sherdage from this Level (both the early and later phases) coming from large closed vessels or storage jars (which remained handmade throughout the LC). Storage jars of PW sandy fabric may have replaced the PW pithoi, which are only present in significant numbers in Level A of Area III and Level IA in Area I (see Tables 17.1 and 17.14).

PWWM

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	3.0	12.9	6.8	11.1	15.1	13.5	18.9	13.6
Area I	0	1.2	7.2	11.7	-	8.0	6.3	6.0

Table 15.6: PWWM as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

Table 15.6 again illustrates that wheelmade wares are significantly higher in Area III during Level IA but the percentages are equal in both areas at the beginning of Level IB. Similar to the R/BSWM, presence in the Level IIA building of Area I is reduced, reflecting the higher incidence of fine wares in this room. Area III shows a steady increase through time in the incidence of PWWM, with the exception of the Level IA end deposits, reiterating the likelihood that the building was constructed of material accumulated prior to the widespread use of wheelmade wares at the site.

Vessel forms

The PWWM assemblage is biased towards closed vessel types (due to the finishing carried out on the interior of open vessels obscuring evidence of manufacturing technique) and therefore

occurrences of types must be considered together with the PW? category (see below). 97.2% of all PWWM sherds in Area III are from closed vessels (95.5% from large closed, 1.1% from small closed and 0.6% from juglets). 1% of sherds come from large open vessels and 1.2% from small open vessels. 0.6% of sherds are from L? vessels. Juglets do not occur later than Level IB early and the small closed vessels are distributed through all levels (see Figure 15.3). Open vessels occur in all Levels from Level IA onwards. In Area I, 92% of sherds are from closed vessels (77.5% from large closed, 12.5% from small closed and 2% from juglets). Large open vessels are at 4.8% and small open at 3.2%. No juglet sherds and only a single small closed sherd occur in Level IIA.

PW?

The PW? category reveals little on its own and is best considered as a part of the entire PW assemblage. Some comments about the types of vessels which could not be assigned to either the PWHM or PWWM category are relevant. For the reasons discussed in the section on categorisation of wares at the beginning of this chapter, large open vessels could often not be assigned to a category. These comprise 30% of the PW? from Area III. Some small open vessels were also in this category (2.3%). 22% of sherds from large closed vessels could not be classified as they were either too small or from around the maximum diameter of the body, and therefore did not exhibit evidence of technique. A few small closed sherds and a single, worn, juglet rim also fell into this category. L? comprises 45%. In Area I, 28.4% of large open and 9% of small open could not be classified. 29.4% of large closed, 3.3% of small closed. 29.9% fall into the L? category.

Figure 15.3 illustrates the percentage of vessel types manufactured in PWWM or PW? by Level. Again, it is important to note that whether or not all these vessels are actually wheelmade, the manufacturers have attempted to ensure that they have the appearance of being wheelmade. The picture is slightly different than that shown for the PWHM wares in Figure 15.2. Large closed vessels still comprise the largest category but large open vessels retain a significant presence, increasing through time in Area I. This number increases if the L? category is also taken into consideration, as this probably comprises mainly large open vessels which have been unfinished on the interior. It would appear therefore, that PWWM or PW vessels with the appearance of being wheelmade remained important for the serving and consumption of liquids.

TOTAL PW

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	11.5	33.6	25.6	30.0	29.6	30.9	38.8	26.7
Area I	0	7.7	19.1	17.8	-	19.8	26.2	31.4

Table 15.7: All PW as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

Table 15.6 shows that PW displays a steady increase through time, peaking at around 30% of the total assemblage and surpassing all other wares in Area III from Level IA but not until Level IIA in Area I. The presence of vessels of both PWHM and PWWM types in Room 142 of Level IIA of Area I, contained in what may be considered to be an elite domestic assemblage (discussed in Chapter 16), may suggest that the occupants of the site did not draw a distinction between vessels that were handmade and wheelmade. It is important to remember that none of this material was published by Dikaios and the importance of the ware has therefore been underestimated in the settlement levels, although it also played a significant part in mortuary contexts (discussed in Chapter 4 and below).

Summary of PW vessel forms and manufacturing technique

Figure 15.4 shows the manufacturing techniques used for the different vessel classes through the occupation phases and generally reflects the decrease in vessel forms through time. In Figure 15.5, the entire PW assemblage is depicted by manufacturing technique. All 'end' deposits in Area III show an increase in the handmade wares, probably reflecting the inclusion of earlier ceramic debris. There is a steady increase in the amount of wheelmade through time, however, the unknown manufacturing technique remains fairly consistent in both areas. If the PWWM and PW? techniques are considered together it appears that creating pots with the appearance of wheel manufacture increases through time, although the actual knowledge of the technique may not. It is clear that handmaking techniques remain more popular in Area I, again probably reflecting chronological factors during Level IB.

LARGE OPEN

Large Open vessels form 16% of the PW assemblage (15.5% of all PWWM/PW? and 18% of PWHM) in Area III and 14.7% in Area I. Only 1% of all definitely PWWM vessels are large open. As stated in the introduction to the ceramic section, due to the smoothing that was carried out on open vessels it is only through very occasional negative evidence, in the form of visible coil joins, or positive evidence, such as s-shaped cracks, that open vessels can be classified. It is my subjective assessment that the vast majority of the large bowls and kraters were coil built and finished on a turntable but this cannot be quantified in any way and the majority of large open vessels remain in the PW? category (96.7% of all PWWM/PW?).

The majority of large open vessels have ring bases (over 90%), attested from Level IA onwards, and the remainder are flat bases. A single pedestal base comes from a Level IIA context in Area I (Inv. 2001/15, Figure A1.11.8). Kraters are not definitely attested before Level IA end in either Area I or Area III. This is to say that no vertical handles attached to rims of large open vessels are found before this phase (see Inv. 4295/1, Figure A1.5.11 for an example). The large open vessels of Level A and Level IA have simple rims (vertical, incurved or thickening) with rounded or

flattened ends (Inv. 2300/13, Figure A1.5.7). It is not until Level IA end that everted or rolled rims become common and a diverse range of rim profiles is apparent. There are a few examples of PWHM large bowls with pierced ledges at the rim (Inv. 4108/6, Figure A1.6.11 and Inv. 2205/2, Figure A1.7.7). This type of handle is not attested in PWWM/PW? A single PWHM large bowl has a stringhole below the rim (Inv. 2287/1, Figure A1.7.6). Of the large open vessels selected as diagnostics in the present study, 35% are unslipped on the interior. This illustrates the difficulties encountered in assigning non diagnostic body sherds to a vessel type.

SMALL OPEN

This category includes small bowls and lamps. Small open vessels are only 2.6% of the PW assemblage for Area III and 4.8% in Area I but small PW bowls are frequent in mortuary assemblages at Enkomi (SCE IV:IC:232–41 and discussed further below). In Area III, 47% are of PWHM and the remainder of PWWM/PW? 35.4% of the latter category are definitely wheelmade. In Area I, 22.9% are HM and only 3.2% of the PWWM/PW? category are definitely wheelmade. None are attested in Level A and only two rim sherds come from Level IA in Area III and a single sherd from Level IA in Area I. The remainder of the small open sherdage is distributed in both areas throughout the deposits from Level IA end onwards. The small bowls have incurved or vertical rims, thinning or thickening and all with a rounded end. A single example of a pierced ledge below the rim comes from a Level IA end context (Inv. 4078/14, Figure A1.5.5) and examples of vertical handles, rising above the rim, of either strap or oval profile. It is likely that the hemispherical type with incurved rim had round bases (see also Inv. 2279, Figure A1.10.2). Nine examples of ring bases and one of a flat base occur in the entire assemblage. Ring bases are not attested before Level IA end. PWHM fine fabric is more common for small bowls, suggesting that they may have been manufactured early in the sequence.

Thirteen sherds originated from lamps. Manufacturing technique was both handmade (see Inv. 2510/3, Figure A1.6.18) and wheelmade (see Inv. 2295/12 , Figure A1.9.5). Several lamps were missing from the stores and therefore technique could not be established on these items. The lamps are of common Syro-Palestinian type, primarily shallow saucer shapes with a trefoil rim. The earliest known example on Cyprus comes from Stratum 3 of Gjerstad's house at Kalopsidha (SCE IV:IB:168, Plate IIB.16). Both handmade and wheelmade lamps have also been found in Trench 9 at Kalopsidha (Åström 1966:111–12) and Myrtou-*Pigadhes* (Catling 1957).

LARGE CLOSED

57.8% of the PW assemblage belongs to large closed vessels in Area III and 51.1% in Area I. In Area III, 12.6% of vessels are handmade and 81.3% of the PWWM/PW? category are definitely wheelmade. In Area I, 16.6% are handmade and 41.8% of the PWWM/PW? category are WM. The vast majority of large closed vessels have flat bases. Only seven ring bases from large closed vessels

in both areas (four from PWWM, two from PW? and one PWHM), occurring from Level IA end onwards. Large closed wheelmade vessels were frequently cut from the wheel too high and bases are often patched (see Inv. 4298/9, Figure A1.11.5 and Inv. 4104/1, Figure A1.11.6). Handles are vertical, either from the rim or from slightly down the neck and do not rise above rim height (see Inv. 2798/14, Figure A1.11.1 and Inv. 1985/5, Figure A1.11.7 for examples). This is consistent with the upending of the vessel for patching or scraping the base to remove excess clay. Handles are usually oval in section and attached to the shoulder of the vessel on the exterior. No wheelmade large closed vessels exhibited evidence of handle attachment through the body but a few handmade vessels occurred with the handle attached to the exterior. As the large closed category is the easiest on which to ascertain manufacturing technique, manufacturing technique through time has been considered in greater detail (Figure 15.6). Although the amount of handmade decreases in both areas (except in Level IIA deposits), the proportion of wheelmade wares increases dramatically only in Area I Level IA end, in Area III it is always more common. Figure 15.6 may be contrasted with Figure 15.1 depicting the ratio of handmade to wheelmade in R/BS (primarily large closed vessels) and it can be seen that PW large closed vessels were far more frequently manufactured using wheel manufacturing techniques than R/BS. This suggests that tradition may play a role in the R/BS wares, whereas PW may be considered as an innovative ware, eventually supplanting the R/BS by the end of Level IB. This will be discussed further in Chapter 17.

SMALL CLOSED

1.9% of the PW assemblage in Area III and 8.2% in Area I belong to small closed vessels. In Area III, 67.8% are handmade and 22.2% wheelmade. Only nine sherds could not be classified. In Area I, 36.7% are HM, 51.7% are wheelmade and seven sherds could not be classified. Both techniques are distributed throughout the deposits from Level IA. Two ring bases are present. A rim from a jar from a Level A context (Inv. 4520/9, Figure A1.5.2) was classified as wheelmade by Dikaios but has uneven thickness and diagonal striations on the interior and has therefore been reclassified as handmade.

JUGLETS

1.1% of the Area III PW (51 sherds) and 1.6% of the Area I PW (12 sherds) sherds are from juglets. All Area I juglet sherds could be classified to either handmade (seven sherds) or wheelmade (five sherds). In Area III, 39 sherds are handmade and eleven wheelmade. A single juglet rim sherd was too small and worn to establish technology. PWHM juglets are typified by the two complete examples found with an infant burial in Room 135 of area I (Inv. 2276, Figure A1.7.3 and Inv. 2277, Figure A1.7.4). An example of a wheelmade juglet (Inv. 4282/1, A1.9.2) has matt white slip, very thin walls, quite hard fabric with a few small black and white inclusions. Wheelmade juglets are not attested before Level IA end or after Level IB early in Area III and confined to Level IB in Area I. HM juglets are present in all levels from Level IA from Area III and occur from Level IA end to

Level IB end in Area I. It is possible that PW juglets had a short manufacturing span, although juglets in any form are not common in the settlement contexts.

PWHM STORAGE JARS

This class of vessel is distinct from the PW pithos and Pithos fabrics and is of the same ware as the standard PW sandy fabric. Some of the body sherds (all identified as handmade) were extremely large and have been considered to belong to storage jars. Some of the PW storage jars probably imitate Canaanite jar types (see Inv. 2336/7, Figure A1.6.10). These seem to be a later innovation and are not attested in Area I before Level IB end. Most examples come from Level IIA, where they form 55.8% of all PWHM. In Area III, a few examples are attested from Level IB early and mid. Again, it should be noted that these vessels are smoothed on a turntable, creating the superficial appearance of wheel manufacture.

LARGE ?

19.5% of PW in Area III and 10.7% in Area I could not be classified to vessel type (open or closed). These vessels are all either HM or PW? as if definite evidence for wheel throwing was present then it was usually possible to establish vessel form. As discussed above this is due to the practice of the Cypriot potters often leaving the interior of large open vessels unslipped but smoothed.

COMPARISON OF PW IN MORTUARY AND SETTLEMENT CONTEXTS

Keswani (1991) has attempted to assess possible standardisation and regional distribution of PW in order to investigate organisation of production in relation to socio-political change during the LC. The sample of PW vessels chosen for her study comes from tombs at Enkomi and, therefore, provides a useful comparative data set for the settlement material. Keswani's study utilises all published tomb data from French, Swedish and Cypriot excavations (over 800 vessels comprising around 24% of all ceramics deposited in mortuary contexts) through all phases of occupation (Keswani 1991:99). Although her study extends beyond the chronological scope of the present research, a convenient cut off point is provided by the introduction of PWWM II into the ceramic repertoire in LCIIC and therefore only the discussion of PWHM and PWWM I will be incorporated. Keswani notes that the tomb material includes both vessels exhibiting usewear and some which appear to be freshly made (1991:99). Additionally, as noted for the present study, she states that the fabric of PWHM and PWWM I are very similar and used to make similar vessel forms. PWWM II is a very different fabric, commonly very thin and hard of metallic quality, often dark reddish brown in colour treated with thick yellowish white or pinkish slip (Keswani 1991:99). Three classes of vessels are included – bowls, jugs and kraters – which she further subdivided into subsets based upon handle, mouth, rim and base type, size and shape.

BOWLS

Bowls make up an average of 49% of the PW tomb assemblages (Keswani 1991:101) and most bowl types were found to exhibit little standardisation. An exception that falls within the chronological framework of the present study were the PWWM I carinated bowls dating to LCI, an example of which is illustrated in Appendix 1 (Inv. 4519, Figure A1.9.1) from a context classified as Level A by Dikaios but deemed to be of dubious integrity and not included in the present study. PWWM I/II bowls with a pair of pierced stringholes dated to LCIIB–IIC (not evidenced in the settlement material analysed for the present study) and bowls of PWWM II fabric dated to later LCIIC and LCIIIA were also highly standardised (Keswani 1991:104). Standardisation was only noted in bowl classes occurring exclusively as wheelmade types. Keswani notes that there is formal variation between handmade and wheelmade types of the same class and believes that these were the products of different workshops (1991:101). Variability within the bowls from tombs is paralleled in the high variability within the settlement material. It is difficult to correlate the numbers of bowls represented within the settlement sherdage with those of tombs, especially given the longer time range of Keswani's study. However, bowl types discussed by Keswani all have a mean rim diameter between 95mm and 205mm (1991:101–104) and therefore the vast majority would be expected to fall within the small open category (rim diameter up to 200mm) utilised in the present study. As small open PW vessels do not exceed 3% of the PW assemblage at any time in Area III or 6.6% in Area I, it is possible that small PW bowls served a largely funerary or ritual function and the bowls of other wares (such as RonR/B) may have been more popular in domestic contexts. It should also be noted that small Monochrome bowls are common in both domestic and funerary deposits (compare Tables 4.1 and 17.1–23).

JUGS

Keswani divided jugs into two categories by mouth shape (trefoil and round) and they make up an average of 40% of the total PW tomb material (1991:104). Both round and trefoil mouth types occur in PWHM and PWWM I and again the fabrics are very similar (Keswani 1991:104, 106). Both techniques occur alongside each other (sometimes within the same tomb group) and were probably manufactured from LCI to LCIIB. There is greater variability in shape within the PWHM jugs but both techniques have fairly standard forms with variability occurring mainly in size. There is some variability between round and trefoil mouthed PWWM I vessels and Keswani (1991:106) believes the round mouthed PWWM I jugs to have been manufactured in different workshops than the trefoil mouthed forms. The other two jug types isolated by Keswani are PWWM I/II and PWWM II types, both of which occur in LCIIC or later. Again, the main variability occurs in size and Keswani feels that all of the PWWM I/II jugs may have been made in the same workshop, whereas the PWWM II jugs may have originated in two or three contemporaneous workshops (1991:108–110). Overall, the standardisation of jugs (size excluded) is higher in the wheelmade than handmade forms (Keswani 1991:112).

Around 20% of both round and trefoil mouthed jugs in tombs were handmade (Keswani 1991:106). This figure correlates well with the figure for the Area III and I tombs discussed in Chapter 4 (see Table 4.1). It also agrees with the Area III PWHM jug figures, however the Area I PWHM percentages are higher (between 25–40%) (see Figure 15.6), again suggesting an earlier date for the Area I material. Proportions of settlement to mortuary PW jugs are largely similar, with settlement proportions slightly higher than mortuary contexts (40%). Averaged through all phases, the large closed category (which consists almost entirely of jugs) comprises 54.5% of the assemblage in Area III and 49.8% in Area I. PW jugs may be assumed to have been equally appropriate for domestic and funerary uses. However, there is a contrast between amounts of HM to WM jugs in mortuary and settlement contexts and also variability between the two areas. Averaged through time, PWHM jugs form 28.3% of the Area III material and 48.8% in Area I. This may suggest a greater preference for wheelmade vessels in mortuary contexts, possibly associated with prestige.

KRATERS

Kraters are far less frequent in tomb assemblages than bowls and jugs (approximately 6.5% of the PW assemblage) and around one third are handmade (of a total of 52 examples). Both HM and WM forms occur in tombs ranging in date from LCI to LCIIC, after which time they are not attested. Given the low numbers present, Keswani feels the high variability in krater attributes and size may be chronological or related to infrequent production resulting in less likelihood of reproduction (1991:112). However, variability in form is also apparent amongst the settlement deposits (see examples in Appendix 1, Figures A1.5–12). It is not possible to distinguish between sherds from kraters and those of large bowls in the settlement sherdage (except where handles are present) and therefore, numbers of kraters in settlement to cemetery contexts cannot be calculated. However, no very large bowls without handles are included in Keswani' study whereas the large open category from the settlement levels comprises 16.1% in Area III and 13.8% in Area I, averaged through time.

Summary

Overall, percentages of PW found in LCI–LCIIC tombs are fairly proportionate (26%) to those found in settlement contexts. Although, a breakdown of proportions in the different phases is not given by Keswani, and includes the PW up to LCIIC, the amounts in settlement contexts by broad phase from Level IA through to Level IIA are similar. Averaged through all phases, PW in settlement contexts is 31.5% in Area III and 21.1% in Area I. The eastern Cypriot cemeteries of Ayios Iakovos and Angastina also have comparable amounts of PW but cemeteries located in other regions of Cyprus appear to have less PW in mortuary contexts (Keswani 1991:114). Keswani also feels that higher status tombs tend to have less PW (Swedish Tomb 18 has 12%) whereas lower status tombs contain greater amounts (Swedish Tomb 6 has 43%). However, this data derives from LCIIB or later contexts and cannot be used to discuss mortuary practices for the time frame relevant to the present study. Evidence from within the earlier phases of the LC comes from Keswani's

comparison of PW vessels in Ayios Iakovos Tomb 8 (LCIA–LCIIB) with those found at Enkomi. She concludes that at least the PW jugs from this tomb came from a source other than Enkomi (1991:114) and that PW was manufactured at various regional centres. It is not possible to argue that other sites were dependent on Enkomi for their PW wares and although there would appear to be movement of ceramics between sites there is no evidence for politically regulated networks of production (Keswani 1991:116).

THE BICHROME GROUP

As noted in Chapter 8, Bichrome Ware is considered as a signifier of the start of the LC period, although Dikaios was of the belief that it occurred in MCIII (1969–71:350). As Dikaios published the Bichrome ware with the WPWM wares in his 'Syro-Palestinian' category (discussed in Chapter 13 and see Figure 15.7), later researchers (*cf.* Hult 1992) have assumed that Bichrome ware has a more significant presence at Enkomi than is the case. This will be further discussed in Chapter 17. Although it is likely that the ware is underrepresented in the sherd count, as undecorated sherds would have been included with the plain wares, this is only likely to affect the numbers of PW-style Bichrome. A few unpainted sherds or sherds with only one colour preserved have been recognised due to the distinctiveness of the Milia-style Bichrome fabric (discussed below). It also seems likely that some of the Bichrome sherds which have been removed from the Enkomi trays, for the purposes of the analyses which have been carried out on the material over the years, were either destroyed or never replaced. Whilst examining the material I have come across sherds with sawn sections (Inv. 1804/29 and Inv. 1804/31 on Figures A1.7.1–2) and at least two sherds were missing from the trays (contained in Inv. 2375 of Level IB initial, Room 118 in Area III).

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0.9
Area I	0	0.6	0.5	1.1	-	1.2	0	0

Table 15.8: Bichrome (HM, WM and ?) as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

In Area III, four sherds of Bichrome Handmade occur (from two vessels), 102 of Bichrome Wheelmade (maximum of 75 vessels) and 35 of unknown technology (maximum of 24 vessels). The percentage of Bichrome as a proportion of the total wares is small, remaining at around 1% throughout Levels IA–IIA (see Table 15.8). Findspots at Enkomi reflect the supposed lifespan of the ware. It is held to have been developed in LCIA and manufactured through LCIB (Åström 2001). There are no examples in Area I, Level IIA, reflecting the construction of the building in a previously unoccupied area of the site, post-dating manufacture. Only 27 sherds of Bichrome Ware occur in Area I, of which two are handmade (representing only one vessel), eighteen are wheelmade (a maximum of eight vessels) and nine (maximum six vessels) are of unknown technology.

Dikaios published twelve sherds of Bichrome in the catalogue (of which ten have been found to be from useable contexts). Åström (2001b) cites 51 known examples from Enkomi from the various published excavations, not including any material from Schaeffer's excavations except for published tombs. My analysis now adds an additional 156 sherds, bringing the total to 207 sherds of this ware now known from Enkomi. Even considering the proportion of the site that remains unexcavated or unpublished, this figure is significantly lower than the 700 sherds known from *Nitovikla* (Hult 2001), which were also concentrated within a smaller excavation area. Although it is likely that the PW types are of local manufacture, and should be considered a subset of the PW and R/BS fabric groups, it is probable that the Milia type was not manufactured in the vicinity of Enkomi and most likely comes from a source in the Karpas.

Fabrics and vessel forms

Two main fabrics have been identified and several sherds of unique fabrics are also represented (see Table 15.9). Vessel types present are difficult to define as not a single base sherd (as this area was not decorated) and very few handles are present. Around 50% of all sherds are from closed vessels (jugs or tankards). Large open vessels (probably all kraters) account for around 30% and an additional 20% could not be classified to open or closed vessels. Small bowls, small closed vessels and juglets account for the remainder. As virtually all the diagnostic sherds (around one third of all Bichrome located) have been included in the catalogue, the reader is referred to Appendix 1 for descriptions of fabrics. There is no correlation between vessel type and fabric.

Area III

Level	WPHM	Milia-style	PWWM	PWHM	PW?	Unique WM	Unique?	Total
IA		2	1		2			5
IA end		12	4		5	1		22
IB early	1	4	4		4			13
IB end		7	10		5			22
IB main		5	10	1	4	1		21
IB-IIA		2	2					4
IIA end		4	5		3	1	1	14
Total	**1**	**36**	**36**	**1**	**23**	**3**	**1**	**101**

Area I

Level	WPHM	Milia-style	PWWM	PWHM	PW?	Unique WM	Unique?	Total
IA		1			1			2
IA end					1		1	2
IB initial	1							1
IB end		5	2		2	1		10
Total	**1**	**6**	**2**		**4**	**1**	**1**	**15**

Table 15.9: The range of fabrics used for Bichrome ware (by maximum number of vessels).

a. Fine Bichrome (Milia-style)

This type is known mainly from tombs at Milia and is distributed throughout the Cyprus in small numbers (Westholm 1939; Heurtley 1939; Epstein 1966, SCE IV:IC) There would appear to be no chronological variability in occurrences of this type of Bichrome at Enkomi with examples occurring alongside the PW fabric group from the earliest Level IA deposits in both areas (see Table 15.9). All the fine type is definitely wheelmade except for one sherd (Inv. 1616, Figure A1.19.2, Plate A1.4.2) from a krater which exhibits horizontal and diagonal striations on the interior. However, this smoothing may have obscured evidence of manufacturing technique and it is probably wheelmade.

2. PW Bichrome

The fabric of these vessels is within the range of the sandy varieties of PW and has been described in association with these wares (see Appendix 2). This fabric is more common than the fine type and was probably manufactured by the same potters responsible for the R/BS, WPWM II and PW varieties.

3. Unique fabrics

All sherds of unique fabrics are included in the catalogue (see Appendix 1 with the following inventory numbers for descriptions: 2183/3; 2376/2; 769/2; 1775; 4298/1; 3649/8; 2095/1 on Figures A1.16–20).

Summary

As noted above, Bichrome wares is not an important component of the settlement assemblage. Although it may have been more popular in mortuary contexts (for example the 65 vessels from tombs at Milia [Westholm 1939]), this is contradicted by the large numbers within the fortress at *Nitovikla* (Hult 2001), suggesting it may also have served a function in domestic usage. Only a single example comes from a tomb within Dikaios' excavation areas (Tomb 3, discussed in Chapter 4). The material from Enkomi cannot contribute to our knowledge of the genesis of the ware but it is important to note that the Milia-style occurs alongside the PW style from Level IA in both areas. Both the fine, homogeneous fabric and what Hult describes as 'buff hard, somewhat gritty clay' (1992:103) also occur at *Nitovikla* from the pre-fortress levels. Whether this reflects a desire on behalf of the potters manufacturing the PW to imitate the Milia-style, either for consumption on Cyprus or export abroad, or whether the developments occurred concurrently from an unknown source is not possible to tell. It seems likely that at least the Milia-type fabric was imported to Enkomi from a source in the Karpas.

The WP ceramics are the most diverse of the groups under study. As discussed in Chapter 8, the most common exported Cypriot ceramics during MCIII–LCIA are from the eastern WP sequence and these wares are therefore important for establishing the earliest trade connections of Cyprus, and specifically Enkomi, with the eastern Mediterranean. No attempt has been made within the present study to quantify the subsets of the WPHM wares. Given the low numbers of sherds occurring and their generally fragmentary and poorly preserved state, this would not have provided any meaningful statistics. Where it has been possible, examples of the subsets recognised have been included within the catalogue (Appendix 1) but by far the most striking aspect of the WPHM assemblage is the low proportion attested and the number of innovatory aspects. Additionally, Dikaios (1969–71: Plates 52–4; 57) published a large and representative range of the better preserved WPHM wares, allowing researchers to gain an accurate impression of the types represented. Where sherds examined for the present study have been reclassified as handmade from Dikaios' initial wheelmade attributions this is also noted in Appendix 1. The low incidence of WPHM in relation to the close associations postulated with Kalopsidha and the large amounts of WPHM present at Syro-Palestinian sites and Tell el-Dab'a will be further discussed in Part 4. Additionally, some of the WPHM ware (some of which was classified as wheelmade) by Dikaios falls within the PW and R/BS sandy fabric group and cannot be classified within the SCE subgroups. This material should be seen rather as representing another aspect of the ongoing early LC innovations within the HM and WM groups defined in this chapter.

WHITE PAINTED HANDMADE

WPHM from Level A

As WPHM is important for establishing whether Enkomi was founded in MCIII or LCI, the Level A material will be discussed separately before a general discussion of the WPHM in the two areas. Unfortunately, the majority of the WPHM sherdage from Level A in both areas is too worn and fragmentary to be able to assign it to ware subsets. In Area III, 23 sherds form 8.8% of the assemblage for this level. Plate A1.5.5 illustrates the WPHM from Inv. 4527 and provides an example of fairly good preservation for this level. A few sherds seem to be of WP CLS and one of WP PLS. One sherd included in Inv. 4527 may be WP II, due to the highly lustrous red paint and thickness of the bands, but it is also not unknown for WP III–V to exhibit lustrous surfaces (SCE IV:IB:18; 66). In addition, a few sherds (including Inv. 4517/6 illustrated in Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 52A) are of the greenish fabric with fugitive paint characteristic of WP VI. This would necessitate a LCIA date for the Level A deposits of Area III, as I have also made clear in the discussion of the wheelmade wares above and in Chapter 8. In Area I, four sherds of WPHM are contained within Inv.

2192. All are of a buff, slightly gritty fabric with only small parts of the decorative elements poorly preserved. The only well preserved sherd was published by Dikaios (1969–71:541, Plate 52A) but may belong to one of several subsets (most probably WP V).

WPHM from Levels IA–IIA

During Level IA in Area III, the amount of WPHM is negligible (three sherds) but it rises during Level IA end, decreasing hereafter (Table 15.9 and Figure 15.8). In Area I the picture is somewhat different. WPHM is present in significant numbers during Level IA and Level IA end. The two areas level out during Level IB initial and numbers rise again in Level IB end. The Level IIA early and Level IIA later numbers in Area I are single sherds. This provides further support for an earlier date for Area I construction and suggests that WPHM wares did not play an important role after Level IA.

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	8.8	0.4	3.9	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.2	0.8
Area I	21.0	12.0	10.5	2.2	-	8.0	0.4	0.2

Table 15.10: WPHM as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

Vessel forms

In Area III, 66.7% of sherds are from large closed vessels (of a total of 366 sherds), 20.2% from small closed and 7.4% from juglets. 3.3% of sherds are from small open vessels and 1.9% from large open vessels. A single sherd comes from a painted storage jar (Inv. 4083/6, Figure A1.21.6) from a Level IIA end deposit. An almost complete WP VI rattle was found in a Level IB initial deposit in Room 106 (Inv. 1887/6, Figure A1.21.2, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 53/18) and a spout from a WP VI 'teapot' in a Level IB end deposit (included in Inv. 2510). In Area I, 62% of sherds are from large closed vessels and 24% from small closed vessels (total 245 sherds). 11.4% are from small open vessels and 1.2% (three sherds) are from large open vessels. A partial krater painted with tree motifs from a Level IB mid context in Room 106 (Inv. 1674, Figure A1.21.10, Plate ?, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 57/20; 21), classified as wheelmade by Dikaios, is handmade. Six sherds are from juglets (2.5%) and six cannot be assigned to either large open or large closed. Very few diagnostics are present. Only a single ring base occurs in each area and a total of nine flat bases occur, all from closed vessels. A WPHM large closed ring base, redated to Level IA in the present study (Inv. 2191/1, Figure A1.210.7, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 57/28), was classified as wheelmade by Dikaios but the interior shows it has been hand formed and the ring base added on a turntable. The rim and neck of a jug from a Level IA–IB context (Inv. 2186/1, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 57/18) is also handmade and smoothed rather than wheelmade. A completely worn WP base from Level A in Area III (Inv. 4527/13, Figure A1.20.1) may be a low ring base or concave foot base. The presence of round bases within the assemblage could not be identified due to the fragmentary nature of the material. There is no change in distribution of types through time. Although proportions of closed vessels are similar across both areas, the lower proportions of small open vessels in Area III may suggest a slightly later date as

bowls appear to be less frequently manufactured than closed vessels in WP VI than the earlier WPHM varieties (based upon comparison of types listed in SCE IV:IB:66–77 and SCE IV:IC:54–64). Kraters are extremely infrequent and only a single handle belonging to a tankard was located.

Summary and comparison with other sites

WPHM does not appear to have formed a significant component of the assemblage after Level IA and it appears likely that the ware ceased to be important at Enkomi, in the forms that are continuations of the MC traditions, by the end of LCIA. Again, the disparity between the two areas provides evidence for a later date for construction of the Area III building. The alternative explanation, that the occupants of the Area I building may have had closer cultural affinities with the WP tradition, is contradicted by the extremely high percentages of RonR/B also found in Area I (discussed in Chapter 16). The percentages of WPHM in Level A of Area III and Level IA in Area I are comparable to those of Trench 3 at Kalopsidha (10.7%) and Stratum 1 of Gjerstad's house (13.3%). They are considerably lower than the bottommost layers of Trench 9 (around 55–65%) (see Tables 8.2–4). The latter figures may reflect the nature of the Trench 9 dump (a possible sanctuary deposit, as discussed in Chapter 8) rather than chronological factors. That the Karpas region did not fully share the WP tradition of eastern Cyprus is attested by the extremely low numbers of WPHM (10 sherds) found at *Nitovikla* (Hult 1993:68). Frankel's (1974) study of stylistic similarities between the WP wares of the different regions showed that the Enkomi WP has closest affinities to that of Kalopsidha and Galinoporni in the Karpas (1974:129, Figure 10). The Galinoporni data is based upon 39 vessels from tombs and the lack of MC settlements excavated in the Karpas makes it difficult to assess the relative importance of the ware to the inhabitants of the region. No information on occurrences of WPHM at other early LC settlements is available but it should be again noted that Athienou, Maroni and Hala Sultan Tekke all have examples of eastern Cypriot WP (discussed in Chapter 8).

WPWM I

WPWM I is a designation which applies to a range of painted wheelmade wares, but the rarity of the ware does not allow for further subdivisions to be made. The fabric is variable (see the catalogue and Figure A1.22 for examples), some sherds falling within the PW sandy fabric group and others of a much finer, harder fabric with few inclusions may be compared to the fine Bichrome fabric. A few sherds (Inv. 4078/11, Figure A1.22.1 and Inv. 2156/3, Figure A1.22.10) have different thicknesses of paint applied, creating a two-toned effect.

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0	<0.1
Area I	0	0	0.5	1.7	-	0.3	0	0

Table 15.11: WPWM I as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

WPWM I is not common at any time (see Figure 15.7). A total of 82 sherds come from Area III and only ten from Area I (a factor of sample size differences between the two areas). There does not seem to be any pattern of distribution and the ware is present randomly throughout the deposits. Contexts dating to the end of Level IB or the beginning of Level IIA in Area III (not included in Table 15.11 but see Table 17.9) show a high percentage of the ware (3.9%) but this amounts to only twelve sherds. Deposition at Enkomi would appear to confirm the lifespan of the ware as LCIA–B but given the small numbers present it cannot be established if manufacture continued beyond LCIA. Due to the low numbers of sherds and the very few diagnostics present, little can be said about the repertoire of vessel forms. 78.3% of sherds come from closed vessels (jugs, jars and tankards) and 10.9% from small closed vessels (probable small jugs and a jar). Large open vessels account for 7.6% and small open vessels for 3.3%. As noted in Chapter 8, WPWM I is most common in eastern Cyprus (SCE IV:IC:271–3).

WPWM II

WPWM II has proven to be one of the most interesting wares in the Enkomi assemblage. As noted in Chapter 8, the ware has been found most frequently in tombs at Enkomi and held not to occur prior to LCIB, continuing to appear in tomb groups up to LCIIC (SCE IV:ID:700–1). The settlement evidence suggests that the ware is current from LCIA2. The only alternative to an earlier dating of this ware is to redate the Level IA occupation, and hence the entire Area III building, to LCIB, which seems unjustified based upon the presence of a ware which has not previously been documented in settlement assemblages. It is also important to consider that this ware must be significantly underrepresented in the sherd count due to the limited area of the decoration and the similarity to PWWM fabric. I located joining, non-decorated sherds where possible. The fabric and types form part of the continuum of PW, RS/BS fabrics and it appears likely that the ware is an innovation in the LC ceramic repertoire peculiar to Enkomi.

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	0.4	8.0	2.1	5.1	8.8	9.8	5.1	9.3
Area I	0	0	0.5	0	-	2.1	0	0

Table 15.12: WPWM II as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

WPWM II is the only ware with a significant difference in distribution between the two areas (see Figure 15.7). A single sherd is present in a Level A deposit in Area III (contained in Inv. 4520) and an additional fifteen sherds belong to a context which was attributed by Dikaios to Level A but has been considered as of insufficient integrity for inclusion in the present study (see Inv. 4519 on Table A3.1). In Level IA, WPWM II already forms a significant percentage of the Area III assemblage and remains at similar proportions throughout all periods of occupation. The earliest evidence of this ware in Area I is from a single sherd in a Level IA end deposit (included in Inv.

2256 from Room 135). It should be noted that the deposit immediately underlies the Level IB end material in this room and therefore the sherd may be intrusive (see Table A3.15). WPWM II is not present again until Level IB end 39 sherds) and is distributed fairly evenly throughout the rooms during this phase.

Vessel forms

Virtually all WPWM II is from large closed vessels, specifically jugs. A single krater rim (Inv. 2377/1, Figure A1.25.5) has the appearance of WPWM II but appears to have a coil join at the neck and therefore has been classified as WPWM?. One sherd (Inv. 4083/5, Figure A1.24.6) is slipped on the interior as well as the exterior and may be from an open shape. An additional sherd (Inv. 4104/2, Figure A1.21.9) which has the appearance in fabric and decoration of WPWM II had visible evidence of a coil join in section, and is therefore classified as WPHM, and a rim from a small jar (Inv. 2156/2, Figure A1.22.13) which has been classified as WPWM I may be WPWM II, although the fabric is softer than is generally found in this ware. There is extraordinary homogeneity in fabric, form and decoration within the ware (see Figures A1.24, 25), especially considering the ware's production dates of LCIA2 to at least LCIIA (a minimum time span of 150 years). With the exception of a single sherd with parallel lines framing a row of dots (Inv. 4298/12, Figure A1.24.7) and the possible examples of other forms mentioned above, all vessels are treated with a matt white slip, and painted in diluted matt purple-brown, thick, calligraphic-style brush strokes with simple horizontal bands at the neck and vertical or diagonal lines down the body (see Appendix 2). A sherd from a Level IIA end context is manufactured from a much harder, finer fabric which may be a later development of the ware (Inv. 4281/2, Figure A1.24.8). The majority of bases within the assemblage have highly visible patching with no attempt to smooth the interior of the vessel (see Plate A1.6.3).

Summary

The discrepancy between the amounts of WPWM II in the two areas may be due to several factors. Firstly, the generally lower incidence of wheelmade wares in Area I may signify either a closer adherence to tradition by the residents of Area I or a restricted access to wheelmade wares by the Area III occupants. The differences may also be chronological. This will be further pursued in Chapter 17. A few sherds of WPWM II have been found at *Nitovikla* (Hult 1993:69) and Kalopsidha Trench 9 (Aström 1966). The ware does not appear to have been widely exported. This may not be of significance as WPWM II should probably be considered as a decorated, yet largely utilitarian, subset of the PWWM, which is also very infrequently found at sites outside Cyprus. It appears that this may be a ware to have developed solely in the area of Enkomi and that the WP traditions of decoration (especially WP VI) developed rapidly into the WPWM II wares, closely related to the PW and R/BS groups.

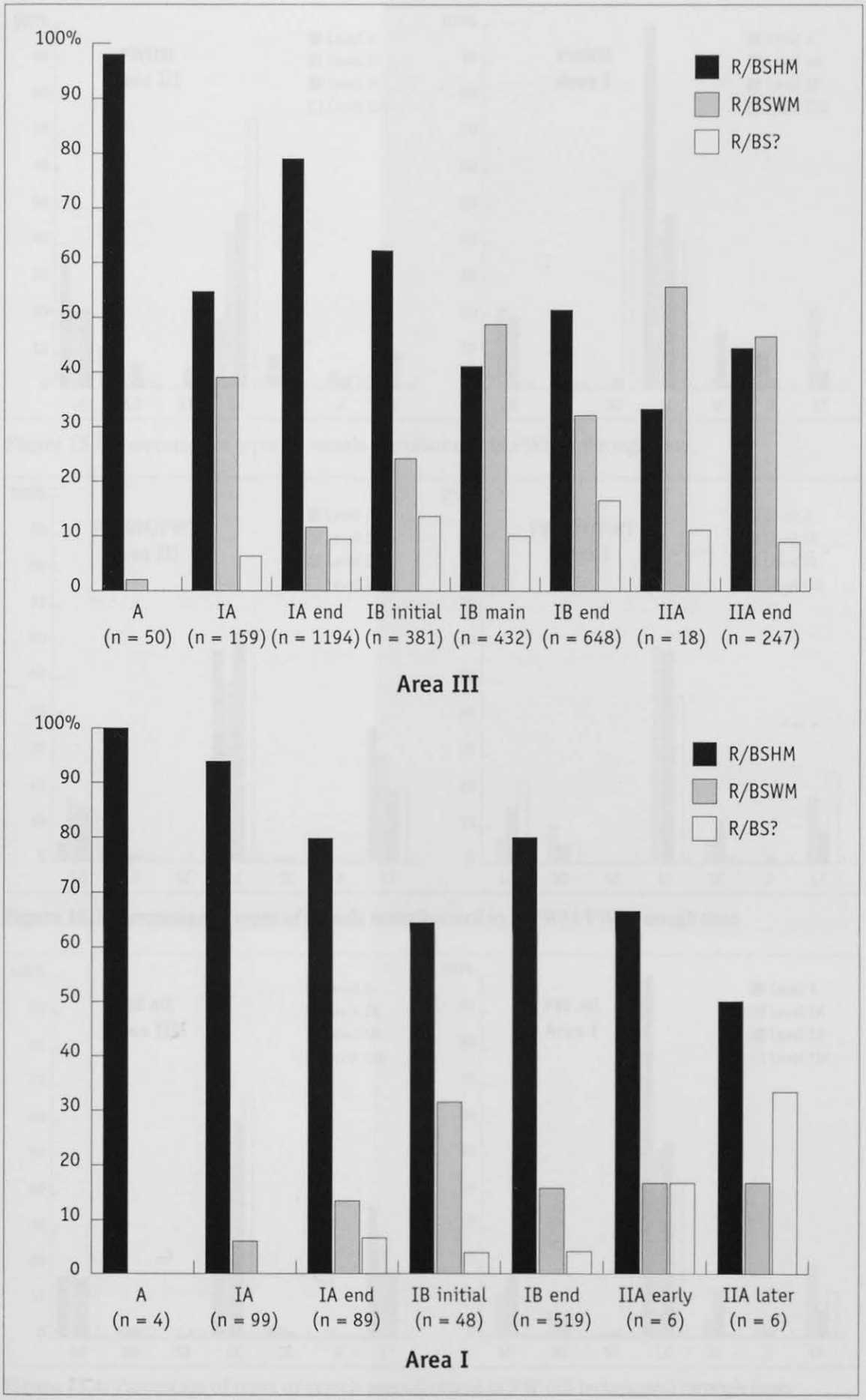

Figure 15.1: Percentage of R/BS by manufacturing technique through time.

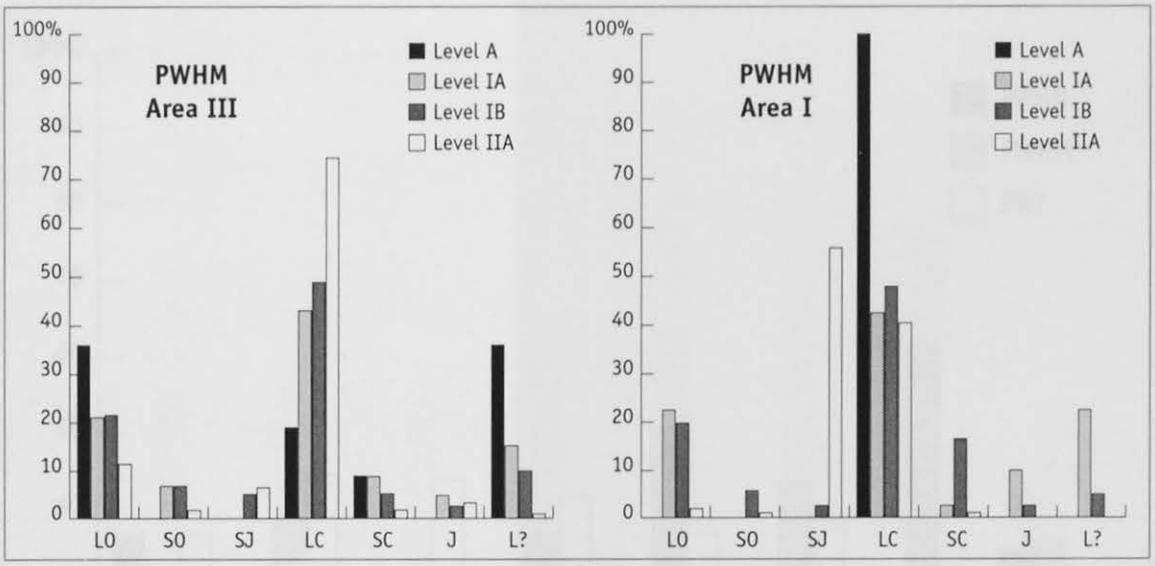

Figure 15.2: Percentage of types of vessels manufactured in PWHM through time.

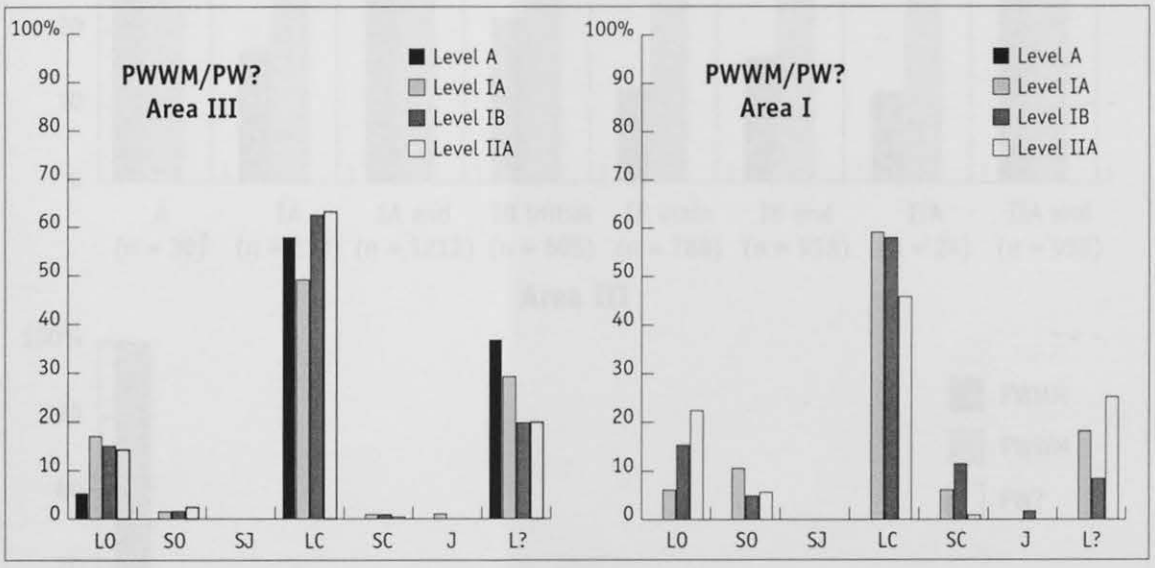

Figure 15.3: Percentage of types of vessels manufactured in PWWM/PW? through time.

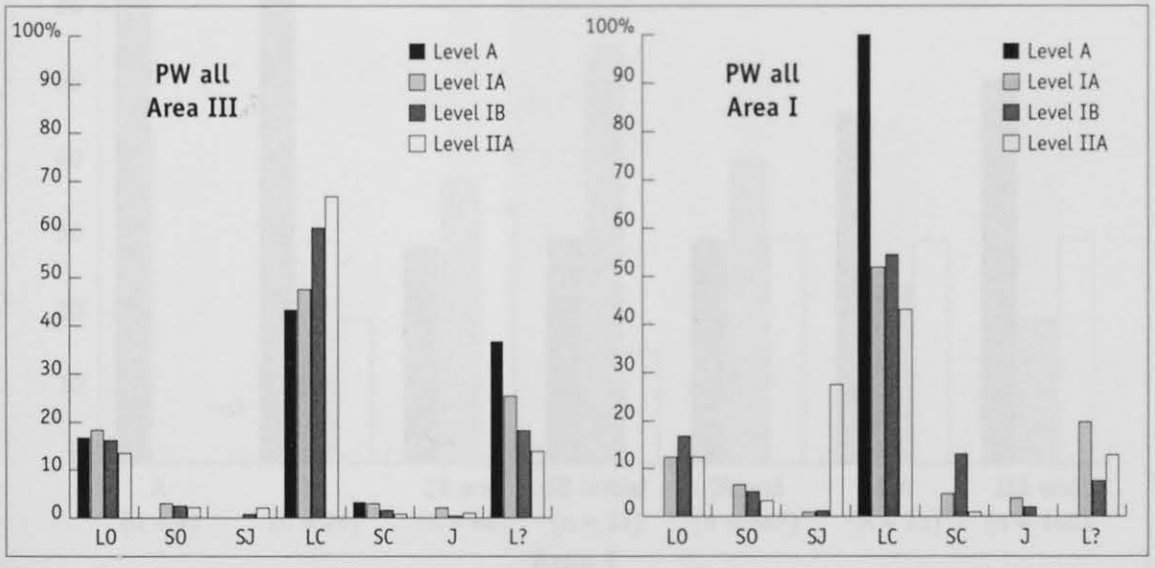

Figure 15.4: Percentage of types of vessels manufactured in PW (all techniques) through time.

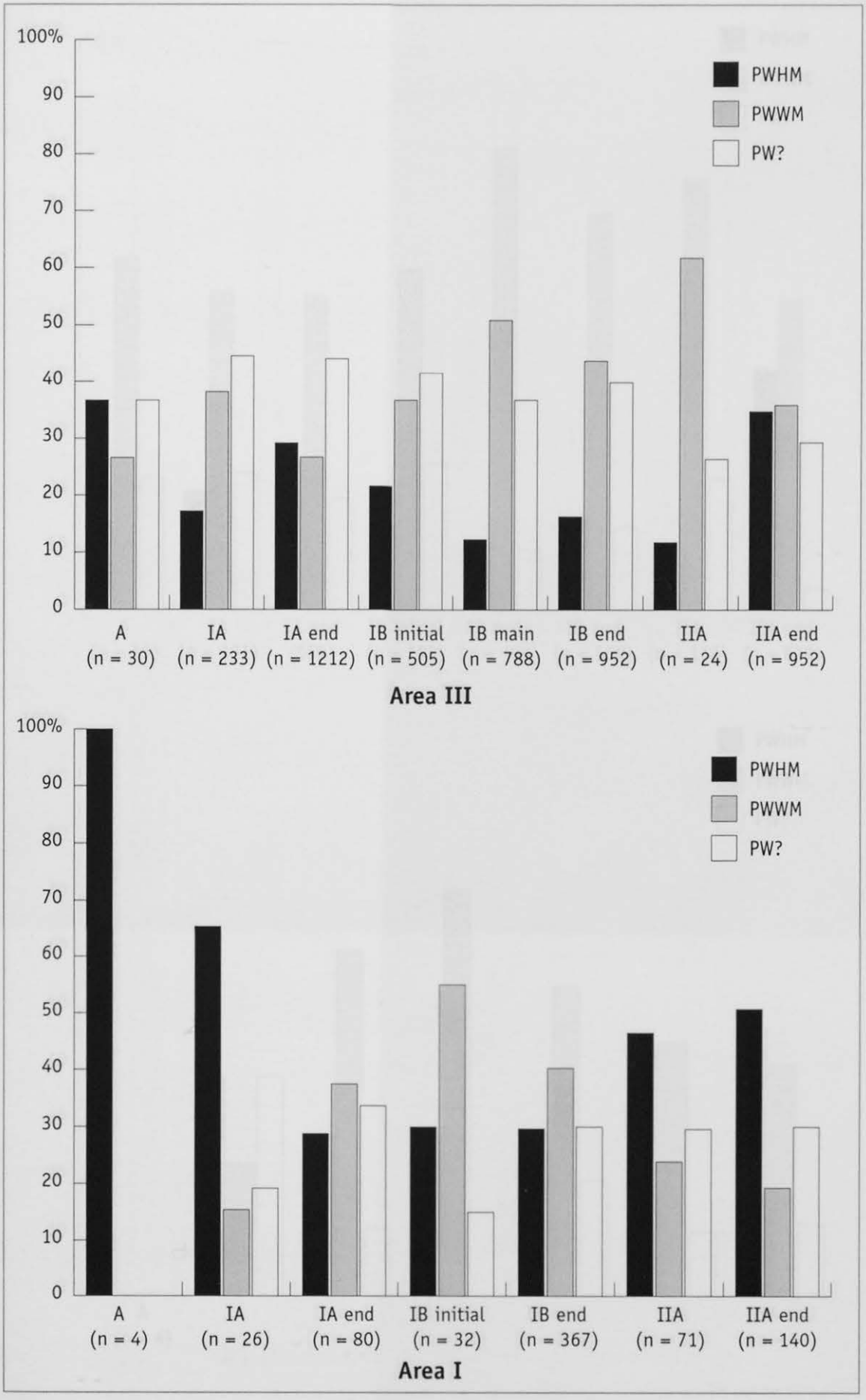

Figure 15.5: Percentage of PW by manufacturing technique through time.

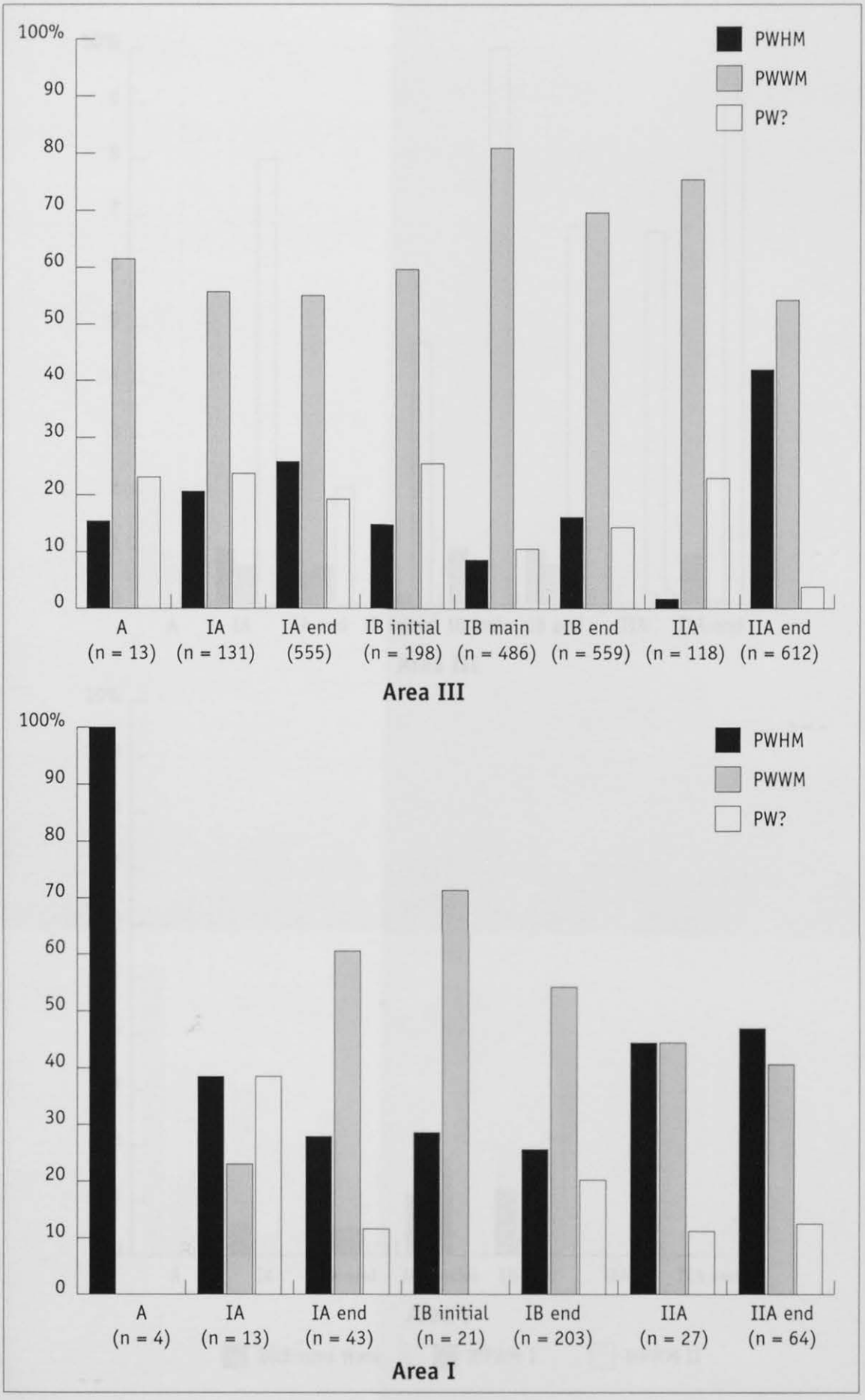

Figure 15.6: Percentage of PW large closed vessels by manufacturing technique through time.

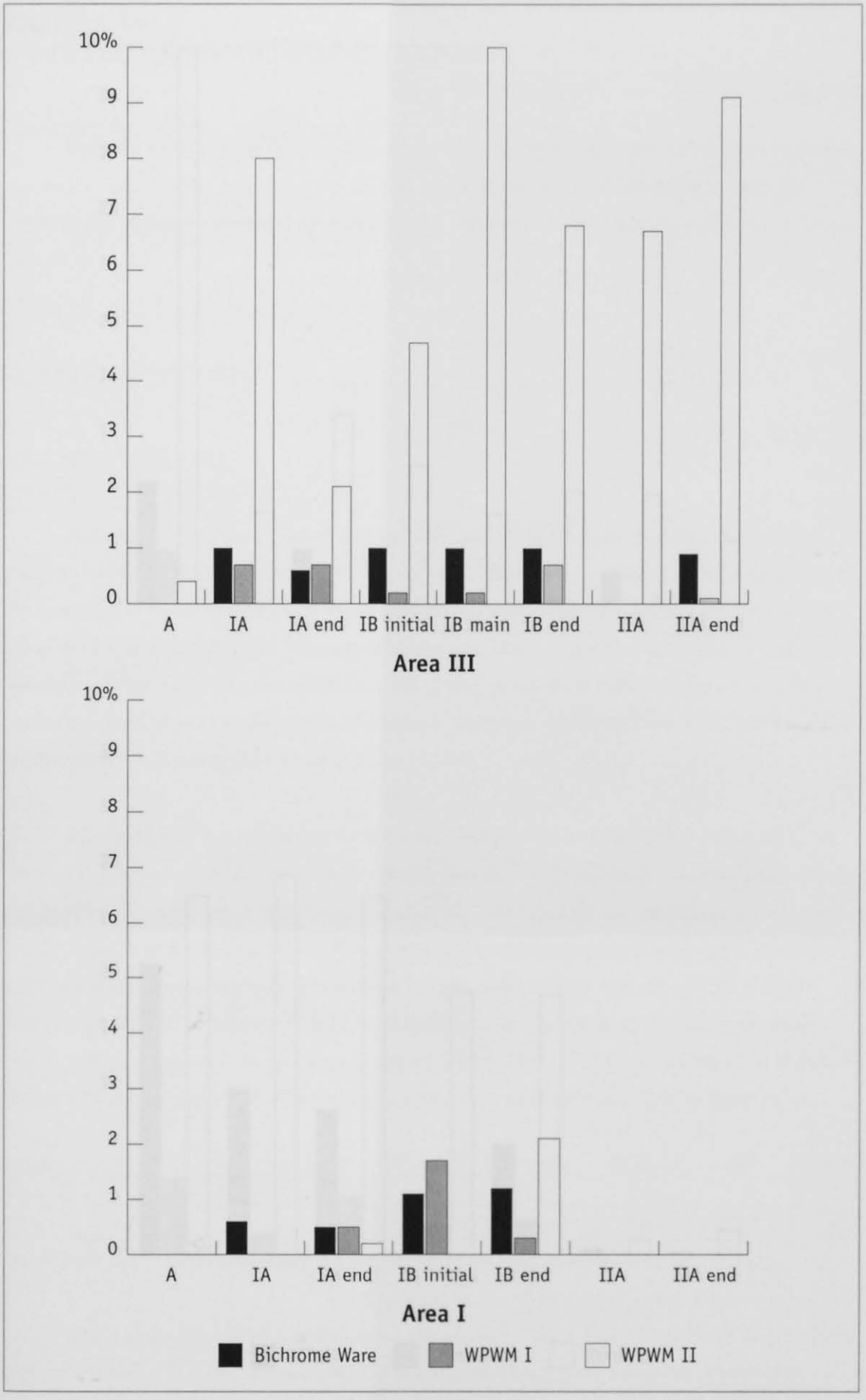

Figure 15.7: Painted wheelmade wares as a percentage of the entire assemblage through time.

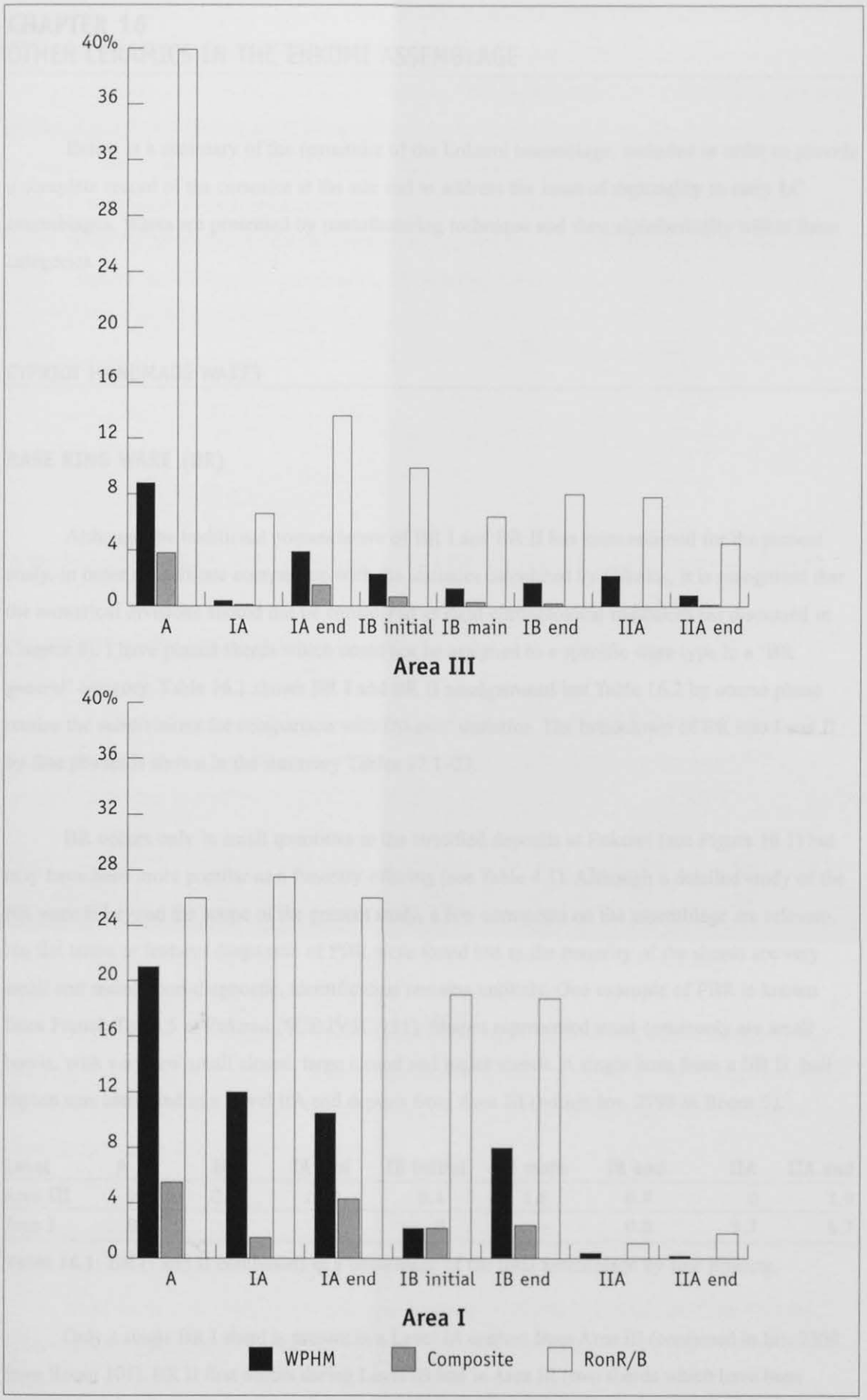

Figure 15.8: Handmade decorated wares as a percentage of the assemblage through time.

CHAPTER 16
OTHER CERAMICS IN THE ENKOMI ASSEMBLAGE

Below is a summary of the remainder of the Enkomi assemblage, included in order to provide a complete record of the ceramics at the site and to address the issue of regionality in early LC assemblages. Wares are presented by manufacturing technique and then alphabetically within these categories.

CYPRIOT HANDMADE WARES

BASE RING WARE (BR)

Although the traditional nomenclature of BR I and BR II has been retained for the present study, in order to facilitate comparison with the statistics calculated by Dikaios, it is recognised that the numerical divisions should not be considered as rigid chronological indicators (as discussed in Chapter 8). I have placed sherds which could not be assigned to a specific ware type in a 'BR general' category. Table 16.1 shows BR I and BR II amalgamated but Table 16.2 by coarse phase retains the subdivisions for comparison with Dikaios' statistics. The breakdown of BR into I and II by fine phases is shown in the summary Tables 17.1–23.

BR occurs only in small quantities in the stratified deposits at Enkomi (see Figure 16.1) but may have been more popular as a funerary offering (see Table 4.1). Although a detailed study of the BR ware is beyond the scope of the present study, a few comments on the assemblage are relevant. No flat bases or features diagnostic of PBR were found but as the majority of the sherds are very small and mainly non-diagnostic, identification remains unlikely. One example of PBR is known from French Tomb 5 at Enkomi (SCE IV:IC:131). Shapes represented most commonly are small bowls, with very few small closed, large closed and juglet sherds. A single horn from a BR II bull rhyton was identified in a Level IIA end deposit from Area III (within Inv. 2798 in Room 5).

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.9	0	1.9
Area I	0	0	0.2	0	-	0.8	3.7	5.7

Table 16.1: BR (I and II combined) as a percentage of the total assemblage by fine phasing.

Only a single BR I sherd is present in a Level IA context from Area III (contained in Inv. 2300 from Room 101). BR II first occurs during Level IB late in Area III (two sherds which have been

included in the Level IB main category) and it only appears in Level IB end deposits in Area I. The lower numbers of BR in Level IIA in Area III may reflect the nature of the deposits (primarily from the courtyard and Rooms 5, 55, 56 and 57). Distribution of BR sherds in the Level I deposits appears to be random throughout the areas and it is not until the appearance of BR II at the site that the ware appears in larger numbers, and only in Area I. Again, it should be noted that the higher numbers in Area I during Level IIA are from a single room, and may reflect the special nature of this deposit. Table 16.2 below shows the breakdown of BR by coarse phase and reduces the incidence of the ware by at least 50%, compared with the figures calculated by Dikaios (see Table 14.2).

Level		IA	IB	IIA
Area III	BR I	0.3	1	0.7
	BR II	0	0.1	1
	BR Gen.	0	<0.1	0
Area I	BR I	0.1	0.6	0.3
	BR II	0	0.1	4.6
	BR Gen.	0	0	0.3

Table 16.2: BR I and BR II as a percentage of the total assemblage per Level by coarse phasing.

COMPOSITE WARE (R/BS AND WP III–IV)

All Enkomi Composite Ware sherds are from shallow or hemispherical bowls (a few diagnostic open spouts were amongst the material) and have a RS or BS exterior and a WP III–IV interior, as defined by Aström (SCE IV:IB:124–5).

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	3.8	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0	0.2
Area I	5.5	1.5	4.3	2.2	-	2.4	0	0

Table 16.3: Composite Ware as a percentage of the total assemblage by fine phasing.

Table 16.3 shows Composite Ware is represented from Level A (ten sherds in Area III and one sherd in Area I) but it does not occur in significant numbers at any time. Percentages are higher in Area I, again suggesting an earlier occupation date, and it appears likely that the ware ceased to be manufactured early in LCI.

COARSE WARES

The Coarse ware category encompasses a variety of fabrics and forms, of which only the more frequent types will be mentioned. The heterogeneity of the category precludes the usefulness of illustrating the material in tabular form (see summary of occurrences in Tables 17.1–23). This

category also includes material that has been classified as 'Coarse Monochrome' in the literature (SCE IV:IC:103–4) and discussed in relation to the Monochrome wares in Chapter 8. The majority of the sherds from closed vessels are of a hard but quite friable fabric, of dark brick red colour and containing medium–many inclusions. CP Ware is discussed separately.

Proportions of Coarse wares in Area III are higher than those of Area I and remain at around 1.6–3.3% during all occupation phases. The higher percentage (3.9%) during Level IB main is due to the inclusion of 74 fragments from a single context (Inv. 2336, comprising a dump of material on Floor IX in Room 103). During Level A, eight examples occur, all from beneath Room 78. One of these is a fragment of large unfired coarse tray but the majority of sherds come from large closed vessels. One may be a small tuyere fragment. The only examples to occur during Level IA deposits are large unfired tray fragments from Rooms 101 and 106, both of which contained early evidence of copper working and sherds from large closed vessels in Room 101.

Only 42 sherds of Coarse Ware occur in Area I, of which 30 belong to large closed vessels. Four sherds come from large, unfired trays or basins. The majority of sherdage comes from Level IA end and Level IB end contexts, suggesting that its presence in Area I is largely due to inclusion in building material. Only one sherd comes from a Level IIA context, perhaps reflecting the nature of occupation in this room, which contains larger amounts of painted and Mycenaean wares.

63% of the coarse ware fragments present in Area III are from large, low-fired or unfired basins or trays with a rim, wall and base thickness of approximately 40mm. A fragment of one of these trays from Level IIB is illustrated in the Enkomi volumes (Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 121.19). These generally have vertical rounded rims with flat bases and are often coated with a thick white slip on the interior. Large numbers of Coarse Ware sherds are often found in contexts also containing tuyeres (for example Inv. 2336 mentioned above). Along with the low numbers present in Area I, this suggests that these vessels may have served an industrial rather than a domestic function.

COOKING POT WARE (CP)

There is a high degree of continuity in fabric and form between ECIII–MCII and LC cooking pots and it would appear that the tradition of their manufacture did not change dramatically from the end of the EC (*cf.* Dikaios 1969–71:Plate 121.15). A detailed study of this ware would provide useful insights into continuity of food preparation techniques. The highly distinctive CP fabric and morphology is a product of specific function. The addition of large amounts of organic temper and mineral inclusions (highly visible white inclusions), thin walls and lack of sharp contours aid in thermal shock resistance (Frankel & Webb 1996:167). CP is rarely dealt with explicitly in LC

settlement studies but its presence is noted at *Nitovikla* (Hult 1992:55–6) and Myrtou-*Pigadhes* (Catling 1957:34–5).

As CP is one of the few wares that can be securely correlated with a specific function, some discussion of its location within the site follows to attempt to ascertain if presence of certain wares can provide information on room function and possibly to enable tentative reconstruction of the significance of concentrations of other wares within the site. Unfortunately, due to the incomplete sequences obtained for some of the rooms and the impossibility of establishing fine scale contemporeneity of the room deposits across an area, absence of a ware may be related to absence of deposits form that level. Presence in significant amounts may still, however, provide some information.

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	0.4	6.3	3.5	4.8	5.4	4.8	3.3	4.9
Area I	0	0.6	2.7	10.1	-	2.8	6.3	8.2

Table 16.4: CP as a percentage of the total assemblage by fine phasing.

Table 16.4 shows the distribution of CP within the deposits. In Area III, only one sherd of CP is present in a Level A context (contained in Inv. 4518). CP appears in all rooms with a Level IA deposit except Room 103, however only in significant numbers (33 sherds comprising 75% of all CP for this level) in Room 101. In Level IA end deposits it is again is most common in Room 101 (50% of all CP from this level). Level IB occupation by room shows 43% of all CP contained within Room 106, rising to 64.5% for Level IB end. 19.5% of CP is also found in Room 103, with a consistently low dispersal across other rooms. However, these figures may reflect the fact that two contexts relating to Floor VII–VIII which equal Level IB main in Room 101 were not located in the stores, skewing the percentages. 52.7% of all Level IIA CP comes from Room 5 with the remainder dispersed throughout the courtyard overlying the Level I rooms. It is possible that Room 101/5 served as a food preparation area during the Level IA and IIA occupation phases and that room function changed for a time with the relocation of food preparation activities to Room 106. However, given the nature of the deposits (secondary fills) the large numbers of CP in Room 106 may reflect a dumping episode and not relate to room use. Both Rooms 101 and 106 exhibit evidence of copper working for the periods during which they both have the highest proportions of CP, and therefore seem unlikely food preparation areas. Room 5 was assigned the function of a kitchen by Dikaios (1969–71:40 and see Appendix 3) due to the presence of large amounts of CP and a large fragment found *in situ* on the floor (Inv. 1774). Contexts containing large numbers of CP frequently contained tuyere fragments (for example Inv. 2150, 2507 from Room 106 and Inv. 2305 and 2295 from Room 101) and it is also possible that sherds of CP were used for furnace lining in the copper smelting process due to their greater heat conductivity and thermal resistance. Many of the sherds are blackened, resulting either from secondary burning or use as cooking pots. However, there does not seem to be any across the board correlation with contexts containing tuyere fragments and CP sherds.

In Area I, CP is not distributed evenly throughout the entire building. In the South Sector, it is rare in the West Wing with none in Room 118A and only six sherds in Room 117. In the North Wing, there are only five sherds in Room 119. Room 135 contains significant numbers (37.4% of the total found in Area I) with the majority found in Level IB end deposits. The East Wing of the South Sector (Rooms 52 and 121) contained no CP. The North Sector (Room 136) contains 15.8% (22 sherds) of all CP, distributed through all occupation phases. Its complete absence or extremely low incidence in certain areas (specifically those rooms assigned functions of stairwells, vestibules, corridors and bathrooms) may suggest that presence of CP in a region may be used to indicate domestic function. Numbers of CP are highest in rooms containing hearths and other evidence of domestic occupation, which is suggestive of some correlation between room use and types of ceramics present.

The above discussion highlights the difficulties of attempting to understand the fine-scale sequences of occupation at Enkomi. Although CP in Area I, associated with hearths and domestic areas, may be significant, the distribution in Area III is problematic and gaps in the sequence create a misleading impression. In addition, the extremely low numbers of sherds of the different wares, once the ceramic sample if it is broken down into room or fine-phase area inadequate for establishing whether what may appear to be concentration of a ware is more than fortuitous.

MONOCHROME

Monochrome was frequently deposited within funerary assemblages in the Enkomi tombs (see Table 4.1). All sherds in the settlement levels are from open vessels except a single sherd from a small closed vessel (within Inv. 2300 in Level IA of Room 101) which correlates with the general range of the eastern variant of Monochrome where closed shapes are rare (Pilides 1992:295). The vast majority are small bowls with knife-trimmed carination, slightly concave base and wishbone handle (Åström's SCE IV:IC Type I and J), whilst a few sherds are from larger bowls or kraters. Walls of the Monochrome vessels are thin and fragmentation is high, inflating the numbers present. The majority of sherds in the assemblage are around 1–2cm in size.

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	0	4.5	2.7	5.8	8.7	5.3	6.7	5.8
Area I	0	0	2.8	9.8	-	5.4	1.1	1.5

Table 16.5: Monochrome Ware as a percentage of the total assemblage by fine phasing.

Although not present in Level A deposits (a crucial factor of attribution to MCIII by Dikaios), Monochrome is present in significant numbers in Level IA deposits in Area III, dropping during Level IA end. Although Area I exhibits similar proportions to Area III during Level IA end, it is

actually only present in two contexts (Inv. 2246 from Room 121 and Inv. 2256 from Room 135). During Level IB main the proportion rises (only 17 sherds), including a fragmentary vessel (Inv. 2274) associated with an infant burial in Room 135. It is not until Level IB end that Monochrome is distributed evenly throughout Area I and until this time it is present in only three rooms 121, 135 and 136. By contrast, in Area III it is distributed evenly across all rooms and phases. The absence of Monochrome in Level IA deposits in Area I argues again for an earlier construction date for the Area I building and for a date after the establishment of the site for the introduction of the ware.

Level	IA	IB	IIA
Area III	2.9	6.6	5.9
Area I	1.6	5.8	1.4

Table 16.6: Monochrome Ware as a percentage of the total assemblage for Level by coarse phasing.

The percentages calculated by Dikaios (see Table 14.2) show that Monochrome had a greater presence in Area I than in Area III, the opposite of the statistics calculated for the present study (Table 16.6). This remains difficult to explain but may be due to the uneven distribution of Monochrome in Area I (noted above) causing a bias in its representation in the rooms included in the present study. Proto Monochrome was not identified amongst the Enkomi material and is not cited by Åström as occurring at the site (SCE IV:ID:766). As discussed in Chapter 8, the presence in significant numbers in the earlier Enkomi levels cannot be taken as an indicator of extensive contacts with other regions of Cyprus at this time and parallel developments in the different regions seem likely. However, this cannot be established with certainty and therefore Monochrome is treated as originating from an unknown source (see discussion in Part 4).

STORAGE JARS (PW PITHOS AND PITHOS)

Pithos sherds are underrepresented in the trays at the Larnaca stores but their addition would probably not significantly alter the sherd counts as only fragments too large to remain in the trays were separated from the bulk of the material and stored separately and, therefore, although extremely bulky, numbers are unlikely to be high. It was beyond the scope of the present study to relocate all the relevant pithos material and a large majority appears to be mixed together in one of the LM storerooms.

Given that the only sherds to remain in the trays are small, generally non-diagnostic examples, little can be added by the present study. The PW pithoi appear to be earlier and closely related to the development of the PW sequence. In Level A and Level IA deposits in Area I, only PW pithoi occur but the gritty fabric occurs from Level A onwards in Area III and it would appear that storage jars of both fabrics were being manufactured during LCI. PW pithoi are smaller than the later pithoi and therefore more diagnostic sherds remain in the trays. The lack of an apparent storage

facility at the major coastal centres such as Enkomi has been noted (*cf.* Pilides 1992; Keswani 1993) and the majority of the sherds are small, redeposited examples found in secondary fill. As the material in the trays is incomplete there is little utility in discussing the percentages of the types present. Data on occurrences of pithoi by level are presented in summary Tables 17.1–23.

RED-ON-RED/BLACK WARE (RONR/B)

Although Enkomi is considered to lie within the RonR/B cultural zone (Merrillees 1979, discussed in Chapter 8), percentages of RonR/B in the settlement levels are substantially higher than expected, especially given the low numbers occurring in mortuary contexts (SCE IV:IB:108–21; SCE IV:IC:88–9). RonB is the more common variant at Enkomi. None of the minor variants are represented, although a Light-on-Dark vessel is known from an Enkomi tomb (SCE IV:1B:122). One flat base occurs in a Level IA context (within Inv. 2496 from Room 106 in Area III) but no diagnostic features are present in the Level A deposits.

Two main types of RonR/B fabric are present. The small open, and some of the large open, vessels (with a RonR or RonB surface appearance) often have a fine, soft, brown–orange fabric, whereas the larger open vessels and closed vessels (usually RonB in appearance) have a fine, very hard, homogeneous lilac brown–red brown fabric with a few large, angular inclusions. The hard, fine fabric may exhibit closer similarity to the Milia-type BichWM, and possibly RLWM, than any other Cypriot fabric and a detailed reanalysis of the RonR/B from Enkomi (although beyond the scope of the present study) would be a useful avenue for future research. This would be especially pertinent given the current reanalysis of the material from Phlamoudhi-*Melissa* (Smith forthcoming).

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	39.9	6.6	13.6	9.9	6.4	8	7.8	4.5
Area I	26	27.5	26	19	-	18.7	1.1	1.8

Table 16.7: RonR/B as a percentage of the total assemblage by fine phasing.

Again, Table 16.7 (see also Figure 15.8) shows disparity in the distribution of RonR/B between the two areas, with far higher proportions in Area I (with the exception of the the Level A material from Area III). Area III shows a steady decrease through time in the amount of RonR/B present with slight increases in the Level IA end and Level IB end deposits, reflecting the inclusion of earlier building material. In Area I, there is a drop in numbers from Level IA to Level IB but it retains a significant presence. RonR/B occurs in all levels in all rooms across the site. The most common types represented are large open vessels (65% in Area III and 70% in Area I), small open vessels (13% in both areas of the site) and large closed vessels (20% in Area III and 17% in Area I). Taken together the percentage from bowls forms 79–83% of the entire assemblage. Only one juglet

fragment occurs and only four sherds from small closed vessels. The latter two types are only present in Area III but this may be a factor of the larger sample size. There is no change in types of vessels common through time.

It is not possible to deduce how accurately the proportion of open to closed vessels at Enkomi reflect the overall distribution of forms in this ware. There would appear to be none of the rarer forms of composite vessels or animal vases present (*cf.* examples from the Karpas illustrated in Figure 1, Åström 1964:61) but it may be difficult to recognise these in sherd form. The distribution of types seems to differ from sites in the Karpas. At Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* open vessels comprise slightly over half of the assemblage (Al-Radi 1983:39). In her reanalysis of the material from *Nitovikla*, Hult (1992) separates RonR and RonB into two groups. For RonB, she states that there are 'about five times as many' sherds from open as closed vessels (1992:64) and that all RonR sherds come from open vessels (1992:66). However, the category which includes R/BSHM and undecorated fragments of both RonB (equal numbers of open and closed vessels) and RonR (all open vessels) means it is difficult to ascertain proportions of types (Hult 1992:56–6). Merrillees (1979:120) has noted a difference in distribution of the ware in settlement and mortuary contexts, with very little found in tombs at Enkomi. Given the lower proportions of closed vessels at Enkomi, certain shapes in RonR/B may have been selectively imported to the site and importation probably ceased at the end of Level IA or early Level IB. The distinctive fabric also argues against local production. RonR/B may have served a specific function as food serving ware, perhaps later supplanted by Monochrome, BR and WS.

RED POLISHED (RP)

It is not possible to classify the small, worn sherds present in the Enkomi assemblage beyond the designation RP. The ware does not occur in tombs excavated by Dikaios but a RP IV bowl in Swedish T.19 was dated to LCIA by Åström (SCE IV:IB: Footnote No. 9). RP is present in small numbers in both areas of the site. In Area III, there are a total of fifty sherds, with over half occurring in Level IA end (see Tables 17.1–20 for occurrences). 50% of the sherds belong to small open vessels (including one spouted bowl), 10% to large open vessels and the remainder to large closed or small closed vessels. None are decorated. 68% of all RP in Area III comes from Room 101 and the maximum numbers of vessels represented through all phases is not more than ten. In Area I only six sherds are present. Three are from large closed and three from small closed vessels. As RP continued to be manufactured during the LC and that it is not possible to more closely type the sherds in the assemblage, the presence of RP at the site cannot be used to establish whether or not Enkomi was occupied in MCIII. RP is attested in greater numbers in LCI deposits at *Toumba tou Skourou* (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990) and Episkopi-*Bamboula* (SCE IV:ID:675–86) but appears not to have been manufactured long into LCI at eastern sites such as Kalopsidha (Åström 1966:49–56).

WHITE SHAVED WARE (WSh.)

WSh. is extremely infrequent in the settlement deposits, not rising above 0.1% of the assemblage in Area III. In Area I, it is slightly more frequent, comprising 0.5% of the Level IB end deposits and peaking at 1.5% in Level IIA early (see Tables 17.1–23). All sherds appear to come from small closed vessels or juglets (the only types attested in this ware). The only diagnostic pieces are two small pointed bases from juglets, one from each Area and three small handles pierced through the body from Area I. It is possible that WSh. did not serve a domestic function and the vessels may be considered as precious commodity containers and possibly associated with mortuary or ritual practices.

As WSh. was singled out by Dikaios in his tables of statistics of wares (see Table 14.2), percentages of WSh by coarse phase are presented in Table 16.8. Taking into account the exclusion of the Plain wares, the statistics agree well with the figures published by Dikaios.

Level	IA	IB	IIA
Area III	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Area I	0.1	0.5	1.3

Table 16.8: WSh. as a percentage of the total assemblage for Level by coarse phasing.

WHITE SLIP (WS)

The importance of WS to regional and chronological debates on Cyprus and the wider eastern Mediterranean has been discussed in Part 2. It was beyond the scope of the present study to conduct a detailed stylistic analysis of the wares. However, this would be a useful avenue for future research, in order to identify connections with other LC sites and to establish where in the WS I and II sequences the material from the different levels is placed.

Level		A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	PWS	0	0.1	<0.1	0	0	<0.1	0	<0.1
	WS I	0	1.3	0.7	1.5	7.2	2.7	2.2	2
	WS II	0	0	0	0	<0.1	0.8	3.3	2.6
	WS Gen.	0	0.1	0	<0.1	<0.1	0	0	<0.1
Area I	PWS	0	0.6	0	0.6	-	0.2	0	0
	WS I	0	0	0	1.7	-	0.8	0.4	0
	WS II	0	0	0	0	-	0.7	24.7	21.0
	WS Gen.	0	0	0	0	-	0.1	0	0.2

Table 16.9: WS as a percentage of the total assemblage by fine phasing.

In Area I, two sherds of PWS occur in Level IA deposits and no PWS or WS I is present in Level IA end deposits. Due to the nature of Dikaios' publication of the site, previous researchers have been under the impression that PWS and WS I appeared simultaneously at Enkomi (*cf.* Eriksson 2001) but the separation of the Level IA and Level IA end deposits indicates that there is a chronological relationship between the wares at the site. In Area III, six sherds of PWS occur, in contexts ranging from Level IA to Level IIA end, and it first appears alongside WS I in Level IA (within Inv. 2296 and Inv. 2297–8 both equaling Floor X–bedrock in Room 101). The only other relevant material listed in the catalogue of Level I pottery (Dikaios 1969–71:543–53) and not included in the present study, is a PWS sherd from a Level IA context in Room 117 (Inv. 2281/1, not located in LM or CM). The only WS I sherd stated to have come from Area I during Level IA was from Room 112 (Inv. 5830/1). As discussed in Appendix 3, Room 112 has not been included in my analysis due to severe problems with disturbance and the presence of LHIIIC:IB sherds in the supposedly early contexts. Room 112 had no built floor during Level IA so, had it been included, this context would be considered as Level IA end. This adds further weight to the argument that the Area I building was constructed earlier.

WS I is not present in significant numbers until Level IB main in Area III. 82% of all WS I sherds are found in Room 103 and WS I as a percentage of the Room 103 Level IB main assemblage is 11.7% (compared with the average for this level of 7.2%, see Table 17.6). This should not be considered of overmuch much significance as Room 103 material comprises 50% of the sherdage for this phase but there does seem to be some concentration of the ware. One sherd of WS II is present in a Level IB late context from Inv. 3789 in Room 108 (included in the Level IB main category). During Level IIA, WS II (3.3%) outpaces WS I (2.2%). In Level IB main deposits in Area I there are one PWS and three WSI sherds and it is not until Level IB end that WS is present in larger amounts. There is a dramatic contrast in Level IIA and WS II is second only to PW during this phase (see Table 17.21). These figures must be taken within the context of the single room to which they belong but it is a striking difference with both the earlier phases of Area I and the Level IIA building in Area III.

The majority of sherdage in Area III (99.4%) comes from small bowls. Only two sherds are from large bowls and a single large closed sherd is present. In Area I all sherds are from small bowls. For the purposes of comparison with the statistics calculated by Dikaios (see Table 14.2) the following percentages by coarse phase apply. As PWS was not recorded separately by Dikaios, it is assumed that PWS and WS I have been lumped together in his statistics and this strategy has been followed below. I have also incorporated my WS gen. category within WS I and the data from deposits designated Level IA–IB from Area III within Level IB in order to include all WS examined for the present analysis. The statistics calculated by Dikaios are all substantially higher than those calculated by the present study, except for Level IIA building of Area I, which has been elevated by

the inclusion of only one of the rooms in my analysis. That my statistics exceed those calculated by Dikaios further illustrates the special nature of the Room 142 deposit.

Level		IA	IB	IIA
Area III	WS I	0.9	4	2
	WS II	0	0.4	2.7
Area I	WS I	0.3	1.1	0.2
	WS II	0	0.6	22.4

Table 16.10: WS I and WS II as a percentage of the total assemblage for Level by coarse phase.

CYPRIOT WHEELMADE WARES

RED LUSTROUS WHEELMADE WARE (RLWM)

In deposits analysed for the present study eleven sherds were located. Of the ten sherds from Area III, the earliest belongs to a Level IB late context and five come from Level IIA end contexts. In Area I only a single sherd was present, from a Level IIA later context. As no RLWM was noted by Dikaios in the statistics for Level IIA of Area I (see Table 14.2), this sherd may be intrusive in the tray. Although all the material dating to this level was not included in the present study my figure reflects actual numbers more closely. Although Dikaios has RLWM in his table for Level I deposits in Area I, the context was not deemed of satisfactory integrity and not included in the present study.

Level	IA	IB	IIA
Area III	0	<0.1	0.2
Area I	0	0	0.1

Table 16.11: RLWM as a percentage of the total assemblage for Level by coarse phasing.

BLACK LUSTROUS AND WHITE LUSTROUS WHEELMADE (BLWM AND WLWM)

BLWM is found in small numbers in both areas of the site. The earliest occurrences are two sherds (from different vessels) in a Level IA deposit in Area I (0.6% of the assemblage for this level) and there are three sherds from Level IB end contexts (0.2% of the assemblage). In Area III, one sherd occurs in a Level IA deposit (in Inv. 2496 in Room 106) and two sherds in Level IA end deposits. BLWM only accounts for 0.3% during Level IA initial, rising to 0.9% during Level IB main and falling to 0.6% during Level IB end. Two sherds are present in Level IIA and five in Level IIA end contexts. Only five sherds are found in Area I. The majority of sherds (80%) are from closed vessels, the remainder from bowls. WLWM does not occur in Area I and only three sherds (from two vessels) were found in Area III. One sherd comes from a Level IB early context and another from a

Level IIA end (Inv. 2347/1, /2, Figure A1.28). The fabrics of these wares are described in the catalogue in Appendix 1 (also Figures A1.27 and A1.28). Table 16.12 illustrates the BLWM by coarse phase as this ware was also singled out by Dikaios (see Table 14.2).

Level	IA	IB	IIA
Area III	<0.1	0.6	0.3
Area I	0.3	0.1	0

Table 16.12: BLWM as a percentage of the total assemblage for Level by coarse phasing.

IMPORTED CERAMICS

CANAANITE JARS

An unexpected component of the ceramic repertoire at Enkomi has been the large quantities of Canaanite jar sherds found in the stratified deposits. Although labelled as 'foreign wheelmade' in the trays at the LM none of the material has been previously published. A variety of fabrics and forms are present in the Enkomi assemblage. A detailed analysis is beyond the scope of the present study but a selection of the more diagnostic sherds have been included in the catalogue (Appendix 1, Figure A1.26) in order to partially redress this largely neglected area of Cypriot ceramic studies. Although it is widely assumed in the literature (*cf.* Catling 1957; Hadjicosti 1988), Canaanite jars are not wheelmade. The vessels were coil-built, with coils of 2–4cm wide, which were joined and smoothed on a tournette. Bases were built from a slab of clay, later scraped to produce a flat or slightly convex surface. Rims were usually made by folding uppermost coil to exterior, creating the diagnostic bulges and ridge. Handles were added after drying. Heights of the jars are standardised (around 50–60cm high) and the vessels exhibit a high level of craftsmanship (McGovern and Harbottle 1997:153; McGovern 2000:32) .

The majority of the sherds are fairly small, non-diagnostic pieces. There is also a high likelihood that some of the sherdage represents other imported vessel forms, such as jugs, of fabric similar to the Canaanite jars (for example, a vessel with a ring base Inv. 2460/6, Figure A1.30.1) but it is not possible to isolate these from the bulk of the material. Other vessel types were identified amongst the LCIIC–IIIA material at Maa-Palaeokastro (Hadjicosti 1988:340) Whilst it is possible that some of the Canaanite jars were manufactured on Cyprus, until it is possible to undertake provenancing studies on the material, their shapes, distinctive manufacturing technique and lack of similarity to the Cypriot Plain Wares argues for their foreign origin. A comprehensive study of the Canaanite jars from Enkomi would be a useful avenue for future research. Given the large size of these vessels and the very low proportion of diagnostics, actual numbers may not have been extremely high but they are still present in significant numbers. In Area I, of a total of 310 sherds,

including thirteen rims and five bases occur and in Area III, of 1549 sherds fifteen bases and eighteen rims are present. Given the number of handles (61) and that there are usually two handles per vessel, the minimum number of vessels represented in the analysed material is around 31. Hadjicosti estimated a minimum number of 84 Canaanite jars at Maa from 5022 sherds (1988:341). The only *in situ* examples from Dikaios' excavations at Enkomi come from partial vessels housing infant burials (Inv. 2275 and Inv. 2278 from Room 135 in Area I) and bases of vessels inserted into pits in floors (from Room 114 and 115 and possibly also Room 113 of Area III).

One of the problems that has become apparent whilst trying to provenance the Enkomi Canaanite jar sherds is the limited descriptions of the material published in site reports. Whilst the sherds exhibit distinctive variations of types/size/amount of inclusions it is usually only the fabric colour that is given in the published descriptions (exceptions are the work of Bourriau 1990, Smith *et al.* 2000 and Cole 1984). An ongoing project of provenancing of Canaanite jars for the entire eastern Mediterranean may help to resolve some of these issues and currently five broad fabric groups, each encompassing a wide variety of sub-fabrics have been identified (Smith et al. 2000; Bourriau et al. 2001). Macroscopic examination of the Enkomi sherds compared with colour photographs of examples of the fabric groups defined by Smith et al. (2000) would seem to indicate that the Enkomi material contains sherds of the Ras Shamra Group and Group 1 (provenanced to the coastal region from Sinai to the Israel/Lebanon border and very similar to ceramics from Tell Abu Hawam and Tell Nami). However, the Enkomi sherdage also contains fabrics not illustrated by Smith et al. and identification based upon comparison with photographs alone must be considered extremely preliminary. McGovern's (2000) provenancing studies of Canaanite jars from Tell el D'aba found that the majority of the vessels originated in a 3000 km sq. area along the southern Palestine littoral, which includes many of the important MB coastal centres, including Gaza and Tell el Ajjul. Only a few sherds were consistent with a northern Lebanon or Syrian provenance (McGovern and Harbottle 1997:151). It remains difficult to isolate the material to specific sites due to the homogeneity of the clays in the various Levantine regions (McGovern 2000:34).

The high typological variability and general chronological insensitivity of the vessels creates difficulties in attempting to assign the material to a period based upon sherdage (Cole 1984:73). As there are very few diagnostic sherds, it is not possible to move beyond some general observations on the material. Flat bases are considered diagnostic of earlier phases of the jars' development whilst rounded bases and sharply carinated shoulders occur later (Cole 1984:73). Certain rim forms (Inv. 2142/3, Figure A1.26.6; Inv.2364/1, Figure A1.26.2) are of MBII–C type (similar to examples illustrated from Gezer in Seger and Lance 1988, Pl.31.21, Pl. 33:31 and from Sarepta in Anderson 1988: Pl. 20.14) and one of LBI type (Inv. 2287/2, Figure A1.26.8) which is paralleled at Sarepta (Anderson 1988: Pl. 21.14). The shorter necks with simplified rim forms (Inv. 2064/5, Figure A1.26.18; Inv. 2002/4, Figure A1.26.19) are considered diagnostic of LBIIA (Seger and Lance 1988:85, Pl. 8:31–33). 'Stump' type bases date to LBIB–II (Inv. 2806/1, Figure A1.26.13; Inv.

2002/5, Figure A1.26.16) and are found exclusively in Enkomi Level IIA contexts. Examples cited from Gezer are found in association with imported Cypriot pottery, including WSh., WP VI, Monochrome, BR I, BR II and WS II (Seger and Lance 1988:77, 81). MBIIC types at Sarepta were associated with WPHM, Monochrome and Bichrome and LBI–II examples with WS II and BR II (Anderson 1988:369, 378). No parallels could be found in the literature for some of the sherds (Inv. 2384/6 and /7, Figure A1.26.11 and 12; Inv. 2381/3, Figure A1.26.15).

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	5	8.8	13.1	9.1	4.4	7.9	12.2	13.0
Area I	0	12.2	6.8	5	-	4.6	21.4	19.5

Table 16.13: Canaanite jars as a percentage of the total assemblage by fine phasing.

Canaanite jars are present in Level A deposits in Area III (13 sherds) but not in Area I. The drop in numbers in Level IA end deposits in Area I and the increase in those of Area III may further suggest an earlier date for the Area I building and indicates that trading relationships were established at Enkomi concurrent with or very soon after the very earliest occupation at the site.

Canaanite jar sherds are distributed throughout all rooms and represent between 2–10% of the ceramics per room. In Area III, a few rooms stand out as having larger proportions of the ware. During Level I, Room 114 contains 14.6% and Room 115 contains 22% of all Canaanite jar sherds for this level. It makes up only 9.7% of the assemblage in Room 101 during Level IA but rises to 20% of the total sherdage for Room 5 in Level IIA (54.7% of all Level IIA Canaanite jar sherdage is located in this room). The other significant area during Level IIA is Room 57 which contains 16.7% of the Canaanite jar sherds. Room 114 and 115 were suggested as possible storerooms by Dikaios (1969–70:19–28) and Webb (1999:141) has suggested that Room 113 was also a storeroom. Insufficient material was located from Room 113 to be certain of amounts of wares present (Canaanite jars only account for 6% of the ceramics in this room) but the large amount of Canaanite jar sherds in Rooms 114 and 115 supports their use as storerooms. Room 57 may have functioned as a storeroom during Level IIA and the high incidence of Canaanite jars in Room 5 may correlate with the room's function as a food preparation area.

Although Canaanite jar sherds seem to be dispersed throughout all of Area I and show little variation in time (comprising 1–2% of the assemblage per room), a few rooms contain higher proportions. Significant numbers are found in Room 135 (10% of ceramic assemblage for this room), Room 121/52 (10.2%) and Room 136 (4.9%) of Level I and Room 142 of Level IIA (19.6%). Room 142 contains 46% of all Canaanite jar sherdage in Area I and therefore 46% also belongs to Level IIA. As illustrated with the CP, Rooms 135 and 136 are the only rooms designated a domestic function and it would appear that Canaanite jars, and the material contained within them, may be

associated with food preparation areas or domestic rooms. Room 121/52 may have functioned as a store room.

The presence of quantities of Canaanite jar sherds at Enkomi attests links with the Levant from the earliest occupation at the site. The variety of fabrics present would indicate several areas of contact, but whether these contacts were with the individual sites on the mainland or the pottery arrived by way of a single intermediary is impossible to ascertain. Based upon the high numbers present in Level IA, the reduction in Level IB and the subsequent rise in Level IIA in both areas of the site, I would argue that a break in trading relations may be seen and that the majority, if not all, the Canaanite jar sherds in Level IB may be residual. The implications of this will be discussed in Part 4.

TELL EL YAHUDIYEH WARE (TEY)

Only a single sherd of TEY was contained within the stratified deposits (Inv. 2283/1 in Level IA end in Room 136, published in Dikaios 1969–71:546, Plate 58/3) although examples are also known from Tombs at Enkomi (SCE IV:IB:130–31). The sherd is small and worn and it is not possible to assign it to a specific vessel type.

AEGEAN IMPORTS

The majority of Aegean sherds from Level I are small, worn and difficult to type closely. The great majority of diagnostic examples were published by Dikaios (1969–71). Numbers of Aegean ceramics remain extremely low until Level IIA in Area I, where a significant proportion occur (see Table 15.14). A total of 29 sherds (including all Aegean types) occur in Area III, of which two thirds belong to Level IIA. Of the 53 sherds in Area I, only three come from Level I layers. A few sherds of LM/LH storage jars occur and a handle from a large stirrup jar comes from Level IIA in Area I (within Inv. 2000). As some of the LH sherds in the earliest Level IIA deposits in Area III are of LHIIIA:2 type, this necessitates a LCIIA2 date at the earliest for Level IIA occupation in Area I (SCE IV:ID:700–01). A rim from an LMI collar neck jar has been included in Appendix 1 (2811/11, Figure A1.30.5)

Five sherds of Middle/Late Cycladic Bichrome occur in a Level IA end context in Room 118 of Area III and another five from a Level IB end context in Room 117 of Area III. Although all sherds probably come from the same, large closed vessel they have been treated as two vessels in the sherd counts as they originate in different levels. Four of the sherds are included in Appendix 1 (Inv. 2376/6; 1804/1, /26, /27, Figure A1.29). It is difficult to find exact parallels for the material in the

literature but the description and appearance matches that of the 'micaceous red-brown clay' with dull red paint of Red and Black Cycladic painted wares found at Ayia Irini House A at Keos (Cummer and Schofield 1984:45) and descriptions of the bichrome painted wares at Phylakopi (Atkinson et al. 1904; Sherratt 2000:264).

Level	A	IA	IA end	IB initial	IB main	IB end	IIA	IIA end
Area III	0	0	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7
Area I	0	0.3	0	0	-	0.1	9.2	5.6

Table 16.14: Aegean ceramics as a percentage of the total assemblage for each Level.

Level	IA	IB	IIA
Area III	0.1	0.1	0.8
Area I	0.1	0.1	7.0

Table 16.15: Aegean ceramics as a percentage of the total assemblage for Level by coarse phase.

SYRO-PALESTINIAN WHEELMADE AND UNIDENTIFIED SHERDS

Thirteen sherds from Area III could not be identified to a ware and the majority are probably of foreign origin. Five of the larger, more diagnostic sherds have been included in Appendix 1 (Figure A1.30). Two, small, worn sherds from a closed vessel in a Level A context below Room 78 are probably Syro-Palestinian Black Burnished Ware, and an incised wheelmade sherd from a small closed vessel is also probably Syro-Palestinian (Inv. 2348/3, Figure A1.30.4). Two sherds from large closed wheelmade vessels of non-Cypriot origin could not be identified from the Level A deposit and Level IA end in Area III. A handle from a Level IA end context of coarse ware closed vessel of a unique fabric, although probably Cypriot, has been included on the unidentified plate (Inv. 2460/33, Figure A1.30.2).An additional sherd of Canaanite jar fabric but with a ring base has been included with the Canaanite jar totals for Level IA end but the vessel type is unknown (Inv. 2460/6, Figure A1.30.1).

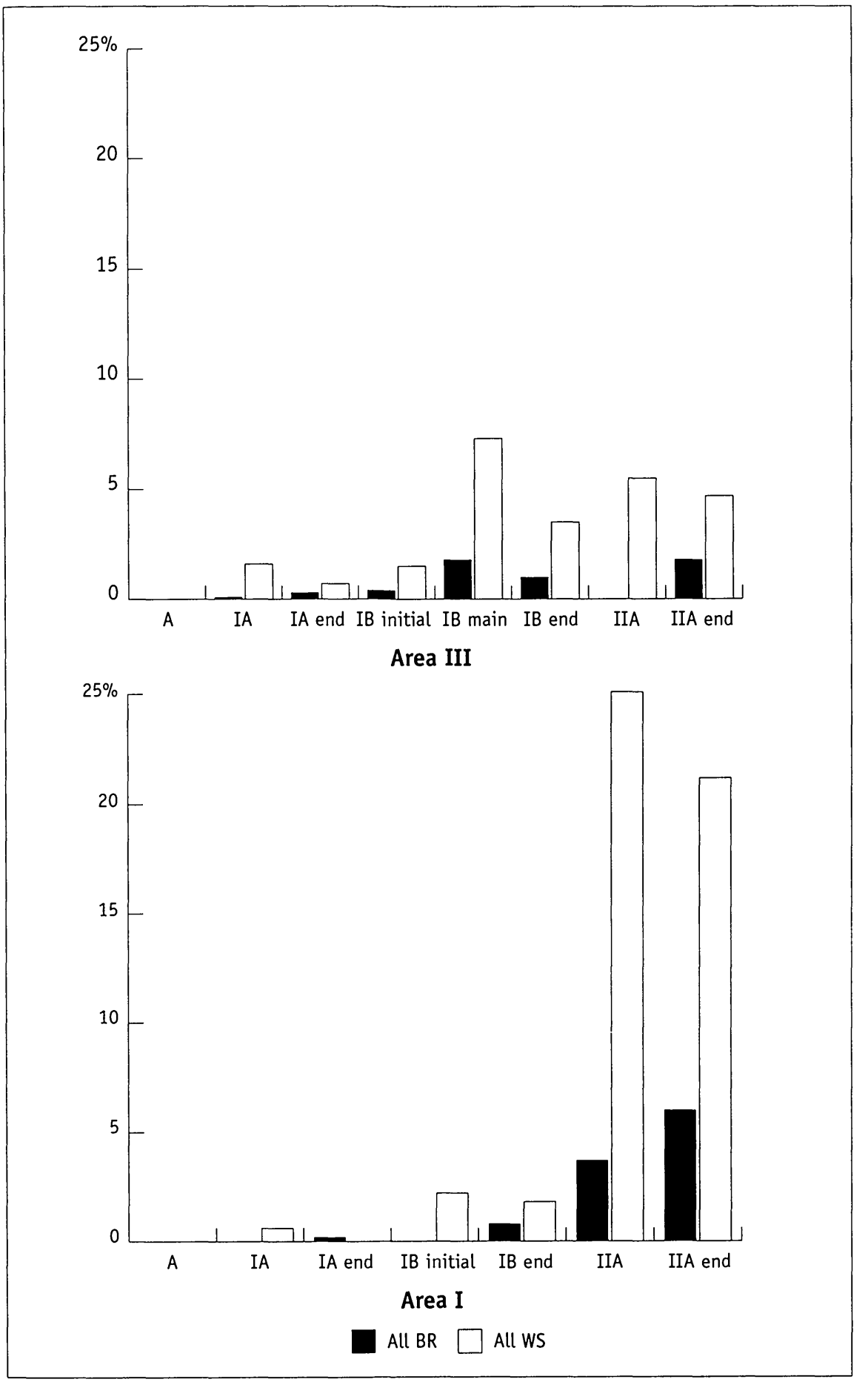

Figure 16.1: White Slip and Base Ring as a percentage of the assemblage through time.

CHAPTER 17
SUMMARY OF THE ENKOMI ASSEMBLAGE

In this chapter I provide a general overview of the Enkomi ceramic deposits by Level (also summarised in Tables 17.1–23) and also attempt to pinpoint any differences between the assemblages of the two buildings. In addition, the occurrences of the wheelmade wares in relation to their handmade forms are discussed in detail and a comparison of some aspects of the settlement assemblage which have provided an interesting contrast with what is known of the mortuary data from Enkomi (discussed in Chapter 4). The remainder of the evidence in relation to inter-island and external contacts, organisation of pottery production and the significance of the wheelmade wares are discussed in Part 4, incorporating the evidence from the other sites discussed in Part 2.

THE RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF LEVELS A–IIA IN AREAS III AND I

Level A

The answer to the question of whether the site was founded in MCIII is an unequivocal no, based upon the evidence from Dikaios' excavation areas, but it remains to be seen whether other areas of the site would provide evidence of earlier occupation. I feel confident in dating the Level A material from Area III to LCIA, based upon the presence of R/BSWM, PWWM and WPWM II and the significant proportion of PW as a percentage of the assemblage (see Table 17.1). However, whether these deposits are undisturbed, especially considering that a sherd of WPWM II is included in the assemblage, remains debatable (discussed in Appendix 3). The construction technique and dimension of the Level A, Area III, wall is more substantial than the walls of the Area I building, (see Figures A3.9 and A3.16) but may be compared with the building in Trench 3 at Kalopsidha, which the ceramic evidence indicates dates to LCIA1 (as discussed in Chapter 8). Comparison of Level IA in Area I and Trench 3 at Kalopsidha is informative (Tables 17.14 and 8.2). Both assemblages exhibit similar amounts of WPHM, Composite ware, PWWM, PW pithos and R/BSHMRes. R/BSHM and PWHM are lower at Enkomi (27.5% and 5%) than at Kalopsidha (43.1% and 30%). The most striking difference is between the amounts of RonR/B: 27.5% at Enkomi and 0.6% at Kalopsidha. Canaanite jars are present in both assemblages. The dating of the Level A deposit in Area I remains problematic but nineteen poorly preserved sherds (Inv. 2192) cannot hope to resolve this (see Table 17.13). The evidence from the tombs dated to MCIII by Dikaios has been discussed in Chapter 4 and all date to LCI (Tomb 3 in Area II and Tomb 17 in Area III) or provide no evidence in the case of the completely emptied tomb in Area I (Tomb 15, underlying the Level I building). Other tombs dated to MCIII from the Swedish and French excavation areas, Swedish Tomb 20 and French Tombs 11 and 12 (SCE IV:IB:198–9), have all been

redated to LCIA by Merrillees (1971:67–70). It is to be expected that the earliest inhabitants of Enkomi would have arrived carrying their household goods (including pottery) and residual styles in the earliest burials and in sherdage in stratified deposits should not be surprising.

Level IA

As stated in Chapter 11, it is my contention (also Dikaios [1969–71:443]) that the Area I building was constructed earlier (LCIA1) than the Area III building (LCIA2). Isolation of the Level IA deposits from those relating to Level IA end shows that the wheelmade wares are at significantly lower proportions during Level IA (see Tables 17.14 and 17.15), no Monochrome, WS I or BR I are present and only two sherds of PWS. It is also extremely likely that Level A of Area III may be considered contemporary with Level IA in Area I (compare Tables 17.1 and 17.14). A slightly later date for the construction of the Area III building during Level IA is supported by the presence of larger proportions of wheelmade wares, PWS and WS I in the same deposits, BR I, Monochrome and WPWM II. The Level IA end assemblages in both areas are similar (compare Tables 17.3 and 17.15) with higher percentages of WPHM, Composite and RonR/B in Area I again suggesting an earlier date for construction of the Level IA building from materials before the widespread use of PW.

Level IB

There is nothing within the ceramic assemblage of the Area I Level IB initial phase that requires a date later than LCIA2 for initial construction and occupation. No BR is present and only three sherds of WS I. Monochrome is present in quantity and the wheelmade wares show a significant increase (see Table 17.18) However, the small sample size relating to the Level IB initial phase (179 sherds), and difficulties in understanding the formation processes at the site based upon dealing with fill deposits, mean that this cannot be resolved satisfactorily and I have accepted Dikaios' alignment of the rebuilding sequences across the two areas in early LCIB. I have outlined the problems with the integrity of the Level IB end deposits in Area I in Chapters 12 and 13, as the area remained exposed throughout LCIIA–B and material may have accumulated at any point during this period. An early date for abandonment of Area I is suggested by the similarities between the Level IB end deposits in Area I and Level IB initial in Area III (see Tables 17.5 and 17.19). There is very little in the Area I assemblage to indicate a later LCIB date (0.7% BR I, 0.1% BR II, 0.8% WS I, 0.7% WS II and only 2.1% WPWM II) whereas proportions of early Level IB ceramics such as RonR/B (18.7%), R/BSHM (21.4%) and WPHM (8.0%) are all significantly higher than Level IB main or Level IB end in Area III (see Tables 17.6 and 17.7). I have considered the possibility that the differences between the two assemblages relate to differences in use or status of the inhabitants, or a closer adherence to tradition in Area I, but the broadly similar appearances of the assemblages in the amount of wheelmade wares in Level IB initial of both phases (see Figures 15.1, 15.6) and both the handmade and decorated wheelmade wares (see Figure 15.7 and 15.8) suggests that chronological factors account for differences between the assemblages. This is also supported by the more complex

sequence of floor rebuilding episodes in the Area III building, whereas the Area I rooms generally only exhibit one floor construction during Level IB.

Level IIA

Again, sequences of occupation are different between the two areas. Use of the Area III building in Level IB seems to have been continuous with gradual abandonment in some rooms and use in others until the construction marking the beginning of Level IIA occurred (discussed in Chapter 12). In Area I, the presence of LH IIIA:2 sherds from the earliest floor suggest the building was not erected until LCIIA2 at the earliest. It is not possible to obtain an accurate picture of Level IIA occupation in either area due to the limited locations from which the analysed material originates. The assemblage from Room 142 of Area I indicates that WS II, BR II and LH IIIA ceramics were a significant component of the ceramic repertoire (see Table 17.23) but how representative this is of the entire site is unknown. That the Room 142 deposits should be considered unrepresentative and probably an elite domestic assemblage (all WS and BR sherds are from small bowls with the exception of a few closed BR sherds, LH includes kraters, cups and small closed vessels), is suggested by the higher figures for the present study for WS compared with those calculated by Dikaios (see Figure 13.2), who utilised material from both Room 142 and Room 102 in his statistics. Numbers of WSh. also rise from the previous levels during Level IIA in Room 142 and are higher than those in Area III. In Area III, the small sample from Level IIA occupation reflects the difficulties related to interpretation of the area designated the 'central court' by Dikaios (discussed in Chapter 12) and the majority of the material relates to Level IIA end (see Tables 17.10–11). Therefore, considered by coarse phase the Level IIA deposits (Table 17.12) show that although WS II and BR II outnumber WS I and BR I, and amounts of these wares, along with imported Mycenaean ceramics, have increased, percentages are not significant, reflecting the larger amounts of residual sherdage in this area (see also Figure 16.1). The LCIIA–B representation is particularly patchy. Frustratingly so, as it is this period which may allow us to link the responses of the various communities to the culmination of wider uniformity of the LCIIC occupation.

ENKOMI WHEELMADE POTTERY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE HANDMADE FORMS

Wheelmade ceramics are present in the Level A deposits in Area III, and the Level IA deposits in Area I, which, as outlined above, are probably contemporaneous. The Level A deposit in Area I did not contain wheelmade wares but the number of sherds is too small to ascertain the significance of this. Figure 17.1 shows changes through time in the proportions of the different manufacturing techniques of the wares which were manufactured in both handmade and wheelmade forms (R/BS, PW, Bich and WP). The Level A, Area III deposit and the Level IA, Area I deposit show similar figures. During Level IA in Area III, the amount of wheelmade, and wares which

cannot be classified, increased and by Level IB wheelmade versions surpass the handmade types. During Level IIA, the numbers of handmade vessels increase slightly but the wheelmade versions remain the most common. In Area I, although there is an increase in wheelmade during Level IB, the handmade forms remain more common throughout all occupation phases. The higher number of handmade wares in Area I, is due partially to the special nature of the deposit, comprising large amounts of handmade fine wares, and also to the construction of the building in a previously unoccupied area of the site, therefore without numbers of R/BS which appears to have gone out of use by this phase. Figure 17.2 shows the manufacturing technique of the entire assemblage, and it is apparent that throughout all phases in both areas, handmade vessels are more common than wheelmade. Additionally, in both areas, although there is an increase in the amount of wheelmade wares during Level IB, there is no subsequent increase during Level IIA. Aside from the chronological differences between occupation in the two areas in the amounts of wheelmade wares present, I believe the levelling off of the increase in wheelmade wares in Level IIA may be attributed to the demise of R/BS and the introduction to the site in greater numbers of a new handmade tradition in the form of BR, WS and an increase in PWHM wares, primarily in the form of large jugs and other closed vessels, which are possibly imitation Canaanite jar types (see also Figures 15.2 and 15.3).

This is illustrated more clearly in Figure 17.3 which shows the R/BS, PW and WPWM II wares, contrasting the handmade forms with the wheelmade and unknown categories combined. I have included WPWM II as, although BichWM and WPWM I have gone out of use by Level IIA and never formed a significant component of the assemblage, WPWM II is made from the same fabric and types as the PWWM wares and should be considered a subset of this ware. Comparison of both areas shows that there is a relationship between the amounts of the wares made in the different manufacturing techniques. In Area III, all wheelmade wares show an initial peak in Level IA deposits, dropping in Level IA end due to the inclusion of earlier construction material in the fill. Numbers rise again during Level IB, but not reaching the levels they had during Level IA. The exception is the WPWM II, which appear to have become increasingly popular through time. The Level IIA rise in Area III reflects only a very small number of sherds (n = 18) and therefore should not be considered representative. In both areas, R/BS is more frequently manufactured in handmade forms, whilst PW is more commonly made either wheelmade or with the superficial appearance of being wheelmade. However, in Area I, R/BS remains more common than PW until Level IIA, again I believe this should be attributed to chronological factors. This also explains the low numbers of WPWM II in Area I. Although small numbers of wheelmade wares occur in a finer fabric, the vast majority are manufactured from sandy fabrics (see Appendix 2). The exceptions to this are some of the BichWM and WPWM I vessels. The low numbers of the latter two varieties would not suggest local production.

In summary, it would appear that the technology for the manufacture of wheelmade wares was in place prior to the foundation of the site. Therefore, we must seek elsewhere for the introduction of wheelmade pottery onto Cyprus. It is also apparent that the wheelmade wares do not come to replace the handmade wares through time. Both R/BSHM and R/BSWM apparently cease to be manufactured concurrently. The amount of PWWM decreases in relation to the PWHM during Level IIA. These issues, and the organisation of ceramic production during the LC, will be addressed in Part 4, incorporating the data from the other LC sites presented in Part 2.

DIFFERENCES IN USE BETWEEN THE AREA III AND AREA I BUILDINGS

The nature of the deposits makes it all but impossible to use the ceramic assemblage to answer questions on the use or relative status of the buildings, as the material is largely from secondary fills. Additionally, due to gaps in the sequence of the different rooms, vastly different amounts of material deposited between contexts and problems with establishing contemporaneity of the deposits it is not possible to utilise the ceramic repertoire to examine concentrations of what may be considered to be elite or exotic wares. Sample size would appear to be the most important factor in distribution of ceramic types. There is a contrast between the amounts and types of coarse wares in the two areas (discussed in Chapter 16), suggesting that the Area III building may have served both an industrial and domestic function (attested by the large amounts of CP ware, discussed in Chapter 16). It is difficult to assess whether Canaanite jar access was restricted, as significant amounts are present in the Area I building prior to construction of the Area III building and all Level IB material may be residual (discussed further in Part 4). However, the *in situ* infant burial within a Canaanite jar in Room 135 of Level IB may suggest otherwise. Although, problems with the incomplete nature of the pithos data were outlined in Chapter 16, amounts of PW pithos and pithos sherds combined remain at around 1–3% of the assemblage through all phases of occupation in both areas and are distributed evenly throughout the buildings. During Level IIA Canaanite jars are present again in significant quantities in both areas. Room 142 of Level IIA in Area I remains unique in the amount of fine and decorated local and imported wares but there is no other area of the site with which to compare it.

The only room which may prove exceptional is Room 103 of the Area III building. It is the only room in the building which does not abut an external wall and appears to have become increasingly important through time for copper working. The fragmentary Cypro-Minoan tablet was also located in the Level IB late fill of this room. As discussed in Chapter 16, there does seem to be higher concentrations of WS I during Level IB main (11.7% opposed to the average figure of 7.2% for this level). This amounts to 81.7% of all WS I for Level IB main. This concentration does not seem to be paralleled in any other wares.

Aside from the fragmentary Cypro-Minoan tablet found in Room 103, small finds are scarce (see Tables A3.1–19). The only other small finds in Area III prior to Level IIA are fragmentary items belonging to copper working, terracotta lamps, stone grinders and beads, loomweights A fragment of an ivory comb comes from a Level IIA end deposit in Area III, and a hoard of four haematite weights dated to Level IB–IIA. The only items predating Level IB end in Area I are terracotta beads, a loomweight and lamp. A partially worked cylinder seal and a paste bead come from Level IB end contexts (problems with these deposits have been outlined in Chapter 12).

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LC MORTUARY AND SETTLEMENT ASSEMBLAGES

In Chapters 4 and 10, I discussed the limited evidence we have of excavated settlements of LCI–IIB date and noted that the majority of information on early LC ceramics comes from mortuary contexts. We currently do not know what constitutes a 'typical' early LC settlement assemblage, or how to distinguish it from an 'elite' settlement assemblage. In some senses this study has raised more questions than it answers. Did the residents of Enkomi distinguish between ceramics imported from Egypt or Syria-Palestine and those from other parts of the island? Or were both considered equally exotic or mundane? Keswani (1989a:342) has raised the possibility that all of the burials found at Enkomi are of high status individuals. This creates additional problems for attempting to relate the settlement evidence to the mortuary data. It is possible that WS and BR may be considered exotic and elite wares during the early LC in the eastern part of the island (perhaps confirmed by the association of large amounts of WS and BR with LHIIIA ceramics in Room 142 of Area I during Level IIA). As noted in Chapter 1, bias in excavation towards cemeteries, along with the only partial publication by Dikaios of the settlement ceramics, has led to assumptions not only about the degree of island-wide material culture by LCIB but has also down played the innovatory nature of the eastern ceramic sequences. The Enkomi settlement evidence contradicts the view and a comparison of some aspects of mortuary and settlement data follows in an attempt to refine our understanding of these processes.

The discrepancy between the adoption of ceramic innovations between settlement and mortuary deposition has been explored by Merrillees (1971). Based upon a comparison of the settlement at Myrtou-*Pigadhes* and the nearby contemporary cemetery at Myrtou-*Stephania*, Merrillees concludes that, for whatever unknowable reasons of ritual or cultural preference, there were very few MC-style vessels buried with the inhabitants of the early LCI tombs at *Stephania* and that ceramic innovations in mortuary assemblages do not accurately reflect contemporary settlement use of these wares (1971:60–2, 72). Merrillees sees a complete and abrupt change between mortuary ceramics of LCIA and LCIB (1971:73), which he links to a takeover by the west and the widespread adoption of these wares in eastern sites. The ceramics found in tombs are largely of the same wares

and types as settlement ceramics but with higher proportions of decorated and smaller vessels present (Webb 1992:89).

In addition to the above problems, there is a high likelihood that some of the material within the settlement strata originates from mortuary deposits. The likelihood of secondary mortuary ritual being practiced at the site in relation to deliberate emptying of the tombs has been discussed in Chapter 4. In addition, Tomb 16, which was cut in Level IA in Area III and sealed by the Level IIA building was extensively disturbed by the occupants of the site. The tomb was empty except for a single WPWM II jug. No skeletal remains were found, the entrance was sealed with a stone slab and the dromos filled with earth, including large numbers of sherds, which Dikaios conjectures probably consisted of the tomb furniture. A completely mendable teapot of WP VI was included in the dromos fill. Small numbers of WS II led Dikaios to the conclusion that the tomb was emptied and sealed before the construction of the Level IIA building (1969–71:401–2). Another tomb of LCIA–B (Swedish T.8) contained only the partial remains of individuals and the ceramic finds were also damaged and incomplete. Keswani (1989a:385) interprets this as another instance of secondary mortuary ritual and is it highly suggestive of the disturbance, and reintegration into settlement fill, of tomb vessels. The low numbers of imported wheelmade juglets in the settlement deposits may be contrasted with the contents of French T.32. The tomb may have been used up to the beginning of LCIIA but the primary period of use appears to be LCI (Keswani 1989a:574). This tomb alone contains at least 17 TEY and Syrian Burnished juglets along with a range of metal finds, faience beads, haematite weights and a faience scarab. French Tomb 240 (exact time use unknown) contained 54 WP (primarily CLS and PLS) juglets and one of TEY (Keswani 1989a:576).

The extremely low numbers of juglet sherds, 27 in Area I (0.8% of the assemblage) and 139 in Area III (0.9% of the assemblage) suggests that this type of vessel was not an important component of the settlement assemblage, whereas juglets are a frequent item in mortuary ceramics (Keswani 1989a:385–7; Maguire 1995). If juglets are seen as commodity containers then use of the commodity (probably perfumed oils) may be associated with either ritual or with personal ownership, the vessel, and possibly its contents, remaining with the deceased. However, the one ware at Enkomi in which juglets form a significant component of the stratified deposits is WPHM. Significantly, 28.6% of WP vessels in Area III and 22.9% in Area I, are either juglets or small closed vessels. This may be contrasted with the figures for PW, which shows 2.9% of sherds originating from small closed vessels or juglets in Area III, and 9.6% in Area I. It appears likely that the presence of greater numbers of WP small closed vessels and juglets, reflects Enkomi's role as a transshipment centre for WP as these types are frequently found outside Cyprus (see Chapter 3). I believe, therefore, that it should be expected that, if large amounts of a particular ware were passing through Enkomi, then it is likely that this would be reflected to some degree in the settlement sherdage. I believe this provides support for my thesis that Enkomi was not exporting WS and BR

during LCIB. It also highlights the unique assemblage of Kalopsidha Trench 9 (see Chapter 8), which I suggest is all the more striking now upon full publication of the Enkomi assemblage. I will return to these points in Part 4.

It becomes apparent that certain wares in mortuary contexts at Enkomi, such as PW, may be expected to accurately reflect the settlement situation, although there are differences in proportions of types of vessels represented. For example, the amount of small bowls found in mortuary contexts is significantly higher than those in the settlement deposits (discussed in Chapter 15). PW is far more frequently deposited in tombs in eastern Cyprus than in other regions (Keswani 1991:114), reflecting the greater use of this ware in the early LC in this area. Other wares, such as WS and BR in tombs distort the picture and are poorly represented in settlement sherdage. It is not only a dichotomy between the plain and decorated wares. The RonR/B wares, plentiful in settlement contexts, are almost entirely absent in mortuary deposits. Other classes of decorated or fine ceramics appear to be equally common in settlement and mortuary contexts (Monochrome, WP and Bichrome). In addition, Canaanite jars, which may be possibly reflect elite status by virtue of their exotic provenance, or by the value of the goods contained within them, are infrequent in mortuary assemblages (quite probably due to their large size) but common in the settlement levels. In contrast, imported wheelmade juglets are virtually non-existent in the settlement deposits.

The significantly larger numbers of small PW bowls in mortuary contexts compared with the small numbers found in settlement contexts may be reflective of the higher degree of innovation considered appropriate in mortuary deposition. It is also possible that the inclusion of these vessels indicates that their was some status attached to the Plain Wares, concomitant with a greater desire for 'urban identification' discussed in Chapter 5. It is possible that vessels used in food consumption (very likely the RonR/B bowls, given the large numbers in settlement contexts) remained more traditional, associated with conservatism of foodways and group identity (Rice 1984:242–3, as shown in Table 5.2). Continuity in food production and consumption patterns from the MC may be suggested by the degree of similarity and development between MC and LC cooking pots (discussed in Chapter 16). However, by Level IB, RonR/B seems to have decreased dramatically or gone completely out of use (see Figure 15.8). There may be some significance that the majority of wheelmade vessels found in Level IA contexts are pouring, drinking or liquid serving vessels (jugs, tankards and kraters). Although Keswani has identified a decrease in the amount of PW in high status tombs by LCIIB–C, amounts in low status tombs remain high and it would appear to be equally frequent in all tombs prior to this period (1991:112). However, it is not possible to move beyond speculation as to which wares, if any, were considered higher status by the residents of Enkomi.

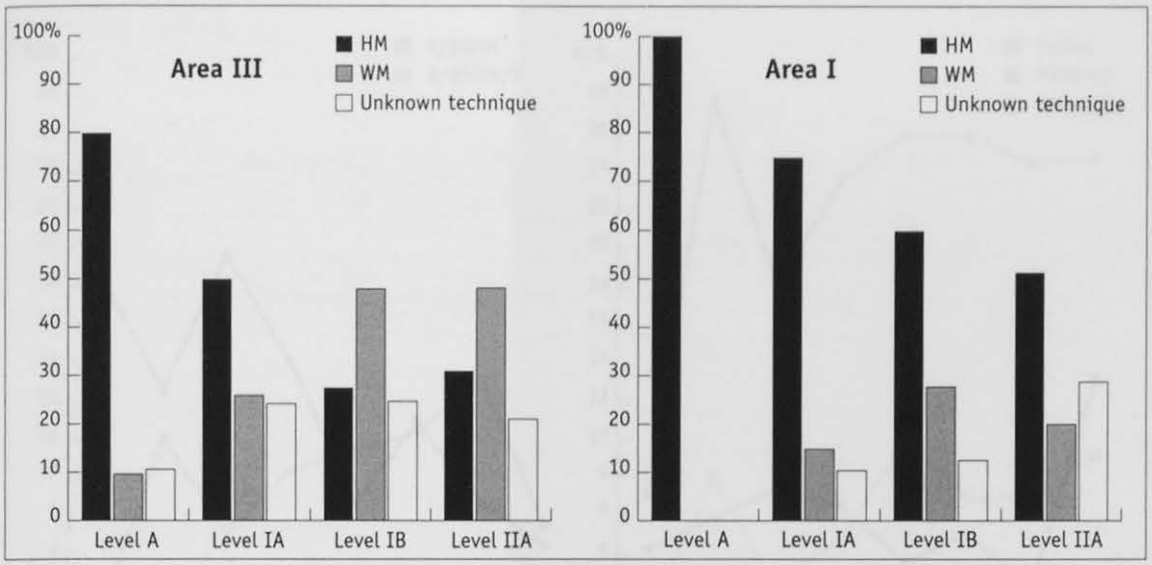

Figure 17.1: Manufacturing technique of HM/WM wares (R/BS, PW, Bich, WP) through time.

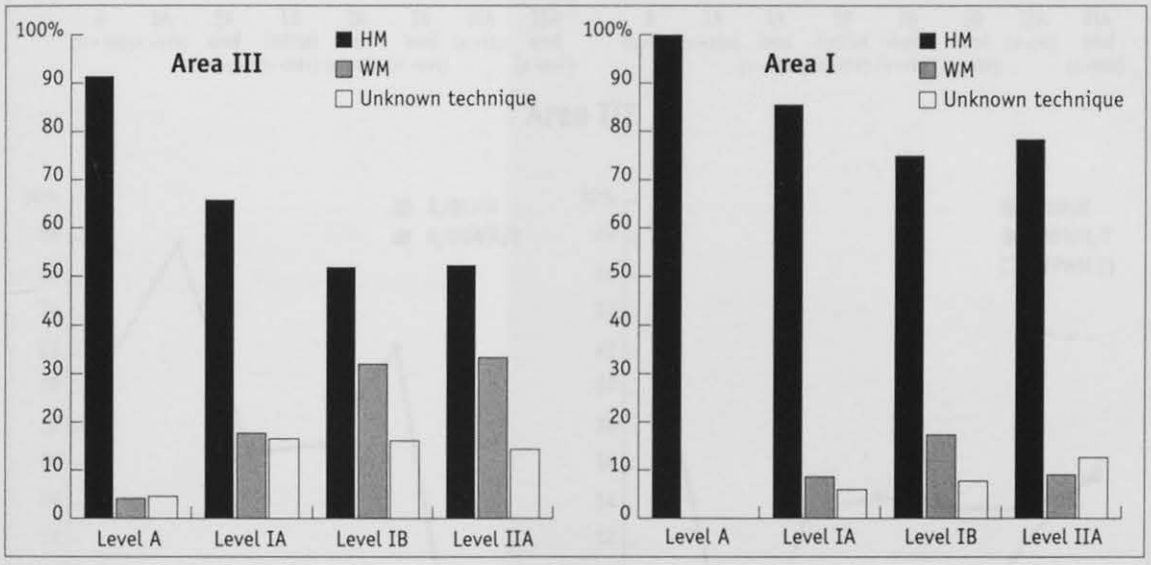

Figure 17.2: Manufacturing techique of entire Cypriot assemblage through time.

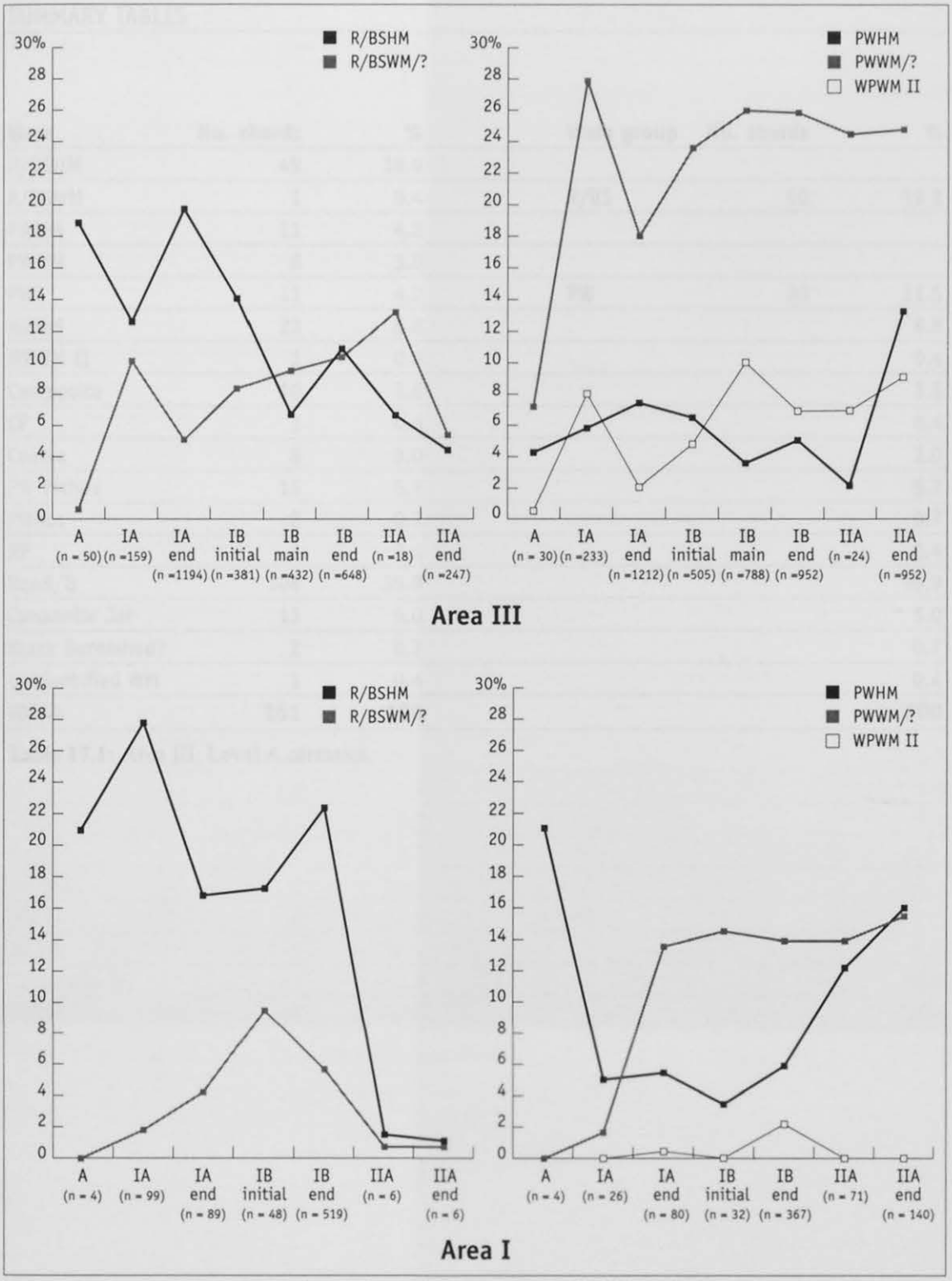

Figure 17.3: R/BS and PW/WPWM II as a percentage of the entire assemblage through time.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	49	18.9			
R/BSWM	1	0.4	R/BS	50	19.2
PWHM	11	4.2			
PWWM	8	3.0			
PW?	11	4.2	PW	30	11.5
WPHM	23	8.8			8.8
WPWM II	1	0.4			0.4
Composite	10	3.8			3.8
CP	1	0.4			0.4
Coarse	8	3.0			3.0
PW Pithos	15	5.7			5.7
Pithos	2	0.7			0.7
RP	1	0.4			0.4
RonR/B	104	39.9			39.9
Canaanite Jar	13	5.0			5.0
Black Burnished?	2	0.7			0.7
Unidentified WM	1	0.4			0.4
TOTAL	**261**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.1: Area III, Level A ceramics.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	74	10.7			
R/BSWM	54	7.7			
R/BS?	7	1.0			
R/BSHM Res	13	2.0			
R/BSWM Res	8	1.1			
R/BS? Res	3	0.4	B/RS	159	23.0
PWHM	40	5.8			
PWWM	89	12.9			
PW?	104	15.0	PW	233	33.6
BichWM	5	0.7			
Bich?	2	0.3	Bich	7	1.0
WPHM	3	0.4			0.4
WPWM I	5	0.7			0.7
WPWM II	56	8.0			8.0
WP?	2	0.3			0.3
BR I	1	0.1			0.1
Composite	1	0.1			0.1
CP	44	6.3			6.3
Coarse	16	2.3			2.3
Monochrome	31	4.5			4.5
PW Pithos	8	1.1			1.1
Pithos	6	0.9			0.9
RonR/B	45	6.6			6.6
RP	4	0.6			0.6
WSh.	1	0.1			0.1
PWS	1	0.1			
WS gen.	1	0.1			
WS I	9	1.3	WS		1.6
BLWM	1	0.1			0.1
Canaanite Jar	61	8.8			8.8
TOTAL	**695**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.2: Area III, Level IA ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	917	19.3			
R/BSWM	132	2.8			
R/BS?	110	2.3			
R/BSHM Res	26	0.5			
R/BSWM Res	7	0.1			
R/BS? Res	2	<0.1	R/BS	1194	25.2
PWHM	354	7.5			
PWWM	324	6.8			
PW?	534	11.3	PW	1212	25.6
BichWM	23	0.5			
Bich?	7	0.1	Bich	30	0.6
WPHM	186	3.9			3.9
WPWM I	32	0.7			0.7
WPWM II	101	2.1			2.1
WP?	11	0.2			0.2
worn WPWM I or BichWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
BR I	16	0.3			0.3
Composite	70	1.5			1.5
CP	164	3.5			3.5
Coarse	70	1.5			1.5
Monochrome	129	2.7			2.7
PW Pithos	173	3.6			3.6
Pithos	8	0.2			0.2
RonR/B	646	13.6			13.6
RP	27	0.6			
PWS	2	<0.1			
WS I	33	0.7	WS		0.7
BLWM	2	<0.1			<0.1
Canaanite Jar	621	13.1			13.1
MM?	1	<0.1			<0.1
Unidentified WM	1	<0.1			<0.1
Unidentified Coarse	1	<0.1			<0.1
Middle/Late Cycladic	1	<0.1			0.1
TOTAL	**4732**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.3: Area III, Level IA end ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	991	18.3			
R/BSWM	186	3.4			
R/BS?	117	2.1			
R/BSHM Res	39	0.7			
R/BSWM Res	15	0.3			
R/BS? Res	5	0.1	R/BS	1353	24.9
PWHM	394	7.2			
PWWM	413	7.6			
PW?	638	11.7	PW	1445	26.6
BichWM	28	0.5			
Bich?	9	0.2	Bich	37	0.7
WPHM	189	3.5			3.5
WPWM I	37	0.7			0.7
WPWM II	157	2.9			2.9
WP?	13	0.2			0.2
worn WPWM I or BichWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
BR I	17	0.3			0.3
Composite	71	1.3			1.3
Coarse	86	1.6			1.6
CP	208	3.8			3.8
Monochrome	160	2.9			2.9
PW Pithos	181	3.3			3.3
Pithos	14	0.3			0.3
RonR/B	691	12.7			12.7
RP	31	0.6			0.6
WSh.	1	<0.1			<0.1
PWS	3	<0.1			
WS gen.	1	<0.1			
WS I	42	0.8	WS		0.8
BLWM	3	<0.1			<0.1
Canaanite Jar	682	12.5			12.5
MM?	1	<0.1			<0.1
Unidentified WM	1	<0.1			<0.1
Unidentified coarse	1	<0.1			<0.1
Cycladic?	1	<0.1			0.1
TOTAL	**5427**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.4: Area III, Level IA ceramics by coarse phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	223	13.3			
R/BSWM	83	4.9			
R/BS?	51	3.0			
R/BSHM Res	14	0.8			
R/BSWM Res	9	0.5			
R/BS? Res	1	<0.1	R/BS	381	22.7
PWHM	109	6.5			
PWWM	186	11.1			
PW?	210	12.5	PW	505	30.0
BichHM	1	<0.1			
BichWM	11	0.7			
Bich?	5	0.3	Bich	17	1.0
WPHM	38	2.3			2.3
WPWM I	4	0.2			0.2
WPWM II	79	4.7			4.7
WP?	4	0.2			0.2
worn WPWM I or BichWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
BR I	6	0.4			0.4
Composite	12	0.7			0.7
CP	80	4.8			4.8
Coarse	37	2.2			2.2
Monochrome	98	5.8			5.8
PW Pithos	48	2.9			2.9
Pithos	4	0.2			0.2
RonR/B	167	9.9			9.9
RP	13	0.8			0.8
WSh.	1	<0.1			
WS gen.	1	<0.1			
WS I	25	1.5	WS		1.5
BLWM	5	0.3			0.3
WLWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
Canaanite Jar	154	9.1			9.1
LHI/LMIA	2	0.1			0.1
TOTAL	**1683**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.5: Area III, Level IB initial ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	159	6.0			
R/BSWM	191	7.2			
R/BS?	42	1.6			
R/BSHM Res	19	0.7			
R/BSWM Res	20	0.8			
R/BS? Res	1	<0.1	R/BS	432	16.2
PWHM	97	3.6			
PWWM	401	15.1			
PW?	290	10.9	PW	788	29.6
BichHM	1	<0.1			
BichWM	18	0.7			
Bich?	8	0.3	Bich	27	1.0
WPHM	34	1.3			1.3
WPWM I	5	0.2			0.2
WPWM II	265	10			10
WP?	6	0.2			0.2
worn WPWM I or BichWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
BR I	45	1.7			
BR II	2	<0.1	BR		1.8
Composite	8	0.3			0.3
CP	144	5.4			5.4
Coarse	104	3.9			3.9
Monochrome	231	8.7			8.7
PW Pithos	48	1.8			1.8
Pithos	11	0.4			0.4
RonR/B	171	6.4			6.4
RP	1	<0.1			<0.1
PWS	1	<0.1			
WS gen.	1	<0.1			
WS I	192	7.2			
WS II	1	<0.1	WS		7.3
RLWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
BLWM	25	0.9			0.9
Canaanite Jar	116	4.4			4.4
LHI/LMIB	1	<0.1			<0.1
Syro-Palestinian WM	1	<0.1			<0.1
TOTAL	**2662**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.6: Area III, Level IB main ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	316	10.3			
R/BSWM	199	6.5			
R/BS?	107	3.5			
R/BSHM Res	17	0.6			
R/BSWM Res	9	0.3	R/BS	648	21.1
PWHM	155	5.0			
PWWM	417	13.5			
PW?	380	12.3	PW	952	30.9
BichWM	25	0.8			
Bich?	5	0.2	Bich	30	1.0
WPHM	51	1.7			1.7
WPWM I	23	0.7			0.7
WPWM II	208	6.8			6.8
WP?	3	0.1			0.1
BR gen.	1	<0.1			<0.1
BR I	22	0.7			
BR II	7	0.2	BR		1.0
Composite	7	0.2			0.2
CP	149	4.8			4.8
Coarse	77	2.5			2.5
Monochrome	162	5.3			5.3
PW Pithos	63	2.0			2.0
Pithos	45	1.5			1.5
RonR/B	244	8.0			8.0
RP	1	<0.1			<0.1
WSh	4	0.1			0.1
PWS	1	<0.1			
WS I	82	2.7			
WS II	26	0.8	WS		3.5
RLWM	3	0.1			0.1
BLWM	17	0.6			0.6
Canaanite Jar	244	7.9			7.9
LM SJ?	2	<0.1			<0.1
LM I	1	<0.1			<0.1
Unidentified	4	0.1			0.1
Cycladic?	1	<0.1			<0.1
TOTAL	**3078**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.7: Area III, Level IB end ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	698	9.4			
R/BSWM	473	6.4			
R/BS?	200	2.7			
R/BSHM Res	50	0.7			
R/BSWM Res	38	0.5			
R/BS? Res	2	<0.1	R/BS	1461	19.7
PWHM	361	4.9			
PWWM	1004	13.5			
PW?	880	11.9	PW	2245	30.2
BichHM	2	<0.1			
BichWM	54	0.7			
Bich?	18	0.2	Bich	74	1.0
WPHM	123	1.7			1.7
WPWM I	32	0.4			0.4
WPWM II	552	7.4			7.4
WP?	13	0.2			0.2
worn WPWM I or BichWM	2	<0.1			<0.1
BR gen.	1	<0.1			
BR I	73	1.0			
BR II	9	0.1	BR		1.1
Composite	27	0.4			0.4
Coarse	218	2.9			2.9
CPW	373	5.0			5.0
Monochrome	491	6.6			6.6
PW Pithos	159	2.1			2.1
Pithos	60	0.8			0.8
RonR/B	582	7.8			7.8
RP	15	0.2			0.2
WSh.	5	<0.1			<0.1
WS gen.	2	<0.1			<0.1
PWS	2	<0.1			<0.1
WS I	299	4.0			
WS II	27	0.4	WS		4.4
RLWM	4	<0.1			<0.1
BLWM	47	0.6			0.6
WLWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
Canaanite Jar	514	6.9			6.9
LM SJ?	2	<0.1			<0.1
LHI/LMIA	2	<0.1			<0.1
LHI/LMIB	1	<0.1			<0.1
LM I	1	<0.1			<0.1
Syro-Palestinian WM	1	<0.1			<0.1
Unidentified	4	<0.1			<0.1
Cycladic?	1	<0.1			<0.1
TOTAL	**7423**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.8: Area III, Level IB ceramics by coarse phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	18	5.9			
R/BSWM	29	9.4			
R/BS?	3	1.0			
R/BSWM Res	7	2.3			
R/BS? Res	1	0.3	R/BS	58	18.9
PWHM	15	4.9			
PWWM	72	23.5			
PW?	33	10.4	PW	119	38.8
BichWM	5	1.6			1.6
WPHM	9	2.9			2.9
WPWM I	12	3.9			3.9
WPWM II	25	8.1			8.1
BR I	4	1.3			
BR II	1	0.3	BR		1.6
Composite	3	1.0			1.0
CP	2	0.7			0.7
Coarse	10	3.3			3.3
Monochrome	14	4.6			4.6
PW Pithos	6	1.9			1.9
Pithos	3	1.0			1.0
RonR/B	21	6.8			6.8
WS I	7	2.3			2.3
RLWM	1	0.3			0.3
BLWM	1	0.3			0.3
Canaanite Jar	5	1.6			1.6
Syro-Palestinian WM	1	0.3			0.3
TOTAL	**308**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.9: Area III, Level IB–IIA ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	6	6.7			
R/BSWM	10	11.1			
R/BS?	2	2.2	R/BS	18	20.0
PWHM	2	2.2			
PWWM	17	18.9			
PW?	5	5.6	PW	24	26.7
WPHM	2	2.2			2.2
WPWM II	6	6.7			6.7
WP?	1	1.1			1.1
CP	3	3.3			3.3
Coarse	3	3.3			3.3
Monochrome	6	6.7			6.7
Pithos	1	1.1			1.1
RonR/B	7	7.8			7.8
WS I	2	2.2			
WS II	3	3.3	WS		5.5
BLWM	2	2.2			2.2
Canaanite Jar	11	12.2			12.2
LH IIIA:2	1	1.1			1.1
TOTAL	**90**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.10: Area III, Level IIA ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	106	4.2			
R/BSWM	113	4.5			
R/BS?	22	0.9			
R/BSHM Res	4	0.2			
R/BSWM Res	2	0.1	R/BS	247	9.9
PWHM	331	13.2			
PWWM	342	13.6			
PW?	279	11.1	PW	952	38.0
BichWM	15	0.6			
Bich?	8	0.3	Bich	23	0.9
WPHM	20	0.8			0.8
WPWM I	1	<0.1			<0.1
WPWM II	228	9.1			9.1
WP?	4	0.2			0.2
BR I	19	0.8			
BR II	27	1.1	BR		1.8
Composite	5	0.2			0.2
Coarse	50	2.0			2.0
CP	122	4.9			4.9
Monochrome	146	5.8			5.8
PW Pithos	27	1.1			1.1
Pithos	40	1.6			1.6
RonR/B	112	4.5			4.5
RP	3	0.1			0.1
WSh	3	0.1			0.1
PWS	1	<0.1			
WS gen.	1	<0.1			
WS I	51	2.0			
WS II	66	2.6	WS		4.7
RLWM	5	0.2			0.2
BLWM	5	0.2			0.2
WLWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
Canaanite Jar	326	13.0			13.0
LH IIIA	13	0.5			0.5
LH IIIA:2	6	0.2			0.2
Syro-Palestinian WM	2	0.1			0.1
TOTAL	**2506**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.11: Area III, Level IIA end ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	112	4.3			
R/BSWM	123	4.7			
R/BS?	24	0.9			
R/BSHM Res	4	0.2			
R/BSWM Res	2	<0.1	R/BS	265	10.2
PWHM	333	12.8			
PWWM	359	13.8			
PW?	284	10.9	PW	976	37.6
BichWM	15	0.6			
Bich?	8	0.3	Bich	23	0.9
WPHM	22	0.8			0.8
WPWM I	1	<0.1			<0.1
WPWM II	234	9.0			9.0
WP?	5	0.2			0.2
BR I	19	0.7			
BR II	27	1.0	BR		1.8
Composite	5	0.2			0.2
Coarse	53	2.0			2.0
CP	125	4.8			4.8
Monochrome	152	5.9			5.9
PW Pithos	27	1.0			1.0
Pithos	41	1.6			1.6
RonR/B	119	4.6			4.6
RP	3	0.1			0.1
WSh.	3	0.1			0.1
WS gen.	1	<0.1			
PWS	1	<0.1			
WS I	53	2.0			
WS II	69	2.7	WS		4.8
RLWM	5	0.2			0.2
BLWM	7	0.3			0.3
WLWM	1	<0.1			<0.1
Canaanite Jar	337	13			13
LH IIIA	13	0.5			0.5
LH IIIA:2	7	0.3			0.3
Syro-Palestinian WM	2	<0.1			<0.1
TOTAL	**2596**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.12: Area III, Level IIA ceramics by coarse phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	4	21.0
PWHM	4	21.0
WPHM	4	21.0
Composite	1	5.5
PW Pithos	1	5.5
RonR/B	5	26.0
TOTAL	**19**	**100**

Table 17.13: Area I, Level A ceramics.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	92	27.5			
R/BSWM	6	1.8			
R/BSHM Res	1	0.3	RS/BS	99	29.5
PWHM	17	5.0			
PWWM	4	1.2			
PW?	5	1.5	PW	26	7.7
BichWM	1	0.3			
Bich?	1	0.3	Bich	2	0.6
WPHM	40	12			12.0
Composite	5	1.5			1.5
Coarse	3	0.9			0.9
CP	2	0.6			0.6
PW Pithos	20	6.0			6.0
RonR/B	92	27.5			27.5
PWS	2	0.6			0.6
BLWM	2	0.6			0.6
Canaanite Jar	41	12.2			12.2
LH/LM?	1	0.3			0.3
TOTAL	335	100			100

Table 17.14: Area I, Level IA ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	70	16.7			
R/BSWM	12	2.8			
R/BS?	6	1.4			
R/BSHM Res	1	0.2	R/BS	89	21.2
PWHM	23	5.5			
PWWM	29	7.0			
PW?	27	6.4	PW	79	18.9
Bich?	2	0.5			0.5
WPHM	44	10.5			10.5
WPWM I	2	0.5			0.5
WPWM II	1	0.2			0.2
BR I	1	0.2			0.2
Composite	18	4.3			4.3
Coarse	11	2.7			2.7
CP	11	2.7			2.7
PW Pithos	6	1.4			1.4
Monochrome	12	2.8			2.8
Pithos	2	0.5			0.5
RonR/B	109	26.0			26.0
RP	1	0.2			0.2
WSh.	1	0.2			0.2
Canaanite Jar	28	6.8			6.8
TEY	1	0.2			0.2
Unidentified WM	1	0.2			0.2
TOTAL	**419**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.15: Area I, Level IA end ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	162	21.5			
R/BSWM	18	2.4			
R/BS?	6	0.8			
R/BSHM Res	2	0.3	R/BS	188	25.0
PWHM	40	5.3			
PWWM	33	4.5			
PW?	32	4.2	PW	105	14.0
BichWM	1	0.1			
Bich?	3	0.4	Bich	4	0.5
WPHM	84	11.1			11.1
WPWM I	2	0.3			0.3
WPWM II	1	0.1			0.1
BR I	1	0.1			0.1
Composite	23	3.0			3.0
Coarse	14	1.9			1.9
CP	13	1.7			1.7
Monochrome	12	1.6			1.6
PW Pithos	26	3.4			3.4
Pithos	2	0.3			0.3
RonR/B	201	26.7			26.7
RP	1	0.1			0.1
WSh.	1	0.1			0.1
PWS	2	0.3			0.3
BLWM	2	0.3			0.3
Canaanite Jar	69	9.2			9.2
LH/LM?	1	0.1			0.1
TEY	1	0.1			0.1
Unidentified WM	1	0.1			0.1
TOTAL	**754**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.16: Area I, Level IA ceramics by coarse phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	35	48			
R/BSWM	1	1.3	R/BS	36	49.3
PWHM	6	8.2			
PWWM	1	1.4			
PW?	1	1.4	PW	8	11.0
WPHM	3	4.1			4.1
Composite	1	1.4			1.4
CP	2	2.7			2.7
PW Pithos	2	2.7			2.7
RonR/B	18	24.7			24.7
Canaanite Jar	3	4.1			4.1
TOTAL	**73**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.17: Area I, Level IA–IB ceramics.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	29	16.2			
R/BSWM	15	8.4			
R/BS?	2	1.1			
R/BSHM Res	2	1.1	R/BS	48	26.7
PWHM	6	3.4			
PWWM	21	11.7			
PW?	5	2.8	PW	32	17.8
BichHM	2	1.1			1.1
WPHM	4	2.2			2.2
WPWM I	3	1.7			1.7
Composite	4	2.2			2.2
Coarse	4	2.2			2.2
CP	18	10.1			10.1
Monochrome	17	9.8			9.8
RonR/B	34	19.0			19
PWS	1	0.6			
WS I	3	1.7	WS		2.2
Canaanite Jar	9	5.0			5.0
TOTAL	**179**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.18: Area I, Level IB initial ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	397	21.4			
R/BSWM	79	4.3			
R/BS?	22	1.2			
R/BSHM Res	18	1.0			
R/BSWM Res	3	0.2	R/BS	519	28.0
PWHM	109	5.9			
PWWM	148	8.0			
PW?	110	5.9	PW	367	19.8
BichWM	18	1.0			
Bich?	5	0.3	Bich	23	1.2
WPHM	148	8.0			8.0
WPWM I	5	0.3			0.3
WPWM II	39	2.1			2.1
WP?	5	0.3			0.3
BR I	13	0.7			
BR II	2	0.1	BR		0.8
Composite	44	2.4			2.4
Coarse	23	1.2			1.2
CP	52	2.8			2.8
Monochrome	100	5.4			5.4
PW Pithos	25	1.4			1.4
Pithos	1	<0.1			<0.1
RonR/B	346	18.7			18.7
RP	5	0.3			0.3
WSh.	10	0.5			0.5
PWS	4	0.2			
WS gen.	2	0.1			
WS I	14	0.8			
WS II	13	0.7	WS		1.8
BLWM	3	0.2			0.2
Canaanite Jar	86	4.6			4.6
LH/LM?	2	0.1			0.1
TOTAL	**1851**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.19: Area I, Level IB end ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	426	21			
R/BSWM	94	4.6			
R/BS?	24	1.2			
R/BSHM Res	20	1.0			
R/BSWM Res	3	0.1	R/BS	567	27.9
PWHM	115	5.7			
PWWM	169	8.4			
PW?	115	5.7	PW	399	19.7
BichHM	2	0.1			
BichWM	18	0.9			
Bich?	5	0.2	Bich	25	1.2
WPHM	152	7.6			7.6
WPWM I	8	0.4			0.4
WPWM II	39	1.9			1.9
WP?	5	0.2			0.2
BR I	13	0.6			
BR II	2	0.1	BR		0.7
Composite	48	2.4			2.4
Coarse	27	1.3			1.3
CP	70	3.4			3.4
Monochrome	117	5.8			5.8
PW Pithos	25	1.2			1.2
Pithos	1	<0.1			<0.1
RonR/B	380	18.8			18.8
RP	5	0.2			0.2
WSh.	10	0.5			0.5
PWS	5	0.2			
WS gen.	2	0.1			
WS I	17	0.8			
WS II	13	0.6	WS		1.8
BLWM	3	0.1			0.1
Canaanite Jar	95	4.7			4.7
LH/LM?	2	0.1			0.1
TOTAL	**2030**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.20: Area I, Level IB ceramics by coarse phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	4	1.5			
R/BSWM	1	0.4			
R/BS?	1	0.4	R/BS	6	2.2
PWHM	33	12.2			
PWWM	17	6.3			
PW?	21	7.7	PW	71	26.2
WPHM	1	0.4			0.4
BR gen.	1	0.4			
BR II	9	3.3	BR		3.7
CP	17	6.3			6.3
Monochrome	3	1.1			1.1
PW Pithos	3	1.1			1.1
Pithos	2	0.7			0.7
RonR/B	3	1.1			1.1
WSh.	4	1.5			1.5
WS I	1	0.4			
WS II	67	24.7	WS		25.1
Canaanite jar	58	21.4			21.4
LH IIIA	12	4.4			
LH IIIA:1	2	0.7			
LH IIIA:2	10	3.7			
LH/LM SJ	1	0.4	Aegean	25	9.2
TOTAL	**271**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.21: Area I, Level IIA initial ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	2	0.4	R/BS	6	1.3
R/BSWM	1	0.2			
R/BS?	2	0.4			
R/BSHM Res	1	0.2			
PWHM	71	16	PW	140	31.4
PWWM	27	6.0			
PW?	42	9.5			
WPHM	1	0.2			0.2
BR gen.	1	0.2			
BR I	2	0.4			
BR II	24	5.3	BR		6.0
CP	37	8.2			8.2
Coarse	1	0.2			0.2
Monochrome	7	1.5			1.5
PW Pithos	4	0.9			0.9
Pithos	4	0.9			0.9
RonR/B	8	1.8			1.8
WSh.	5	1.1			1.1
WS gen.	1	0.2			
WS II	94	21.0	WS		21.2
RLWM	1	0.2			0.2
Canaanite Jar	87	19.5			19.5
LH IIIA	16	3.6			
LH IIIA:2	6	1.3			
LH ?	2	0.4			
LH/LM SJ	1	0.2	Aegean	25	5.6
TOTAL	**448**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.22: Area I, Level IIA end ceramics by fine phasing.

Ware	No. sherds	%	Ware group	No. sherds	%
R/BSHM	6	0.8			
R/BSWM	2	0.3			
R/BS?	3	0.4			
R/BSHM Res	1	0.1	R/BS	12	1.7
PWHM	104	14.5			
PWWM	44	6.1			
PW?	63	8.9	PW	211	29.4
WPHM	2	0.3			0.3
BR gen.	2	0.3			
BR I	2	0.3			
BR II	33	4.6	BR		5.1
coarse	1	0.1			0.1
CP	54	7.5			7.5
Monochrome	10	1.4			1.4
PW Pithos	7	1.0			1.0
Pithos	6	0.8			0.8
RonR/B	11	1.5			1.5
WSh	9	1.3			1.3
WS gen.	1	0.1			
WS I	1	0.1			
WS II	161	22.4	WS		22.7
RLWM	1	0.1			0.1
Canaanite Jar	145	20.1			20.1
LH IIIA	28	3.9			
LH IIIA:1	2	0.3			
LH IIIA:2	16	2.2			
LH ?	2	0.3			
LH/LM SJ	2	0.3	Aegean	50	7.0
TOTAL	**719**	**100**			**100**

Table 17.23: Area I, Level IIA ceramics by coarse phasing.

PART 4
CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 18
WHEELMADE POTTERY AND REGIONALISM DURING LCI–IIB

Despite the difficulties of drawing comparisons between the ceramic assemblages due to the variable resolution of the published data (discussed in Chapter 8), in this chapter I will outline some of the trends apparent between the use of wheelmade wares, and other handmade wares, within the different sites and regions and compare the situation at Enkomi to the remainder of early LC sites. It must be emphasised that this is only of a preliminary nature, as examination of the vessels and fabrics at all sites is required to make positive assertions on the nature of the relationships of the wares and, importantly, to establish whether the wheelmade wares reported as such are, in fact, wheelmade or finished on a tuntable. It is important that any discussion of regionalism or uniformity of ceramics takes into account not only the plain wares as part of the ceramic repertoire of the island but also the manufacturing technology of the wares. Focus on the decorated and fine wares and on mortuary assemblages has distorted the picture, as discussed in Chapter 17. Following this, I will discuss the organisation of LC pottery production, which would appear to remain largely decentralised throughout the LC. Finally, I will address the issue of how and why wheelmade pottery was introduced onto Cyprus at this time, and relate this to the processes of social change occurring on the island. Although, comparable datasets are lacking for the assemblages, regionalism persists at the sites well beyond LCIA and throughout LCIB. It would appear, however, that during LCIIA–B, an island-wide assemblage is adopted and, during this period, developments occur which culminate in the highly standardised and 'urbanised' assemblages of LCIIC–IIIA.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE WHEELMADE AND HANDMADE WARES

Although not quantifiable due to the incomplete publication of the material, there appears to be a significant amount of variability at the different sites in the amount of wheelmade ceramics, and the choice of fabrics and styles in which these wares were maunfactured. Although it is difficult to establish with certainty due to the nature of the site report, it would seem that wheelmade wares are rare during the earliest occupation at *Toumba tou Skourou* but they became more common by the second rebuilding stage of the mound (LCIA2 or LCIB). R/BS is the most common ware at the site,

with R/BSWM comprising under 10% of this figure (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:359). PWHM and PWWM are present in unknown quantities. Although it seems that the PW (HM and WM) and R/BS (HM and WM) were all manufactured from the same fabric (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:379), it is not possible to establish whether the proportion of wheelmade wares increased through time, or the degree to which PW came to replace R/BS. As the main period of occupation represented at the site belongs to LCI (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:18), it is possible that proportions remained fairly constant, as it is only during LCIIA that R/BS dramatically decreases at Enkomi and other sites. It would appear that the handmade and wheelmade forms in these wares adhere to regional typological traditions, in attributes such as mouth shape and handle placement (discussed in Chapter 8). Apparently, no decorated wheelmade wares were manufactured at *Toumba tou Skourou*, despite the strong decorative tradition apparent in the production of WS and WPHM (including Bichrome styles). No evidence of turntables or wheels was reported from the pottery workshops. At the other northwestern site, Myrtou–*Pigadhes*, although R/BSHM is the most common ware in the early levels, R/BSWM seems to be rare prior to LCIIA, disappearing by LCIIB and occurs only in large closed vessel forms. PWHM is also rare prior to LCIIA, when PWWM also appears. PW replaces R/BS during LCIIB (Catling 1957:55). The 'Wash Ware' category at *Bamboula* on the southwest coast seems to be more frequently wheelmade than handmade (Daniel 1941:78) and forms around 20% of the deposits from the earliest occupation, rising to up to 27% during LCIB and falling to a maximum of 8% by LCIIB. This parallels the situation at the other sites where R/BS is no longer manufactured during LCII. This is the only ware at the site from which wasters are specifically mentioned (Daniel 1941) and no information is available on whether the PWWM ware, first appearing in small quantities in LCIIA, is of a similar fabric to the Wash Ware. The small numbers of BichWM and RLWM at all the above sites are considered to be imports from other parts of the island. All three of the sites discussed above exhibit large amounts of WS and BR from the earliest levels of occupation. No information on wheelmade wares at the fortress at Ayios Sozomenos-*Glyka Vrysis* is available, but the site exhibits large amounts of BS, BR and WS during LCIB (Gjerstad 1926:37–47). Although *Toumba tou Skourou* is held to be integral to the processes of development of the PWS and certain varieties of the PBR (*cf.* Berghoffen 2001a, 2001b), and multiple production centres are attested for both wares (Jones and Catling 1986:526; Vaughan 1994), it is currently unclear how the initial distribution and developments of these wares may relate to regional interaction in the northwest, southwest and central areas.

PWWM, BichWM and R/BSHM are present in early deposits at Maroni (Manning et al. forthcoming; Herscher 2001). R/BS (HM and WM), PW (HM and WM), WPWM I and BichWM are known from early disturbed deposits at Hala Sultan Tekke (Åström 2001c). No further information on the relative importance of wheelmade wares in the assemblages of these two southern sites is available. These sites also have PBR, BR I, PWS and WS I and Canaanite jars. The apparent mixture of both eastern and western influences from the earliest levels (Herscher 2001; Manning *et al.*

forthcoming) may indicate that the location of these sites, between the eastern and western zones resulted in the adoption of a uniform material culture at an earlier period than sites in either the northwestern or eastern regions.

No information is available on the presence of wheelmade wares at the north coast/western Karpas site of Phlamoudhi-*Melissa* but PWWM and Bichrome (HM and WM) are present in small numbers at *Vounari* (see Table 8.7), suggesting they are also likely to have been present at *Melissa*. R/BSHM is second only to RonR/B at *Vounari* but R/BSWM is apparently completely absent. Al Radi mentions a 'combed effect' (1983:41) on some sherds and her designation of the vessels as handmade may be a, rightly, cautious approach to classification. It is likely that many other excavators have attributed all vessels exhibiting this effect to the wheelmade category. Keswani (1991:115, Footnote 6) notes that several bowls published by both the SCE at Enkomi and by herself at Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* 'were probably not wheel-thrown, although they may have been shaped and smoothed on some sort of tournette'. Therefore, it would appear that at least some of the potters who were manufacturing the R/BS around the area of Phlamoudhi were attempting to create vessels with the appearance of wheelmade ceramics but the relative proportions of this type within the assemblage are unknown.

Sites in the Karpas, including *Nitovikla*, Ayios Iakovos and the cemeteries at *Paleoskoutella* and Milia, exhibit an extremely strong wheelmade tradition from the very beginning of LCI. Although problematic, the deposit at Ayios Iakovos underlying the Iron Age sanctuary appears to date to LCI and contains 90% wheelmade wares, including R/BSWM, PWWM, WPWM and BichWM (SCE I:369; Hult 1992:42). R/BSWM forms between 35–47% in early deposits at *Nitovikla*, seemingly decreasing in quantity during LCIB (6–27%) to be supplanted by PWWM as the primary wheelmade ware (Hult 1992). PWWM is present in small numbers from the Pre-Fortress levels, rises to around 2–15% during Period IIA–B and forms 10.6% of the entire assemblage through all phases (see Tables 8.5 and 8.6). In addition, the amount of BichWM at the site is striking. Bichrome forms around 7% of the assemblage and the majority of examples originate in the Levels associated with the first occupation of the fortress (Hult 2001:204–5). No other site apart from Milia has comparable amounts of Bichrome. This becomes extremely pertinant when considering that there are only a total of 42 sherds of Milia-style Bichrome at Enkomi (see Chapter 15) and the ware does not rise above 1% of the assemblage during any phase of occupation (see Figure 15.7). Interestingly, it would appear that WPWM is exceptionally rare at *Nitovikla*. Although chronology of the site remains problematic (see Chapter 8), the erection of the fortress, probably late in LCIA with use extending into LCIB (Merrillees 1994:258), its prime coastal location, and the buildings impressive scale and defensive nature, along with the presence of ashlar masonry, may suggest that the inhabitants of *Nitovikla* established their own external links, possibly as a regional centre involved in the distribution of Bichrome Ware. The apparent lack of prestige items or imports in the assemblage

at *Nitovikla* need be no obstacle to external contacts, when it is considered how few are present in the stratified deposits at Enkomi (discussed in Chapter 17). As noted in Chapter 8, the tombs at *Nitovikla* do appear to have exhibited a range of prestige and exotic items (SCE I:407–15). Although occupation at *Nitovikla* is attested from the beginning of LCI the construction of the fortress would seem to be contemporary with or slightly post-date construction of the Area III building at Enkomi. Very little WS or BR, or indeed WPHM, is attested at any sites in the Karpas during LCI (Merrillees 1971).

The eastern inland sites of Kalopsidha and Athienou both exhibit low numbers of wheelmade wares prior to LCIIA. The low numbers in Trench 3 and Gjerstad's house are indicative of the very early LCI date, prior to the time during which wheelmade wares became common but PWWM, BichWM, WPWM and R/BSWM are present (see Tables 8.2–4). Trench 9 must be viewed as atypical of a settlement deposit and probably saw little use post-LCIB (discussed in Chapter 8). Only low numbers of WS, BR and, importantly, RonR/B are known. Proportions of PWWM at Athienou are unknown and only small numbers of residual BichWM, R/BS (HM and possibly WM) are apparent and the assemblage demonstrates close affinities to that at Kalopsidha, especially in the presence of WP VI Coarse Linear Style. (Merrillees 1983). In addition, there were only three sherds of WS I at Athienou and no PWS. It is difficult to establish whether BR is present in the early levels at the site but it would appear that it is likely that little or no LCIB occupation is attested (see Chapter 8).

The proportions of wheelmade wares at Enkomi have been discussed in Chapter 17. Including the material which has the appearance of wheelmade wares but is of unknown manufacturing technique in order to facilitate comparison with the above statistics (see Figure 17.3), it is apparent that Enkomi has significantly less R/BSWM/? wares than *Bamboula* and sites in the Karpas but that amounts of PWWM/? are higher than the known percentages at other sites prior to LCIIA, with the exception of *Nitovikla*. All sites, with the exception of *Pigadhes* and *Vounari* have R/BSWM from LCIA, decreasing significantly during LCIIA. All sites, again with the exception of *Pigadhes* and of *Bamboula* and apparently Athienou, also have PWWM during LCIA. It is only at sites in the eastern and Karpas regions that decorated wheelmade wares were manufactured. It would appear that greatest quantities of wheelmade wares are associated solely with the coastal centres and the Karpas (however, the number of inland sites investigated remains extremely small). Phlamoudhi remains the only site, which is both coastal and in the Karpas to exhibit low numbers of wheelmade wares. This may, however, change with the forthcoming full publication of the ceramics. It would appear that R/BSWM is the most common wheelmade ware at the beginning of LCI. The three inland sites (Kalopsidha, Athienou and Myrtou-*Pigadhes*) all exhibit low numbers of wheelmade wares until after LCIIA.This, unfortunately, is all the comparitive data that can be gleaned.

One of the primary aims of the present study is to investigate the introduction of the fast potter's wheel on Cyprus and thereby examine the processes of adoption of new technologies and how these may have been organised in relation to the wide ranging changes occurring in other aspects of LC society. However, as discussed in Chapter 17, it would appear that the major changes in the ceramic repertoire were already in place at the time of Enkomi's foundation and, therefore, it is diffiuclt to assign a 'pioneering' role to the site in terms of the changes occurring in the early LC or to assert that new ceramic technologies were disseminated from Enkomi. The high incidence of Canaanite jar sherds in the earliest levels also suggests that extensive contacts had already been established with external regions prior to the foundation of the site. This presents a different picture than I initially expected. It would appear that Kalopsidha, and most probably other sites on the north coast, played a far more important role in these developments and that by the time of Kalopsidha's decline, and possible population shift to Enkomi, the mechanisms were already in place by which the earlier phase of the Late Cypriot period would proceed.

In Chapter 7, it was noted that some form of low-scale specialisation in pottery manufacture is now held to have been practiced during the EC–MC periods (Frankel and Webb forthcoming) and that specialisation seems to have increased towards the end of the MC. Herscher (1975:44) has identified the work of seven individual specialists manufacturing WP in the mortuary ceramics at Lapithos and believes that the same potters were manufacturing WP and BS, due to the presence of a vessel which was apparently begun in the WP technique and changed to a BS vessel midway through decoration (Herscher 1972). Occurrences of Composite ware, employing R/BS decoration on the exterior and WP decoration on the interior also suggest that both techniques were used concurrently by the same groups of potters. A common feature of MC pottery is the use of the same decorative motifs (incised, painted or relief) on different wares (Herscher 1972:27). It has also been suggested that pottery styles of MCIII exhibit a greater degree of regional interaction and borrowing of forms and motifs, and a greater willingness for experimentation, than for the preceding periods, suggesting that movements of peoples within Cyprus increased at the same time that external contacts increased (Herscher 1972:29; Frankel 1988:31). The combination of an increase in specialisation and greater interaction between potters would have set the necessary conditions for the adoption of wheel manufactured pottery at the beginning of the LC (discussed in Chapter 5).

Exactly which wares the potters at the excavated workshop at *Toumba tou Skourou* were manufacturing during the earliest phase of occupation is difficult to establish. It does appear that they were making a variety of wares (R/BS, PBR, PWS, WPHM, RP and pithoi) as the stylistic and typological overlap between these often made it difficult for the excavators to assign the vessels to a specific ware (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:355). By at least LCIA2 or LCIB, they were importing

two different clay sources to the site for the manufacture of the different wares (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:379). *Toumba tou Skourou* remains unique in the archaeological record of the LC, as the only site to demonstrate evidence of ceramic production within a coastal centre and the degree of experimentation apparent may suggest that the potters were operating within a workshop environment free from economic pressures (Arnold 1985:230). The large numbers of Wash Ware wasters cited by Daniel (1941) at *Bamboula* may indicate that production was also centralised at this site but this remains speculative. The only other excavated production site, the WS manufacturing at Sanidha (Todd and Pilides 2001), demonstrates that pottery production also occurred at isolated localities during LCII, and it appears likely that proximity to clay sources was a significant factor in the site's positioning. As only WS and Monochrome wasters were found, it is likely that this site specialised only in these two wares. However, evidence from the contemporary production (and cultic) site of Athienou, suggests that a variety of wares (probably BR, PWWM, Coarse, WSh., WPWM III), requiring the use of a range of clay sources, were manufactured at the site.

The extremely large numbers, especially of WP PLS and WP CLS at Kalopsidha, along with the presence of wasters, are highly suggestive of local production, possibly at a considerable scale. However, no evidence of workshops were located and, given the low numbers of wheelmade wares at the site, the potters appear to have been involved only in the production of handmade wares (Åström 1966:40). PWHM may also have been manufactured at Kalopsidha and it remains the only settlement site, along with the cemetery at Lapithos, to have PWHM dated to MCI–II (SCEIV:IB:166). No direct evidence for pottery production occurs in the Karpas but some fabrics have been shown through provenancing studies to be distinctive to this region (some varieties of WP, R/BSHM, R/BSWM, RonR/B, Bichrome) (Knapp and Cherry 1994:56–64). Additionally, Hult noted difficulties distinguishing between some of the R/BS, Monochrome and RonR/B wares at *Nitovikla* (1992:52), suggesting a distinctive local tradition in their manufacture, also supported by the tight clustering of the RonR/B and R/BS wares from *Paleoskoutella* by PCA. I found no R/BS in the Enkomi deposits that would correlate with Hult's description of the variant similar to RonR/B. In contrast, the R/BS from Enkomi, Kalopsidha and Milia all plotted separately, with the Enkomi material (two sherds only) plotting quite closely to the Milia group (Knapp and Cherry 1994:61, Figure 3.10). The BSHM and BSWM wares from Milia were identical and although 'similar' to those from Kalopsidha and Enkomi showed slight compositional differences (Artzy *et al.* 1976:21). The PWWM from Enkomi and the PWHM and WPHM wares from Kalopsidha could not be distinguished compositionally. It would appear that Milia, although located only around 10km from Enkomi (see Figure 6.1), obtained its ceramics from elsewhere and was not supplying Enkomi with these wares. Additionally, PW at Ayios Iakovos was not manufactured by the same potters manufacturing the ware at Enkomi (Keswani 1991). However, tantalising as the potential for utilisting the provenancing information may be, it remains that very few chronological controls have been employed on the material, there is no information on the contexts from which the samples

originate, sample sizes are generally very small and sherds are usually dated to site only. Further analysis, using well-stratified material is required.

The above information is indicative of a set of extremely variable responses to the organisation of ceramic production. It would appear likely that the potters responsible were manufacturing more than one ware. However, several unknowable factors remain. Were the people manufacturing the pots also decorating them? Does the similarity between the fabrics of the different regional wares suggest potters were manufacturing a variety of wares, or merely exploiting the same clay sources and utilising the same preparation techniques? Does the increase in ware-specific forms indicate a rise in segmentation and specialisation of the ceramic industry or merely cultural preferences? None of the sites discussed exhibit a wholly wheelmade tradition, although given the higher proportion of wheelmade wares in the Karpas, it is possible that further excavation would reveal a solely wheelmade tradition somewhere in this area. The Milia-type Bichrome fabric, along with the RLWM, would appear to be the only macroscopically distinct fabrics that were used solely in the production of wheel thrown pottery, although the Bichrome may exhibit close similarity to some of the RonR/B varieties. It would appear that different clay preparation techniques were involved in the manufacture of these wares, suggesting a different population of potters. This also requires further research. One of the striking features of the wheelmade wares, at all sites where descriptions are given (*Toumba tou Skourou*, Myrtou-*Pigadhes*, Kalopsidha, *Nitovikla*, Episkopi-*Bamboula*), is that the fabrics and types manufactured are described as being exactly the same as the handmade wares (see Chapter 8). It does not seem possible that this situation could have arisen were it not for the naturally high plasticity of the Cypriot clays facilitating the adaption to new manufacturing techniques (discussed in Chapter 5).

A mixture of centralised and decentralised pottery production appears to be occurring at the various sites. At *Toumba tou Skourou*, production appears to have been conducted within the site – albeit probably on the outskirts – and probably also at *Bamboula*, although we currently possess insufficent information to assess the range of ceramics being produced. At *Toumba tou Skourou*, the ceramic industry seems to have been extremely innovatory (Vermeule and Wolsky 1990:398), with a range of wares and hybridisations of these manufactured, seemingly with selective use of different clays for the particular wares. Sanidha seems to have been solely devoted to making WS and Monochrome (Todd and Pilides 2001), which may indicate an increase in specialisation of production during LCII. However, this appears to be contradicted by the (probably contemporary) situation at Athienou, where a range of wares seem to have been manufactured. Knapp and Cherry (1994:160) suggest a mixture of centralised production at Enkomi, Kition and Palaepaphos, and village-level production at Milia, *Paleoskoutella* and Kalopsidha. Knapp and Cherry's thesis for centralised production at the coastal centres is based solely on data from WPWM III wares, which, based on current evidence, do appear to have been manufactured only at these centres (1994:62).

Knapp and Cherry believe that elites controlled production of ceramics at the coastal centres and that the evidence suggest the highest degree of control was exercised by local polities, with no centrally-administered organisation (1994:161). However, they conflate the evidence available from the early and later LC and, although it remains possible that *Toumba tou Skourou* ceramic production may have been administered to a degree, I do not believe the evidence indicates centralised control of ceramic production at Enkomi during LCI–IIB. In addition, Keswani suggests that the small numbers of PWHM and PWWM I bowls with loop handles of LCIIB–IIC date found at Enkomi, in contrast to the far greater numbers found in tombs at Angastina indicate decentralised production of PW wares in this period (1991:103, 111). The organisation of production at Enkomi will be discussed further below.

THE ORGANISATION OF POTTERY PRODUCTION AT ENKOMI

The current state of evidence would indicate that pottery production was not carried out at Enkomi, although it remains possible that it was undertaken in another area of the site not close to Dikaios' excavation areas. The absence of wasters in the deposits (contrasted with amounts present at *Toumba tou Skourou* and *Bamboula*) does not suggest on-site production, however the evidence of overfired and flawed vessels in tombs suggests that some of the manufacture may have taken place quite nearby. A number of sherds, primarily in the R/BS, PW and WPWM II fabric group, were overfired and almost vitrified but these appear to originate from functional vessels and are not warped in any way. The presence of deformed vessels of WSh. and PWHM in mortuary contexts at Enkomi have been held to indicate local manufacture (SCEIV:ID:745, 747) but it is possible that this merely indicates that vessels deposited in tombs were not required to be fully functional. Two misshapen vessels of WPWM II in Tomb 10 indicate that non-functional or poorly formed examples were considered suitable for tomb use. T10.464 (Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 201/46) has an extremely thin patched base which cannot ever have been watertight and T.10.468 (Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 201/44) has a large air bubble with an s-shaped crack near the maximum diameter and a series of random puncture marks (apparently made with a stick) around and above it. The vessel is also misshapen, suggesting it was lifted from the wheel head before it was completely dry. The only artefacts which I located that may relate to ceramic manufacture are two PWHM discs, one from a Level IIA context and one from a Level IIB context, both in Area III (see Inv. 4083/3, Figure A1.8.3 and Inv. 4229/1, A1.8.8). Given the asymmetrical perforation on the Level IIB example it is not possible that the disc functioned as part of a fast wheel, although it may have served as a turntable. If these artefacts do relate to pottery production, then it is not attested prior to LCIIA but the discs may also have served some other function.

The widespread use of an identical fabric for the handmade and wheelmade forms of R/BS, PW, WP and some of the Bichrome wares, renders it extremely likely that these should be

considered at least of local regional manufacture. Although not quantifiable, as I did not record exact numbers of minor fabrics within the wares, this amounts to at least 60% of the assemblage from Level IA onwards in Area III and Level IA end in Area I. In the Level IIA building of Area I this type of fabric accounts for only around 30% of the assemblage. The addition of beach sand as the primary inclusion in the Enkomi wares, in contrast with the grittier inclusions in ceramics from Kalopsidha in the earlier WP sequence, suggests that Kalopsidha was not manufacturing the Enkomi wares and another location, probably closer to the coast, was being exploited. The addition of the fine, rounded beach sand grains may have facilitated the introduction of the wheelmade pottery, minimising abrasion to the potters' hands and reducing the plasticity of the clays (as discussed in Chapter 5). That this was adopted by the manufacturers of the handmade wares also suggests that the same source was being exploited by all the potters. The LC innovation of using beach sand for inclusions, coupled with the lack of evidence for pottery production at the site itself, may indicate that not all movement to the eastern coast resulted in occupation at Enkomi itself and is suggestive of the establishment of new villages (attested by abandonments of MC sites, discussed in Chapter 8 and by the presence of regional cemeteries for which we currently have no settlement information). This move may be at least partially influenced by changes in environmental factors, facilitating the increased use of the area for agricultural purposes, discussed in Chapter 8 (Frankel 1974:10).

The presence of two types of manufacturing technique, constructing the same vessel types and primarily using the same fabrics is highly suggestive of multiple workshops participating in the supply of ceramics to the site. These workshops perhaps operated within a competitive environment, with attempts by the potters manufacturing the handmade wares to emulate the wheelmade forms (discussed further below). This may also indicate a low-degree of knowledge sharing between workshops in the same region and the continuation of decentralised modes of production during LCI–IIB may probably account for the imperfect nature of the transmission of technology. The distinctive Kalopsidha-type WPHM, the RonR/B probably from the Karpas and the mixture of handmade and wheelmade styles of the R/BS and PW suggest that Enkomi may have received its ceramics from a wide variety of sources (also Keswani 1991). Low proportions of B/RS open vessels compared to the numbers found at Kalopsidha (Astrom 1966) and *Nitovikla* (Hult 1992), along with differences in the amount of open to closed vessel forms compared with Phlamoudhi, indicates a preference for ware-specific functional use of vessels at Enkomi. It is not possible to comment on whether the specialisation may be considered full-time or part-time (discussed in Chapter 5) and it is possible that a mixture of types was occurring. However, the presence of multiple techniques of manufacture, the likelihood that production was carried out in the villages, and the random distribution of handmade and wheelmade types throughout all deposits, indicates that production was not administered, and unlikely to be under the control of elites. As discussed in Chapter 5, pottery (especially plain wares) is often perceived as a low status good, and the widespread availability of the resource makes controlling production more difficult. Consequently, even in highly structured

societies, pottery production often remains at a low organisational level (*cf.* Sinopoli 1988:595). Within the extensively studied Mayan state system (the organisation of which is still rigorously debated), utilitarian ceramic production remained decentralised and dispersed between a number of villages, who provided pottery to not only the regional centre but directly to other outlying villages, not utilising a central market system for distribution (Potter and King 1995:27–9).

RELATING THE WHEELMADE POTTERY TO MODELS OF SOCIAL ORGANISATION

The introduction of wheelmade pottery onto Cyprus at the beginning of the LC should be viewed within the sphere of the adoption on Cyprus of a range of other broadly Levantine innovations attested in the mortuary record from MCIII (discussed in Chapter 4) and the apparent desire of, at least a proportion of the Cypriot population, to avail themselves of the accoutrements of the more complex societies involved in maritime trade. However, the apparently unique situation on Cyprus where handmade wares continued to be manufactured alongside the wheelmade varieties, and the increase in export through time of handmade decorated and fine wares, must also take into account internal and external market demand, which must have encouraged the persistence of traditional Cypriot techniques. Although it is not possible to put a timeframe on the speed of the ceramic innovations, it would appear that once they began to occur, around MCII, the processes of change were continual, influenced by a multitude of factors relating to changing perceptions of Cypriot identity and their increasing interaction with other societies, manifested clearly during LCII in the widespread appearance of LHIIIA–B pottery on Cyprus (Sherratt 1999:195).

It remains possible that Gjerstad (1926) and Sjoqvist (1940) were correct in attributing some of the wheelmade wares in early LC deposits to a 'foreign' category and there may be imported wheelmade plain wares which have remained unrecognised amongst MCIII deposits. Currently, however, it remains only the distinctive wheelmade juglets and the Canaanite jars which have been recognised. However, as discussed in Chapter 5, the transmission of wheel throwing technology cannot be explained by occurrences of foreign vessels. One explanation for the large numbers of wheelmade wares in the Karpas, compared with those found at other sites, is that the technology was transmitted into this region, possibly during MCIII. This transmission must have occurred either by the presence on Cyprus of foreign potters or Cypriot potters visiting elsewhere and returning with the knowledge, or a combination of both (discussed in Chapters 3 and 5). This knowlege was perhaps imperfectly transmitted to other regions, resulting in the phenomenon at sites such as Enkomi of true wheelmade wares, alongside handmade wares which emulate the appearance of wheelmade wares, and use of more traditional handbuilding techniques imitating the new forms being created by the wheelmade wares (for example flat bases, ring bases, handles attached to the exterior of the vessel). As noted in Chapter 8, many researchers have seen problems with a solely Cypriot development for

BichWM and RLWM wares (*cf.* Jones and Catling 1986; Maguire 1995; Artzy 2001). Additional evidence for the presence of foreigners in eastern Cyprus during LCI lies in the ashlar masonry used in the gateway of the fortress at *Nitovikla*, which predates the use of ashlar masonry at other sites on Cyprus by at least 250 years. The possibility of a Syrian building master or a Cypriot trained in Syria in the technique remains likely (Hult 1992:75). Other unique features in this area are the tumuli at *Paleoskoutella*, the construction of a wall around the cemetery at *Nitovikla*, and the LCIIA cultic/mortuary feature at Ayios Iakovos-*Dhima* (SCE I; Keswani 1989a; Webb 1999). Despite the thorough reanalysis of the material by Hult (1992), the site of *Nitovikla*, and indeed the entire Karpas region, remains enigmatic and unlikely to become less so in the near future. However the technology was first introduced, it would appear that widespread knowledge of how to successfully apply it, possibly connected with the continuing decentralisation of the industry, or a low degree of socio-political integration, did not occur until LCIIC.

It is also likely that the technology was transmitted to other regions on Cyprus via a combination of intra-island contacts and through the presence again of foreign potters at the sites. Without a mixture of internal and external influences it is difficult to explain why exactly Black Slip seems to have been the ware of choice for the first large-scale production of wheel thrown pottery. Alternatively, as BS (or variants thereof) is consistently the most common fabric occurring prior to the widespread use of wheelmade ceramics, it is possible to see this as an attempt to fit the new wheel thrown ceramics into existing stylistic trends, perhaps to ensure a market for their consumption. This again reflects the interplay of innovation and tradition occurring in early LC ceramics. Although sufficent information on typological developments cannot be obtained from the majority of sites, it would appear that the broadly concurrent developments occurring in the ceramic repertoire at eastern sites (Kalopsidha and Enkomi) and northwestern sites in the Myrtou area (increased presence of flat bases, the appearance of wheelmade wares, an increase in ware-specific forms) are developed within the specific ceramic tradition of the region. The northwestern R/BSWM potters at *Toumba tou Skourou* and *Pighadhes* continue to construct large closed vessels with round mouths and handles attached from the neck, whereas those at eastern sites primarily have pinched rims and handle attachment occurs from the rim (see Chapters 8 and 15). This does not suggest the imposition of an externally regulated 'ideal' of a wheelmade vessel but may be compared to the situation attested in LB Palestine, where potters imitating Cypriot wares adapted aspects of form to techniques with which they were already familiar (Prag 1985, discussed in Chapter 3). On Cyprus, the potters may be seen adapting technique to form but within the framework of the 'conceptual shape of the vessel' held by the potters (van der Leeuw 1993:258). Combinations of tradition and new features are attested in the innovatory PW ware (which possibly developed at Lapithos or around Kalopsidha), Bichrome, and WPWM and also WS and BR (Herscher 2001; Eriksson 2001). There is absolutely no justification for seeing the east as 'culturally retarded' (Merrillees 1971:72) during LCI in the delayed appearance of the WS and BR wares and it would appear that the entire

island was participating in the experimentation and transformation of material culture at this time. Within a general island-wide climate of openness to adoption and wish to become more involved in external world, the regional distinctiveness of each area's ceramic styles is retained but adopting aspects of innovation which suit preexisting cultural notions of applicability. The current state of knowledge on these developments does not allow for further assessment of whether morphological changes preceded technological changes. The inconsistent and patchy application of wheelmade technology on Cyprus is not suggestive of administered production. That the technology was not enforced, and indeed not entirely desirable, is seen in the continuing manufacture of handmade fine wares for export. That there was a market demand for these goods no doubt led to their continuing manufacture.

The apparently largely village-based and decentralised organisation of pottery production outlined above would appear to confirm that economic reasons of greater output of production are not significant to the introduction of the fast potters wheel onto Cyprus, especially considering that the modes of production can definitely not be seen to be 'efficient' (Courty and Roux 1995; Wattenmaker 1998, discussed in Chapter 5). However, the introduction of wheelmade pottery, and including pottery with the appearance of being wheelmade, represents an increase in investment by the Cypriot potters and indicates a desire to convey a relationship to a new social affiliation, manifested in pottery of 'urban' appearance (Roux and Courty 1998:761). It may be possible to see an increase of standardisation of manufacturing methods through the use of the same fabrics for the different wares (Rice 1981:220) but apparently not the standardisation of forms that would suggest mass production (Keswani 1991). The use of a similar fabric for the handmade and wheelmade wares may also reflect attempts to achieve a superficial uniformity of the vessels. Wattenmaker (1998:16–17) notes:

> if standardisation in the appearance of goods was important to consumers (because of the information conveyed through the artefact), and if styles changed rapidly, then it may have been difficult for household producers to learn new styles quickly and produce goods that were sufficiently similar to the 'model' to convey the intended social information.

However, rapid change, as seen during LCIIC in the development of PWWM II and WPWM III (Sherratt 1991), is facilitated by the presence of specialists working in fewer locations and with time to modify styles and develop techniques (Wattenmaker 1998:16). I believe it is possible to see the adoption of wheelmade pottery, and not only the wheelmade but also the handmade types of the same forms as an elite or 'substitute elite' strategy (Sherratt 1999:185, discussed in Chapter 3) employed by the population, concurrent with the desire to identify with the urban mainland centres and reflected in the MCIII–LCI mortuary record (Keswani 1989a).

How is it possible to explain the situation whereby early appearances of wheelmade ceramics (especially the Milia-style Bichrome) are more extensive at many sites in the eastern Mesaoria and the Karpas than at Enkomi? As noted above and discussed in Chapter 5, the introduction of wheelmade pottery requires a considerable investment on behalf of the potters and implies a ready market for their goods. As potters in prehistoric societies are usually held to be low status individuals and inherently conservative (*cf.* Knapp *et al.* 1988; Arnold 1985; and see Table 5.2), it is possible that elites were actively encouraging Cypriot potters to adopt the new technology (and therefore the potters should be seen as attached specialists) or that Cypriot society was not highly stratified and access to imports was essentially unrestricted and contacts with foreigners widespread. A combination of both factors may be possible, with some patronisation of potters by elites, but as discussed in Chapter 5, all types of specialisation occur in societies at all levels of complexity and patronised production is more frequently correlated with low-level complexity in chiefdom-type societies (Clark and Parry 1990:226). It does not appear that the wheelmade pottery should be seen soley as an 'elite' product or that the handmade pottery should be seen as 'non-elite'. The evidence from Enkomi, with the existence side by side of the wheelmade and handmade wares, makes it unlikely that the occupants of the site placed undue signicance on the manufacturing technique of the vessels. However, it would appear that pottery with the appearance of being wheelmade became an important symbol of identity (see Chapter 5), intentionally acquired and impacting on all sectors of society. However, whether this reflects economic or ideological processes (discussed in Chapter 2), cannot be established with the current state of evidence .

This also raises the question of why it appears that the vast majority of wheelmade pottery during LCI is manufactured in the form of utilitarian wares? The exceptions to this are the BichWM and RLWM and possibly also BLWM and WLWM (although the rarity of the latter two makes their useage difficult to establish). Why is it that juglets, are so rare in wheelmade forms during the LC (very few examples are listed in SCE IV:IC) and continue to be made in handmade forms, including R/BS and PW during LCI, to be replaced primarily by BR and WSh. during LCII? The answer to the first question may lie in the vessels primary function as serving vessels, therefore of primary importance in portraying 'urban' affiliation and linked to visible manifestations of group identity (Pollock 1983:360). Whether the Bichrome was considered an elite ware cannot be established. RLWM is an exceptional case and appears to be associated closely with mortuary and ritual function (Eriksson 1993:39). The low frequency of wheelmade juglets in other wares is more difficult to explain. Although it is possible that this is linked to the vessels' primary function in mortuary ritual, the inclusion in tombs of large numbers of wheelmade forms of other types would appear to make this unlikely. Stylistic trends and market demand may contribute to their continuing handmade manufacture but this remains an unsatisfactory explanation, especially considering the quantities of wheelmade juglets in MCIII and LCI tombs (discussed in Chapter 17). The lack of wheelmade wares at Kalopsidha may be explained by the fact that, as it appears exceedingly likely that Kalopsidha

should be seen as a centre for production of commodity containers for export, possibly also serving a cultic function, the potters had a plentiful pre-existing market and no impetus for instigating change (see Table 5.2). Changes that do occur in the WP wares and imitate Syro-Palestinian forms (discussed in Chapter 3), and also in the imitation of TEY at *Toumba tou Skourou*, may be seen to occur within the pre-existing motor habits of the potters, therefore requiring only minimum effort to effect (Arnold 1985:221). However, the manufacture of imitations is dependent on the potters having access to the imported pottery to use as a prototype.

It is my contention that the evidence of the entire ceramic repertoire at Enkomi, including the variability in the use of wheelmade wares, agrees with the establishment of Enkomi as a gateway community, facilitating the movement of goods from settlements within the eastern Mesaoria and Karpas regions. The presence of small-scale elites at a multitude of sites, with pre-existing contacts with Egyptian and Syro-Palestinian trading emporia is attested by the widespread distribution of exotic goods during MCIII–LCI (Keswani 1989a) and the presence of Canaanite jars at Kalopsidha (see Chapter 8). Rather than viewing the construction of the fortifications as a control mechanism instigated by Enkomi to ensure access to copper resources (Peltenburg 1996), I believe it is possible to view the impetus for their construction as a combination of factors resulting from conflict between small-scale, non-centrally based elite groups and those who may have sought to gain control from greater exploitation of the coastal centres. Both the construction of the Area III building and its destruction at the end of Level IA, may be part of this process of continuing negotiations for consolidation of power at this time. Our knowledge of the rise of the other coastal centres is even more limited than that of Enkomi. These sites may also have served as gateway communities or have been established as central places. This supports a more heterarchical view of LCI social organisation (also suggested by Keswani in relation to the LCIIC evidence). The Cypriot adoption of the wheel may be contrasted with that occurring during MM Crete (discussed in Chapter 5) where, although wheelmade pottery was not adopted for the manufacture of large vessels until some 300 years after its introduction, wheelmade classes of certain vessel types rapidly replaced those of the handmade and elite vessels were the first forms to be manufactured in this manner and control exerted over artisans in Crete caused the rapid adoption of the technology (Knappett 1999). This is not reflected in the Cypriot material. There is very little evidence for the use of turntables on Cyprus prior to the introduction of wheelmade pottery, although impressions on the bases of large, flat-based vessels indicate the use of a portable surface such as a mat was used (see Chapter 7), which may have been rotated by the potter. It is difficult to establish, therefore how radically the introduction of the fast wheel may have altered the production techniques and motor habits of the Cypriot potters. This is contrasted again with the introduction of the wheel onto Crete, where turntables were known to have been in use from the EM (Warren 1969). It is also important to note that some aspects of BR production were carried out on a turntable (Vaughan 1991:122) and production of handmade wares seems also to have been influenced by the technological innovations.

As discussed in Chapter 9, is not until LCIIC/IIIA that a truly diverse range of shapes and forms (including wheelmade juglets) within a confined group of fabrics, was manufactured in the PWWM II and WPWM III wares. A larger range of vessel types within a pottery tradition is also ethnographically correlated with a higher degree of specialised production (Nicklin 1971:17). It has been suggested that the development of imitation Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus indicates that the Cypriot pottery industry was not under imperial or palatial control during LCII (Muhly 1996:53) and its appearance may be correlated with a new impetus for the acquisition of mass produced wares. The decrease in open vessels (both large and small) in the PWHM (see Figures 15.2–4) may suggest that PW may originally have developed as a multi-function ware (possibly as a replacement for RP) influenced by Syro-Palestinian 'urban' notions of utilitarian wares, but through time, the development of this process in the east was interrupted, by the obviously lucrative and successful WS and BR market.

CHAPTER 19
ENKOMI, TRADE AND REGIONALISM

In this chapter I bring together the evidence from Enkomi (both ceramics and stratigraphy) and the data from the other LC sites to address the issue of regionalism within LC ceramic assemblages in relation to the trading links attested by the extensive export of Cypriot ceramics and the problems this has caused for relative chronological attributions outside of Cyprus (discussed in Chapters 3 and 6). I also attempt to resolve some of the outstanding questions on the foundation of the site, LCI–IIB social organisation and interaction, and to establish whether the Enkomi evidence indicates that the site exercised socio-political domination, on either a regional or island-wide scale.

THE FOUNDATION OF ENKOMI AND THE ORIGINS OF ITS INHABITANTS

The ceramic evidence from the earliest levels in both areas consists of a combination of both decorated and plain wares sharing affinities with the styles of eastern Cypriot assemblages at Kalopsidha, and those of the Karpas at sites such as *Nitovikla*, Ayios Iakovos and Phlamoudhi-*Vounari* (the only non-mortuary deposits in this region to be excavated/published). This is of particular significance when the small degree of overlap in ceramic styles between the sites in question is considered (discussed in Chapter 18). Therefore, it would appear unlikely that Enkomi was founded solely by people from the area of Kalopsidha, although they probably formed part of the population. It would seem that at least some of the earliest inhabitants at Enkomi had closer contacts with, or was made up of, populations from the Karpas where RonR/B and wheelmade wares were characteristic. Pre-LC contacts between the eastern and Karpas regions are attested by the small amounts of RonR/B in Stratum 3 of Gjerstad's house and in affinities between the WP styles of the regions in MC tombs at Galinoporni in the Karpas (Frankel 1974). Additionally, as noted in Chapters 8 and 10, the amount of Bichrome at *Nitovikla* is significantly higher than that at Enkomi and more than one type of fabric also occurs from the earliest levels. It would appear likely that a source for the origin of Bichrome should be sought in the Karpas. Although the above conclusions may appear to promote a 'pots equals people' approach, I believe they are warranted as the combination of not only different regional pottery styles but also a mixture of manufacturing techniques, suggests the presence of a diverse group of people. Further support for this lies in the disparate traditions evidenced in construction of mortuary facilities and the dispersed placement of tombs within the settlement (discussed in Chapter 4), which Keswani suggests may be due to the influx of groups with no pre-existing kin ties (1989a, 1989b). There appears to be no pattern in the distribution of the decorated ceramics from the Karpas (RonR/B) or the eastern regions (WPHM and Composite) and both areas show the presence of all ceramic types (see Figure 15.8).

In addition to the likelihood of the Enkomi population originating from both the eastern and Karpas regions, can any exchange of ceramics postdating establishment of the site be ascertained? Without examination of the fabrics at the different sites it is not possible to establish direct ceramic exchange. Nevertheless, a few comments may be made. It is interesting that in Trench 9 at Kalopsidha there appears to be very little R/BSWM (<0.1%) or PWWM (1.1%) throughout the entire period of use. Only three sherds of WPWM II occur, and wheelmade wares are rare in general. WS accounts for only 0.5% and BR for 1.8% of the assemblage (see Chapter 8). Relative proportions of WS and BR are the opposite to those at Enkomi, where WS is more frequently attested (see Figure 16.1). Monochrome is far more frequent at Kalopsidha (24.2%) than at Enkomi but does not occur in the earliest undisturbed layers, again suggesting a slightly later date for the production of Monochrome in eastern Cyprus. However, as the Trench 9 deposit does not comprise a settlement assemblage (discussed in Chapter 8), it is not satisfactory for comparative purposes. In short (as discussed in the previous chapter), it does not appear that Enkomi served as a production centre supplying the outlying region with ceramics but rather that production was decentralised with Enkomi receiving products from a range of sources. This is suggestive of the foundation of Enkomi as a gateway community, receiving products from a range of individual regional sources with little exchange evidenced between the regional sources themselves and little evidence of contacts between other gateways (Hirth 1978:37–8).

It appears that the original inhabitants moving to the coast and establishing Enkomi, in order to exploit existing trade links (attested in the Canaanite jars found at Kalopsidha discussed in Chapter 8), at some point after their arrival saw the necessity of constructing a fortified building in Area III. Construction techniques and styles are possibly based upon those evidenced in the Kalopsidha Trench 3 building (see Chapter 8). That the precaution proved necessary is shown by destructions at the end of LCIA (see Chapter 12). These events are approximately contemporaneous with the expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt and the cessation of exports of ceramics of eastern Cypriot styles, to be replaced in an apparently seamless manner by exports of predominantly WS and BR wares to sites that were previously receiving earlier exports (Gittlen 1981:50, discussed in Chapters 3 and 6). Merrillees (1971:78) links the shift in types of exported Cypriot wares between LCIA and LCIB to the expulsion of the Hyksos and sees it as an opportunity for the regions manufacturing WS and BR to expand their markets into new areas, taking over links traditionally held by the east and also conquering eastern Cypriot markets. Support for the role of Enkomi as the pre-eminent site of Cyprus during LCI rests on the assumption that the export of WS and BR do not occur in Egypt and Syria Palestine until LCIB 'when these items have become de rigueur in the east of Cyprus and thus common' (Manning 2001:80, 82). An alternative interpretation to the reason why BR and WS are found widely at sites outside Cyprus is not that the eastern sites had widely adopted the wares (Merrillees 1971:74) but that Enkomi's trade relationships were disrupted during LCIB and that the site was not involved in the initial appearance of these wares abroad. In the following discussion, I explore this thesis further.

Figure 19.1 depicts the Enkomi assemblage by location of manufacture of the ceramics throughout the occupation phases. The 'Cypriot local region' category consists of wares which are manufactured in eastern Cyprus and the Karpas regions (R/BS, PW, WP, Bichrome, RonR/B, Composite, WSh., pithoi and coarse wares). The 'Cypriot other region' category consists of wares known to originate in other areas of the island (WS and BR). 'Cypriot unknown region' contains the Monochrome, RLWM, BLWM and WLWM wares. As discussed in Chapter 8, the Monochrome ware at Enkomi is almost certainly a local regional phenomenon, appearing during LCIA2 and developed from Proto-Monochrome ware around the region of Kazaphani (Merrillees 1989:2; Pilides 1992:293–4) but I have placed it within the unknown category as further research is required on the origins of this ware in the east. 'Western imports' comprises Minoan, Mycenaean and Cycladic ceramics and 'Eastern imports' consists primarily of Canaanite jars, with extremely small amounts of Syro-Palestinian wheelmade wares and the single TEY sherd from Area I.

Figure 19.1 shows that during Level A in both areas the assemblage is made up of only local ceramics plus, in Area III, a substantial amount (6.1%) of Canaanite jars. In Level IA in both areas numbers of Canaanite jars increase to around 9–12% of the assemblage. This is a striking situation and indicates that Enkomi's trade links during this time must have been substantial. During Level IB, numbers of Canaanite jars fall to half the percentage found during Level IA and I believe it is possible to interpret this figure as a disruption of trade at the site, at least in whatever commodities where contained within the Canaanite jars. It is highly possible that all Level IB material is residual. In Level IIA, in both areas, numbers again increase substantially, suggesting the resumption of trading contacts. Ceramics imported from a western source do not form a significant component of the assemblage until Level IIA, and then only in Area I. Reasons for this have been addressed in Chapter 17.

Ceramics manufactured on other regions of Cyprus (WS and BR) form a negligible component of the assemblage during Level IA. They increase only slightly in Area I during Level IB, which again I believe should be interpreted as an early abandonment of the Area I building, but increase during Level IB in Area III. It should be noted that this figure reflects a far higher incidence of WS (4.4%) than BR (1.2%) (see Table 17.8 and Figure 16.1) and is also a reflection of the longer span of occupation in Area III. As discussed in Chapter 17, it is only during Level IB main that WS occurs in significant numbers in Area III. The Level IIA, Area I figures show a dramatic increase in WS and BR wares, reflecting the special nature of the deposit in Room 142 and, as also noted in Chapter 17, this deposit requires a date of LCIIA2 at the earliest. The 'Cypriot unknown region' category during Level IA primarily reflects the introduction of Monochrome to the site later in Level IA and the rise during Level IB shows the increase in the use of this ware during this phase. The low

number in Area I during Level IIA is difficult to interpret due to the nature of the Room 142 deposit but the decrease is only slight in Area III.

The evidence from my analysis of the Enkomi material supports Merrillees' (1971) thesis of regionalism for LCIA, and Manning's (2001; Manning *et al.* forthcoming) modification of this in relation to the relative chronological appearances of Cypriot wares at sites outside Cyprus (discussed in Chapter 6). However, I now put to the question the continuing role of Enkomi in exports during LCIB. As stated at the beginning of Part 2, I believe that regionalism persisted in LC ceramic assemblages through to at least LCIIA, after which time acceleration of the processes of homogenisation occurred and by LCIIC, the island exhibits a uniform material culture. This is indicated by the widespread appearance of LHIIIA:2 ceramics during LCIIA–B (Sherratt 1999) and the adoption during this time of an island-wide complex of ritual paraphernalia in the form of BR bull rhyta and Astarte-type figurines (Webb 1999). LCIIA–B interaction between the sites fits with the PPI model of interaction discussed in Chapter 2. At all the coastal centres, only very limited contact is evidenced during LCI. Contacts between Enkomi and *Toumba tou Skourou* may have been virtually non-existent at this stage, and very limited ceramic exchange is attested between sites located in the different regions (discussed in Chapter 18). The south coast sites of Maroni and Hala Sultan Tekke may be exceptions to this, possibly due to their location near the meeting point of the different regions. It is not until LCIIA that PW appears at all sites, becoming increasingly important and developing into the PWWM II wares in LCIIC. The apparently widespread disappearance of R/BS may also be viewed as part of this process. Figure 19.1 shows that during all phases of occupation, with the exception of the Area I Level IIA deposit, Enkomi exhibits closer ceramic contacts with external areas than other sites on Cyprus, also attested at *Toumba tou Skourou* (see Chapter 8). Although no details are currently available, this situation seems to paralleled at Phlamoudhi-*Melissa* (Smith 2002), confirming that their was little interaction between the different regions during LCIA (Merrillees 1971) but that the majority of coastal centres exhibit external contacts.

In Chapter 17, I noted that WPHM is the only ware occurring at the site from which high proportions of sherds originating from juglets and small closed vessels occurred, and that this may be considered a by-product of trade in these vessels passing through the site. I argue that the small amounts of WS and, especially, BR reflected in the Enkomi deposits, make it unlikely that Enkomi played an active role in the distribution of these wares at sites outside Cyprus during LCIB. Along with the dramatic decrease in Canaanite jars during this period I believe it is possible to see a disruption of Enkomi's trade links, concurrent with the expulsion of the Hyksos. Close links between Hyksos-ruled Egypt and eastern Cyprus are attested in the amount of eastern Cypriot ceramics at Tell el D'aba (Maguire 1990, 1995) and, although the specific mechanisms are unknown, a breakdown of the regular trading channels may have occurred, causing some disruption to Enkomi's fortunes during LCIB. A hiatus in eastern exports, whilst the western exports increased may also have seen a

change in fashions on the mainland and the earlier ceramics may no longer have been in demand. Although it remains a possibility that Enkomi was serving as a transshipment point for WS and BR wares without adopting them for their own consumption, it would appear more likely that sites where these wares were common at this time served as the trading partners of the merchants from the mainland. Although WS I begins to occur in significant proportions during Level IB main (7.2% of the assemblage) at no time does BR become common before Level IIA (remaining at less than 1% of the assemblage).

I argue against any 'resistance' by the eastern Cypriots to central and western innovations in ceramics during LCIA or the abrupt adoption of wares of these styles in LCIB (*cf.* Merrillees 1971:70; Manning 2001). As outlined in Chapter 17, comparison of mortuary and settlement data indicates that different processes were operating in relation to the usage of the wares. It would appear far more likely that the reason BR and WS wares were not an important feature of settlement assemblages is that the eastern region was developing their own set of innovations, far more relevant to their own cultural responses to increased external contact in relation to appropriate combinations of tradition and innovation, such as the Bichrome, PW and WPWM wares. Monochrome presents a different picture and its production in the east of the island by LCIA2 signifies a different series of processes in relation to the adoption of this ware (discussed in Chapter 8). It is possible to see the incorporation of the WS and BR wares into the ceramic repertoire during LCIIA as a combination of economic factors, related to the wares' evident popularity as an export, and the greater sense of island-wide identity. The close association of WS with copper producing regions and technological advances (Jones and Catling 1986:526; Knapp and Cherry 1994:160 with references) suggests that this ware was more likely to accompany copper exports than eastern wares. Increase in WS during Level IB in Area III, particularly in Room 103, the room most closely associated with copper working evidence, may indicate that the ware was being transported to Enkomi along with primary smelting debris. Gittlin (1981:54) suggests that the WSh. juglets, appearing in the Levant and Egypt during later LBI, represent a deliberate copying of a Palestinian type to attempt to break the BR domination of the precious commodity container market. The high numbers of WSh. juglets at Athienou (see Chapter 8) may indicate that both BR and WSh. were manufactured at Athienou and being exported from Enkomi and therefore that Enkomi was not involved in the BR trade until production commenced within the region, possibly at Athienou during LCII (discussed in Chapter 8).

EVIDENCE FOR TRADE AT ENKOMI

As I argued above, the quantities of Canaanite jars in the earliest occupation levels at Enkomi attest to strong trading links from the time of the site's foundation. They are also present in slightly earlier or contemporary deposits at Kalopsidha (discussed in Chapter 8). It is therefore exceedingly

likely that the site was established with the purpose of the advancement of existing trade links, possibly to reduce transportation costs from inland sites (Hirth 1978). Although the specifically Egyptian types of TEY juglets found in eastern Cyprus during LCIA (Merrillees 1974a; Kaplan 1980) may or may not attest to direct contacts with traders from Hyksos-ruled Egypt, they would seem to indicate specific interaction patterns within the milieu of Hyksos dominated networks, as various researchers have suggested (*cf.* Merrillees 1971; Maguire 1995; Manning 2001). Early PWS and PBR at Tell el Ajjul also testify to specific links with *Toumba tou Skourou* and possibly southern coastal sites (Berghoffen 2001a), such as Maroni and Hala Sultan Tekke, both of which contain Canaanite jars in the earliest levels. It would appear likely that traders from the various emporia were establishing contacts with different regions of Cyprus during MCIII and LCIA (Manning and De Mita 1997, discussed in Chapter 3) but the earliest evidence for these links, in terms of Cypriot ceramic exports, appears in the east, in the locality of Kalopsidha.

The ceramic repertoire of Level IA in both areas at Enkomi is representative of the types of Cypriot ceramics most commonly exported to Egypt and the Levant at the close of the MB. Although regional synchronisations using relative dating based upon ceramics is problematic, as discussed in Chapter 4, the current state of knowledge indicates that Cypriot ceramic exports appearing in Syria-Palestine during MBIIA (MCIII) consisted primarily of WP wares of eastern styles (CLS, PLS and WP V) and Composite ware (Johnson 1982; Artzy and Marcus 1992; Eriksson *et al.* 2000). RonR/B ware first appears alongside these wares during MBIIB (Johnson 1982:62; Berghoffen 1988:167). MBIIC sees the continuation of export of these wares with the addition of Bichrome (Merrillees 1970; SCE IV:ID:709–16; Artzy *et al.* 1978; Maguire 1990; Bietak 2001; Hein 2001) and, importantly, of Monochrome of *eastern* Cypriot style (Gitlin 1981:49; Johnson 1982:62). Composite Ware apparently does not appear in Palestine after MBIIA/B (Johnson 1982:64). This broad sequence of Cypriot exports fits well with the Enkomi data. Prior to the foundation of Enkomi, eastern ceramic styles typical of those found at Kalopsidha predominate. The export of ceramic wares from the Karpas (RonR/B) appears to coincide with the foundation of Enkomi. The introduction of Monochrome ware at a slightly later date also correlates well with its later appearance in the occupation levels at Enkomi. As discussed in Chapter 8 and above, Monochrome in the form exported during MBIIC was most likely manufactured in eastern Cyprus or the Karpas, although it may owe its stylistic origins to western sources (Pilides 1992).

The likelihood of Enkomi serving as a transshipment point for RonR/B rather than a manufacturing centre is confirmed by the distinctive fabrics dissimilar to the remainder of the assemblage, the bias of open shapes, contrasted with the fairly equal proportions of open and closed shapes at sites at which it is more likely to have been manufactured (discussed in Chapter 10). As noted in Chapter 3, it is primarily open shapes of RonR/B ware which appear outside Cyprus, again suggesting Enkomi may be likely source for disbursement. Although it is possible, given the

decrease in amounts, that all RonR/B sherdage in Level IB deposits at Enkomi is residual, the quantity in the settlement sherdage at Phlamoudhi (Smith forthcoming), indicates that it was still produced into LCIB at least in some parts of the Karpas. Low numbers of WPHM and Composite wares in Level IB initial deposits in both Areas (see Figure 15.8) would indicate that production of these wares ceased or that they ceased to be imported to Enkomi at the end of Level IA. Small amounts of Bichrome of both Milia-type fabric and of a fabric similar to the PW wares probably indicate some export of these wares also as both types are found at Tell el D'aba (Bietak 2001). Although, given the prominence of this ware at *Nitovikla*, discussed in Chapter 18, I would suggest that Enkomi may not have been the only site to export this ware. The rapid development and high incidence of WPWM II may be seen as a substitute for earlier painted wares. As noted in Chapter 15, WPWM II does not appear to have been exported.

The question of why Kalopsidha appears to be the earliest source of ceramic exports needs to be addressed. It is not located close to the copper sources and the only evidence for copper working at the site comes from the small amounts in the dump of Trench 9, dated to LCI–II (Watkins 1966). As recently pointed out by Sherratt in relation to the distribution of LH/LM ceramics (1999), the economic importance of ceramics, especially those functioning as commodity containers may have been overlooked. This is especially relevant to the Cypriot situation where efforts have centred on the importance of copper as the 'prime mover' for involvement of Cyprus in international trade (discussed in Chapters 2 and 3). Maguire (1995:63) raises a range of interesting questions regarding the demise of the trade in probable precious commodity containers coinciding with the end of the MB and the expulsion of the Hyksos, to be replaced thereafter almost solely by BR juglets. The extent and complexity of movement in the circulation of these vessels suggests that they were an important feature of late MB exchanges and represent a deliberate market strategy (discussed in Chapter 3). She also raises the suggestion that the commodity exported in the small jugs and juglets of the WP sequence need not necessarily originate on Cyprus (Maguire 1995:54). A mixture of trade in indigenous and non-indigenous commodities is well attested during the Bronze Age (Portugali and Knapp 1985:65–6). It is an interesting explanation for the demise of Cypriot exports of WP ceramics that the end of these forms coincides with the cessation of imports of Canaanite jars to Enkomi, and may reflect the end of the importation onto Cyprus of the commodity that the vessels were to be filled with, thus effectively removing them from circulation. This, however, remains speculative.

Here, I would like to ask an extremely provocative question. Need Enkomi's early role have anything to do with the export of copper? As outlined in Chapter 3, evidence for copper working during Level IA is minimal and may easily represent only small-scale production for local consumption. Additionally, my thesis regarding the later date for construction of the Area III building effectively removes Muhly's (1986:299) dilemma that the copper industry was apparently already established at the time of the initial foundation of the site. Copper production is not extensive at the

beginning of Level IB but becomes increasingly widespread through time, apparently declining at the end of LCIB, and expanding again during Level IIA (see Chapter 13). The increase in copper working evidenced in the Area III building may indicate that the inhabitants of Enkomi sought to diversify, and concurrent with an increase in metalworking, greater contact with other regions of Cyprus, in the form of WS ware is attested late in LCIB. I do not believe that it is possible to find any compelling reasons backing the claim that Enkomi 'controlled' the copper industry (Muhly 1989:299) and I suggest that sites located closer to the copper resources are more likely to have been involved in exports at this time. The above scenario is dependant upon a wide dispersal of points of contact for visiting traders from the Levant and some degree of specialisation of production in the different commodities in different regions (suggested by Manning and De Mita 1997 and discussed in Chapter 3). In addition, not requiring that any one coastal site was expected to supply all resources removes the need for highly complex administrative organisation, although increase in specialisation and output becomes likely through time. Whilst I am not questioning the role of copper in the processes which led to Cyprus' increasing importance in inter-regional trading systems, I would question whether prior to evidence for extensive inter-island links and large-scale exploitation, *all* coastal sites on Cyprus were involved in the export of copper.

In summary, whilst it appears likely that Enkomi adopted an early and strong role in relation to ceramic exports and imports of both luxury goods and bulk commodities during LCIA, the widespread distribution of imported goods and the introduction of wheelmade pottery into widely dispersed localities of the region is more consistent with a heterarchical distribution of small-scale elites, with Enkomi serving as a gateway community at the beginning of LCI, rather than a hierarchical model based upon the coastal sites as regional polities. At some point during LCIB, Enkomi may have diversified and begun copper production on a more extensive scale, and by LCIIA appears to have regained its position as an important coastal centre. The structure of the site may have been differently organised by this time, with more concentrated focus on the site as a regional centre, suggested by the demilitarisation and disuse of the fortifications. This will be discussed further in Chapter 20.

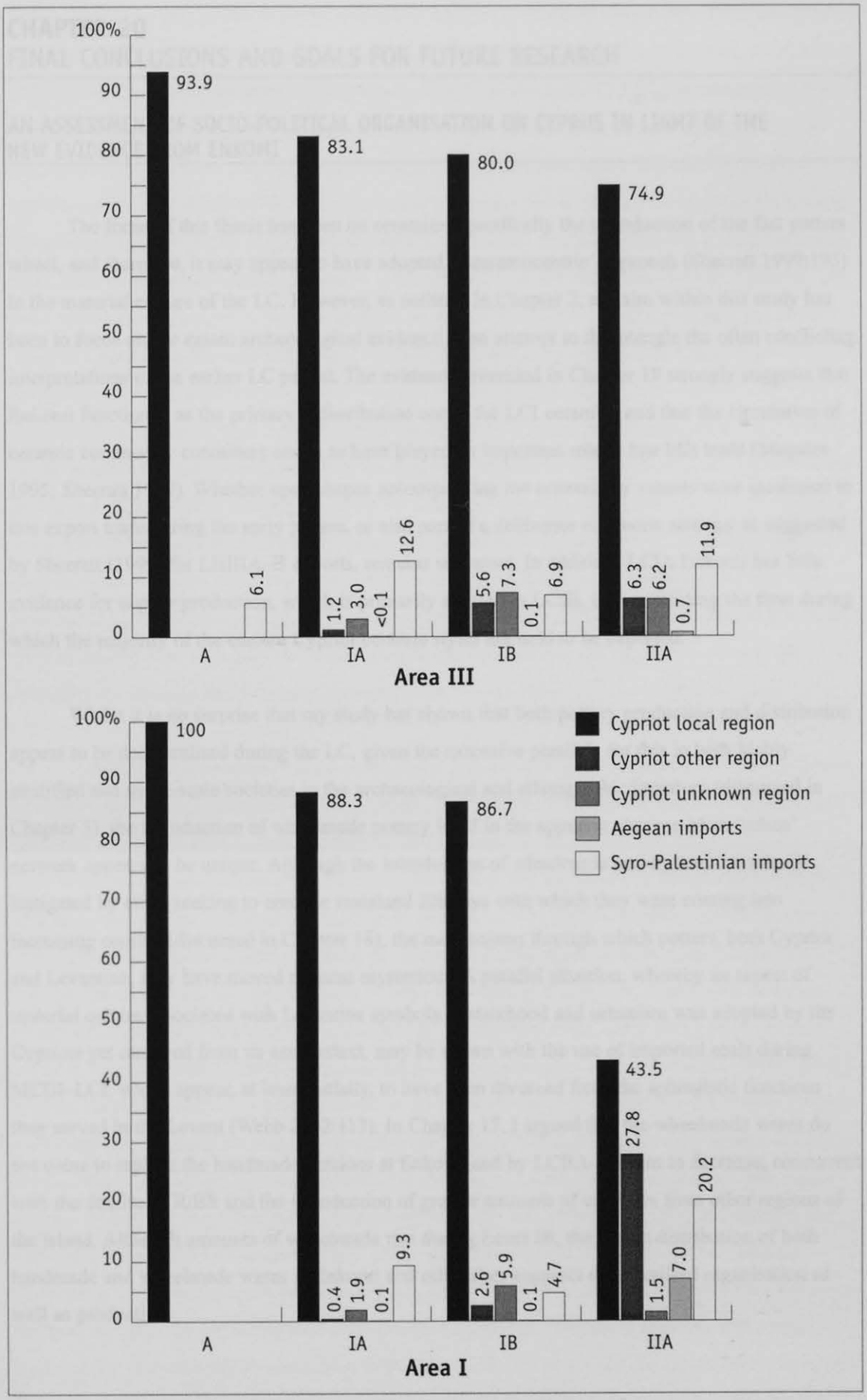

Figure 19.1: Location of manufacture as a percentage of the assemblage through time.

CHAPTER 20
FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND GOALS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

AN ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANISATION ON CYPRUS IN LIGHT OF THE NEW EVIDENCE FROM ENKOMI

The focus of this thesis has been on ceramics, specifically the introduction of the fast potters wheel, and therefore, it may appear to have adopted a 'ceramocentric' approach (Sherratt 1999:195) to the material culture of the LC. However, as outlined in Chapter 2, my aim within this study has been to focus on the extant archaeological evidence in an attempt to disentangle the often conflicting interpretations of the earlier LC period. The evidence presented in Chapter 19 strongly suggests that Enkomi functioned as the primary redistribution centre for LCI ceramics and that the circulation of ceramic commodity containers seems to have played an important role in late MB trade (Maguire 1995; Sherratt 1999). Whether open shapes accompanying the commodity vessels were incidental to this export trade during the early phases, or also part of a deliberate economic strategy as suggested by Sherratt (1999) for LHIIIA–B exports, remains unknown. In addition, LCIA Enkomi has little evidence for copper production, which is primarily attested in LCIB, thus postdating the time during which the majority of the eastern Cypriot ceramic styles are held to be exported.

Whilst it is no surprise that my study has shown that both pottery production and distribution appear to be decentralised during the LC, given the extensive parallels for this in both highly stratified and small-scale societies in the archaeological and ethnographic literature (discussed in Chapter 5), the introduction of wheelmade pottery itself in the apparent absence of an 'urban' network appears to be unique. Although the introduction of wheelmade pottery may have been instigated by elites seeking to emulate mainland lifeways with which they were coming into increasing contact (discussed in Chapter 18), the mechanisms through which potters, both Cypriot and Levantine, may have moved remains mysterious. A parallel situation, whereby an aspect of material culture associated with Levantine symbols of statehood and urbanism was adopted by the Cypriots yet removed from its use context, may be drawn with the use of imported seals during MCIII–LCI, which appear, at least initially, to have been divorced from the sphragistic functions they served in the Levant (Webb 2002:113). In Chapter 17, I argued that the wheelmade wares do not come to replace the handmade versions at Enkomi and by LCIIA–B seem to decrease, concurrent with the demise of R/BS and the introduction of greater amounts of ceramics from other regions of the island. Although amounts of wheelmade rise during Level IB, the erratic distribution of both handmade and wheelmade wares at Enkomi and other sites suggests decentralised organisation as well as production.

There is strong justification for seeing the initial establishment of Enkomi, and most probably the other coastal centres, as gateway communities. The outward orientation of Enkomi, the numbers of imported Canaanite jars in the earliest levels along with the style of LCIA ceramic exports, the combination of ceramics from two distinct local traditions (those of the eastern Mesaoria and the Karpas) and the apparent low degree of interaction between other widely dispersed equivalent centres support this (Hirth 1978). The presence of Canaanite jars in the earliest levels at Hala Sultan Tekke and Maroni is highly suggestive of a number of coastal centres all exploiting their own trade links, with no paramount centre. Although, we cannot rule out the possibility that the Canaanite jars were redistributed on Cyprus through Enkomi, imports of both TEY and LM ceramics and other items at *Toumba tou Skourou* and exports of PWS, PBR and early style WS to Tell el-Ajjul (Berghoffen 2001a, 2001b) also indicate a range of site-specific contacts. Although Enkomi may have sought to diversify by exporting copper during LCIB, following the demise of the juglet trade, I would suggest that it is far more likely that copper was exported from the north coast regions during MCIII and LCIA. This is also suggested by the extensive use of metal artefacts in the MC tombs at north coast sites (Keswani 1989a). The prime position of Enkomi, and that of the other coastal centres, doubtless gave it an advantage with relation to exploitation of external links, which may have led to conflict between elites at less advantageously located positions, possibly with a view to gaining control over Enkomi. The construction of the fortifications during the this period may reflecting the increase in competition between these elite groups.

Although Enkomi is often cited as the 'only' LCI coastal centre to display extensive evidence of copper production at this time (*cf.* Knapp and Cherry 1994:137), it is also the *only* site to have extensive exposure of the earliest occupation. The only reason we possess the information that we do have is because Dikaios' excavation areas were dictated to him by Schaeffer (Dikaios 1969–71:5) and, as he was unable to extend horizontally he focussed on the vertical deposits. Additionally, although my discussion of the foundation of Enkomi and early ceramic exports has focused on Kalopsidha, this is also the only site to have been excavated in this region. *Toumba tou Skourou*, along with many other settlements and cemeteries, is bulldozed away, other sites underly modern cities or villages (Kition, Palaepaphos) and the extent of excavation at others is small (Hala Sultan Tekke). Pending further excavation, translation of Cypro-Minoan or the definite equation of Cyprus with Alashiya, attempts to ascertain whether or not Enkomi functioned as an early capital of Cyprus are premature. Therefore, the insurmountable obstacle to any acceptance of an archaic state model, centred on Enkomi or another of the coastal centres, is the lack of archaeological evidence for the scale of occupation or organisation at *any* of the other coastal sites. The site with the largest exposure and best preservation remains Enkomi, and this has led to assumptions about the nature of occupation which are not supported by the evidence. Although Peltenburg cites 'no archaeological evidence for discontinuity' in occupation at Enkomi (1996:35) as support for the emergent state, the complete publication of the ceramics and reassessment of the stratigraphy appears to indicate that

there was. Either a serious reduction or a complete hiatus in Canaanite jar importation is attested, along with the early abandonment of the Area I building (discussed in Chapter 17) and possibly the discontinuities reflected in the mortuary record (discussed in Chapter 4).

Keswani's (1989b) study of the Enkomi mortuary data showed the '*rise* of a stratified social order with a symbolically differentiated elite' (my italics) by LCIB–IIA (1989b:68). Given the difficulties of interpreting the data from multiple burials (discussed in Chapter 4), I suggest that it is at some point during LCIB that the function of Enkomi changed from a gateway community to a central place, reflected in the increased copper working in the Area III building and greater evidence for inter-island contacts, and that the site's position may have been consolidated as a regional centre by LCIIA, reflected in the abandonment of the forts at this time. It is not until late LCIB or LCIIA that any of the other lines of evidence used to support a high degree of social stratification first appear, such as locally produced cylinder seals (Webb 2002), Cypro-Minoan script (Hirschfield 2002), or architecture and artefacts associated with a cult-specific purpose (Webb 1999). It is not until LCIIC–IIIA that evidence for administrative control, possibly incorporating staple finance and wealth finance systems (Keswani 1993), that the settlements may be considered 'urban', or that there is evidence for mass produced, standardised ceramic repertoire, with production possibly under tighter centralised control (Knapp and Cherry 1994:62). I argue against seeking an 'emergent' phase for *specific* developments in material culture during MCIII and LCI. The apparent rapidity with which the gradual changes occurring during MCIII–LCI transform into the shared complex of symbolic and material culture during LCII may be correlated with models of either PPI or secondary state formation, along with an increase in the organisational capacity of elites, possibly reflecting the beginning of the transition from wealth inequality to power inequality (Hastorf 1990:149), as discussed in Chapter 2. It is currently not possible to speculate further on the specific mechanisms by which Cypriot society became highly complex. Further excavation at early LC sites, along with intensive regional survey, is required to increase our knowledge of variability both between and within coastal and inland settlements.

Although it was noted in Chapter 2, that 'heterarchy' does not suffice as a descriptive term for social organisation, a heterarchical relationship between the sites as suggested for LCIIC occupation (Keswani 1996) would also appear to be reflected in the LCI–IIB evidence. I suggest that this heterarchy is present during MCIII–LCI in the decentralised location of elite groups. I may also be reflected in the dispersal of imported and funerary items (Keswani 1989a) and in the widespread appearance of wheelmade pottery at inland locations in the east of Cyprus and the Karpas. These small-scale elites, most probably an extension of earlier MC kin groups, were responsible for the construction of the fortifications (also Philip 1991). From late in LCIB or LCIIA the heterarchical relationships between elites may have continued but with a greater tendency for nucleation as the coastal settlements became the focus of competitive activity. That the coastal settlements were

transformed into central places at some point during their history seems clear by their highly organised and monumental nature during LCIIC. The continuing prosperity of gateway communities was dependent upon their maintenance of external trade connections. Competition with other rising centres may have led to attempts to consolidate control by tightening economic activity within the centre and increasing levels of socio-political authority (Hirth 1978:42–3). The erection of the Area III building during LCIA2, its destruction at the end of this period and the subsequent concentration of copper working within its boundaries may represent such a strategy. Although these conclusions do not provide illumination of the mechanisms of social organisation during the early LC, I believe the evidence indicates a more heterarchical situation than has been perceived, in the production of resources, in the organisation of pottery production and the apparent evidence for multiple elites. Although it may be that these mechanisms may still qualify for Cyprus being considered some form of 'state', such as the segmentary state model developed to explain the fluctuations between kin-based elite groups in the Mayan Post-Classical period (Fox 1987:4–5), the use of this label at this time creates confusion and does not facilitate our understanding of the specific mechanisms of change.

GOALS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

This study has focussed largely on the technological aspect of the ceramic assemblage, specifically the introduction of the fast potters' wheel onto Cyprus, but the wealth of the Enkomi material suggests a wide range of other research aims to pursue. Some of these aims could be realised through a study of existing ceramic assemblages and some require further excavation of LC settlements. A detailed stylistic and technological study of the RonR/B, Monochrome, Coarse, WS and BR wares at Enkomi would undoubtedly vastly increase our knowledge of the interaction of settlements of the early LC. Further provenancing studies, including detailed fabric descriptions and employing tight stratigraphic controls, would also assist in tracing both the development of the wheelmade wares and informing on organisation of ceramic production and inter-island exchange. The limits of attempting to utilise published reports on ceramics have also become apparent and a greater understanding of the material would be obtained by physical examination of the material from the various sites, including establishing whether the vessels published as such are wheelmade or smoothed on a turntable. Additionally, although an attempt has been made to source the Canaanite jars, the limited descriptions of the material in site reports, along with time constraints, have prevented a thorough study here. A program of petrographic and macroscopic comparisons with mainland material would be of immense utility in advancing our understanding of eastern Mediterranean interactions. It is, finally, thanks again entirely to the meticulous nature of the work of Porphyrios Dikaios that this remains possible today.

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APPENDIX 1
POTTERY CATALOGUE

RED/BLACK SLIP WARE (FIGURES A1.1–4)

R/BSHM

4527/12 (Area III, under Room 78, Level A). From rim and neck of jug. Rim profile flaring, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 5. Below rim th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, black (5YR 2.5/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with few–medium very small black, red and mica inclusions. Fig. A1.1.1.

2305/6 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and neck of jug. Rim profile pinched mouth with flaring rim thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, flaking black slip. Slipped on rim interior only. Fabric: medium, quite soft, buff with a few–medium small and medium black, white and red inclusions. Fig. A1.1.2.

2301/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From neck of jug. Cylindrical neck. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, flaking, very dark grey (GLEY 1 3/N) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with a few–medium small, medium and large black, white and brown inclusions. Fabric similar to PWHM. Fig. A1.1.3.

2300/9 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From neck of jug. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, red (2.5YR 4/6) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: medium, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small black, white and red inclusions. Fig. A1.1.4.

2300/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and neck of jug. Rim profile flaring, constant thickness, to flattened end. Concave neck. Rim D. 80. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, flaking red (2.5YR 4/6) slip. Slipped on rim interior. Fabric: medium, hard, weak red (10R 5/6) with many small–medium black, white, red and quartz inclusions. Thin, light grey core. Evidence for manufacture: Horizontal smoothing on neck interior. Fig. A1.1.5.

2297/2 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of jug. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior worn, matt, black slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light olive grey (5Y 6/2) with medium-many small, black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Overfired greenish fabric. Evidence for manufacture: appears superficially to be wheelmade but has horizontal difference in thickness, horizontal striations on interior and concavity from scraping with a rib-like tool. Slightly lumpy exterior surface. Rope impressions on exterior from being supported whilst drying. Fig. A1.1.6.

2349/2 (Area III, Room 105, Level IA). From base of large closed vessel, probably jug. Base slightly convex. Th. 13. Base th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, red (2.5YR 4/8) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, red (2.5YR 4/6) with medium–many small and medium black, white and brown inclusions (mainly very small white). Thick grey core. Evidence for manufacture: base patching unusual on handmade vessels. Interior surface pitted and diagonal drag marks visible. Base misshapen. Fig. A1.1.7.

2315/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From base and body of large closed vessel (probably jug). Base type: flat. Base D. 100. Th. 6. Base th. 9–12. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, mottled dark red (2.5YR 3/3–4/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin light brown core (only in thicker parts of sherd). Evidence for manufacture: interior has multidirectional striations from smoothing and horizontal variability in thickness. Fig. A1.1.8.

2510/1 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From body and base of large closed vessel. Base flat. Th. 6. Base th. 8. Base D. 100. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, dark reddish grey (2.5YR 4/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with many small black, white, red and brown inclusions (mainly small white). Thin, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: Interior walls with horizontal striations, base has multidirectional wipe marks and smoothing. Horizontal difference in thickness. Fig. A1.1.9.

1887/10 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From rim, handle and neck of small jug. Rim profile flaring, constant thickness to rounded end. High vertical handle from rim, oval section (D. 17 x 10). Neck concave. Rim D. <100. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 4. Neck th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, worn, flaking, matt reddish brown to black (5YR 5/6–7.5YR 2.5/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few–medium small black, white and red inclusions. Fabric slightly gritty. Fig. A1.1.10.

2142/6 (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). From neck of jug. Handle from below rim. Handle vertical with rectangular section (D. 37 x 22). Neck upward taper. Rim D. <100. Rim th. 6. Neck mid D. 77. Neck base D. 100. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt brown–very dark grey (7.5YR 5/6–10YR 3/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with few–medium small and large white and brown inclusions (only a few large inclusions). Thick, light buff core. Fig. A1.1.11.

2286/1 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From rim, handle, neck and body of juglet. Mouth round. Rim profile flaring, constant thickness to rounded end. Handle from rim, high vertical with oval section (D. 11 x 6). Neck type: concave. Rim D. 32. Rim th. 3. Below rim: 3. Neck th. 4. Th. 4. Body D. 54. Mid neck D. 30. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, black to red (GLEY 1 2.5/N–2.5YR 4/8) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with a few small white and brown inclusions. Thick, light red core. Evidence for manufacture: handle through body. Interior unsmoothed. Fig. A1.1.12.

2205/4 (Area I, Room 117, Level IB). From base and body of large closed vessel. Th. 8. Base th. 5. Surface treatment: thin, matt, reddish brown–black (2.5YR 4/4–2.5/1) slip with visible brushstrokes. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with few–medium small white and brown inclusions. Thin light grey core. Interior very lumpy and worn. Fig. A1.1.13.

R/BSWM

2295/7 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and neck of jug. Mouth round. Rim profile flaring and thickening to rounded end. Neck concave. Rim D. 110. Rim th. 10. Below rim th. 8. Neck th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior very worn, medium, matt, black (5Y 2.5/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light greenish grey (GLEY 1 7/5GY) with medium–many small black, white and red inclusions. Fabric overfired. Evidence for manufacture: Pronounced rilling on neck interior and smoothing on exterior. Fig. A1.2.1.

3780/1 (Area III, Room 108, Level IA). From body and handle of jug. Handle vertical. Th. 6–8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: handle attached on exterior. Fig. A1.2.2.

1676/1 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From rim and neck of jug. Rim profile flaring, swelling to rounded end. Neck concave. Rim D. 110. Rim th. 13. Below rim th. 8. Neck th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, black (GLEY 1 2.5/N) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: very deep rilling. Horizontally uniform. Fig. A1.2.3, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2332/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From rim and neck of jug. Mouth round. Rim profile vertical and swelling to rounded end. Neck upward taper. Rim D. 110. Rim th. 10. Below rim th. 11. Neck th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, red (2.5YR 5/6) slip over cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip.

Interior medium, matt, red and black over cream slip. Red slip thin and streaky and halfway down neck interior. Painted on with multidirectional brushstrokes. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with many small black, white and brown inclusions (mainly white). Fig. A1.2.4, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2346/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From rim and neck of probable long-necked krater (in PWWM SCE IV:IC Fig. LXIII). Mouth round. Rim profile everted, thinning to rounded end. Neck upward taper. Rim D. 230. Rim th. 15. Below rim th. 6. Neck th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small–medium white, red and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: Horizontal smoothing on interior. Upper neck has ridges on exterior. Fig. A1.2.5.

2340/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From rim and handle of jug. Handle vertical from rim, oval in section (D. 26 x 18). Rim swelling to rounded end. Rim D. <100. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, black to red (GLEY 1 2.5/N - 2.5YR 4/6) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with few–medium small black, white and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling visible on neck. Probably same vessel as 2340/2 as unusual, distinctive fabric. Fig. A1.2.6.

2340/2 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From handle of jug. Handle vertical, oval in section (D. 28 x 20). Th. 5–7. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, black to reddish brown (GLEY 1 2.5/N–5YR 4/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with few–medium small black, white and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: very deep rilling on interior. Probably same vessel as 2340/1. Fig. A1.2.7.

2315/2 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From base of large closed vessel. Th. 9. Base th. 9–13. Base D. 100. Surface treatment: exterior worn, medium, matt, black (7.5YR 2.5/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick light brown core. Evidence for manufacture: traces of slurry and slight rilling but appears also to have been smoothed. Base patched. Fig. A1.2.8.

2498/1 (Area III, Room 106, Level IA). From body of jug. Th. 6–10. Surface treatment: exterior worn, flaking, medium, matt, black–reddish black (GLEY 1 2.5/N - 2.5YR 2.5/1)) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white and red (sand) inclusions (many small white). Thick, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: rilling and slurry deposits on interior of upper shoulder. Not illustrated.

2806/2 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From neck and body of jug (four sherds). Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior worn, flaking, medium, matt, black (10YR 2/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) with few–medium small and medium black, white and red inclusions (very few medium white inclusions). Fabric gritty but inclusions slightly different than usual. Evidence for manufacture: thin walled vessel. Neck interior has rilling but body interior appears to have multidirectional smoothing. Not illustrated.

R/BSHMRES

2304/5 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6–7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, black (GLEY 1 2.5/N) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: Horizontal band of white (5Y 8/2) overpainted with a black horizontal wavy line in the same colour as the slip. Paint flaking, worn. Evidence for manufacture: Difference in horizontal thickness and multidirectional smoothing on interior. Fig. A1.3.1.

2295/6 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Two sherds (only one illustrated). Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, flaking, very dark grey (10YR 3/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with medium–many small

and large black, white, red and a few very large undissolved clay lump inclusions. Fabric slightly gritty. Decoration: Thick horizontal band of cream (10YR 8/2) underlying thick horizontal wavy line of brown paint. (7.5YR 6/4). Evidence for manufacture: Not uniform horizontal thickness. Horizontal striations on interior. Fig. A1.3.2.

2300/8 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Eleven sherds (only two decorated, only one illustrated). Th. 5–7. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, very dark grey (GLEY 1 3/N) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very hard, pale olive (5Y 6/3) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and brown inclusions. Green overfired, almost vitrified fabric. Decoration: Horizontal reserve band with wavy line in slip at shoulder. Fig. A1.3.3.

R/BSWMRES

2300/10 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Three sherds. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very dark grey (GLEY 1 3/N) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with few–medium small black, white and red inclusions. Decoration: cream (10YR 8/2) horizontal band overpainted with brown (5YR 5/3) horizontal wavy line. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Fig. A1.4.1.

2315/3 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel (additional unpainted sherds not illustrated). Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin, light brown core. Decoration: small area of horizontal band preserved near break with white paint over red slip. Fig. A1.4.2.

PLAIN WHITE WARE (FIGURES A1.5–14)

PWHM

4518/7 (Area III, under Room 85, Level A). From rim and body of bowl. Rim profile incurved, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 5. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, brown (sand) and mica inclusions. Fig. A1.5.1.

4520/9 (Area III, under Room 78, Level A). From rim of probable jar. Mouth round. Rim profile vertical, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 5. Below rim th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior worn, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin, light grey–brown core. Evidence for manufacture: difference in horizontal thickness, rough exterior and diagonal striations on interior. Fig. A1.5.2.

2191/2 (Area I, Room 117, Level A). From rim and neck of PW pithos. Rim profile pendant, thickening to rounded end. Neck cylindrical. Rim D. 140. Rim th. 16. Below rim th. 10. Neck th. 13. Surface treatment: exterior thick, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with few–medium small, medium and large black, white, red and brown inclusions. Thick, light grey core. Voids in fabric. Fig. A1.5.3.

2191/5 (Area I, Room 117, Level A). From rim and neck of PW pithos. Rim profile pendent, thinning to rounded end. Neck cylindrical. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 6. Neck th. 13. Surface treatment: exterior thick, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior thick, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with few–medium black, white, red, brown inclusions and voids. Thin, light grey core. Fig. A1.5.4.

4078/14 (Area III, Room 114, Level IA). From rim and body of small bowl. Rim profile vertical, thinning to rounded end. Pierced ledge below rim. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 4. Th.

6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior thin, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, soft, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with a few small black, white, brown and clay inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: roughly formed. Fig. A1.5.5.

2301/4 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and body of probable jar. Rim profile vertical, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. <100. Rim th. 2. Below rim th. 3. Th. 4. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pinkish white (5YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, quite soft, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with a few small black, and red inclusions. Example of very fine PWHM fabric. Fig. A1.5.6.

2300/13 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and body of large bowl. Rim profile incurved, constant thickness to flat end. Rim D. 270. Rim th. 7. Below rim th. 7. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior thin, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, pink (5YR 7/4) with a few small–medium black, white, red and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: PWHM dense, hard fabric. Rough exterior. Fig. A1.5.7.

2377/3 (Area III, Room 118, Level IA). Complete profile from large bowl. Missing from LM and CM. Fig. A1.5.8, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2301/2 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and body of large bowl. Rim profile vertical, swelling to rounded end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 9. Below rim th. 10. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, light greenish grey (GLEY 1 7/5GY) with medium–many small, medium and large black, white and red inclusions. Fabric overfired. Evidence for manufacture: lumps on exterior and interior. Different horizontal thickness. Fig. A1.5.9.

4107/3 (Area III, Room 111, Level IA). From rim and body of large bowl. Rim profile rolled, swelling to flat end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 22. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few–medium small and medium black, white, red, brown and gold mica inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: Very even and well made. Lip of clay on interior, finished on turntable. Fig. A1.5.10.

4295/1 (Area III, Room 117 Level IA). From rim, handle and body of krater. Rim profile everted, constant thickness to rounded end. Handle vertical from rim, oval section (D. 16 x 25). Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 9. Below rim th. 10. Th. 8–10. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, pale yellow to yellowish red (2.5Y 7/4 – 5YR 6/6) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, brown and mica (sand) inclusions. Straw temper in handle. Sandy PW fabric but more variability in inclusion size and shape. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations from scraping, smoothing on interior. Exterior rough. Variable horizontal thickness. Fig. A1.5.11, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2304/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). Rim and handle from krater. Not recorded. Fig. A1.5.12, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

4078/6 (Area III, Room 114, Level IA). From rim of shallow bowl or plate. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 9. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Originally burnished to medium lustre but very worn. Fabric: fine, soft, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with a few small and medium black, white and brown inclusions. Thick, light grey–brown core. Evidence for manufacture: Possibly finished on turntable. Fig. A1.5.13, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2460/2 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim and body of shallow bowl. Rim profile incurved, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 10. Below rim th. 8. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium matt pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, buff with few–medium small black, white and red inclusions. Thin, light red core. Evidence for manufacture: Classified as wheelmade but coil join visible in section near rim. Interior has faint horizontal striations. None on exterior. Slight variability in horizontal thickness. Fig. A1.5.14, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2639/1 (Area III, Room 109, Level IA). From base and body of vessel of uncertain shape. Base flat. Th. 10. Base th. 13. Base D. 50. Surface treatment: exterior medium matt pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Interior worn and reused for secondary purpose. Evidence for manufacture: smaller than usual base diameter. Possibly worn WP. Fig. A1.5.15.

2455/14 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). Rim from large closed vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.5.16, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2305/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). Rim from large bowl. Not recorded. Fig. A1.5.17, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/32 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). Rim from jar. Not recorded. Fig. A1.5.18, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/26 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim and body of large bowl. Rim profile incurved, thickening to flat end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 11. Below rim th. 8. Th. 8. Surface treatment: Exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light brown (7/5YR 5/4) with medium–many small large black, white and grey (sand) inclusions and a few large, undissolved clay lumps. Thin, light brown core. Evidence for manufacture: classified as wheelmade in publication but exterior and interior are rough with multidirectional striations. Fig. A1.5.19, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2248/1 (Area I, Room 121, Level IA). From rim of large vessel. Rim profile rolled, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 12. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, pink (7.5YR 7/3) with few–medium small and medium black and white inclusions. Fig. A1.5.20.

2283/3 (Area I, Room 136, Level IA). From rim and body of large open vessel. Rim profile T–shape, swelling to rounded end. Rim th. 21. Below rim th. 10. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, creamy grey (5Y 7/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, buff (2.5Y 7/2) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, pale brown (10YR 6/3) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Fig. A1.5.21.

2183/2 (Area I, Room 119, Level IA). From rim of medium bowl. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 10. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, buff (2.5Y 7/3) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small and medium black, white red brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: Horizontal striations/smoothing on interior. Rougher on exterior. Different horizontal thickness and rim shape pointed in one part and rounded on other. Fig. A1.5.22.

2295/11 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 8–10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior thin, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: medium, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with a few small and medium black, and white inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: misidentified as wheelmade. No rilling on interior but drag marks and striations. Appears to have coil join in profile. Not illustrated.

4296/4 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB–IIA). From rim and body of large bowl. Rim profile everted, swelling to flat end. Rim D. 320. Rim th. 20. Below rim th. 8. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Fabric: fine, very hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few–medium small, medium and large black, white, red and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: lumpy surface. Slip brushed on multidirectionally. No visible coil joins. Fig. A1.6.1.

2456/5 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From rim and body of large open vessel. Rim profile incurved, thinning to pointed end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 10. Below rim th. 12. Th. 10. Surface

treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: slight thickening at break for beginning of handle or shelf. Diagonal line of poorly joined coil in section. Horizontal uniformity of thickness. Exterior rougher than interior with drag marks and lumps. Fig. A1.6.2.

2492/1 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From rim and body of large open vessel. Rim profile rolled, thickening to flat end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 22 Below rim th. 10. Th. 12. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) and a few large (c.7mm) pebble inclusions. Thick, light greenish buff core. Evidence for manufacture: Interior and exterior scraped/smoothed. Ring base probably added on turntable. Series of fine parallel striations near bottom. Difference in horizontal thickness. Rim formed on turntable. Coil joins and voids visible in section. Fig. A1.6.3, Plate A1.2.1.

2346/2 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From rim and body of large open vessel. Rim profile everted, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 22. Below rim th. 14. Th. 12. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: difference in horizontal thickness. Possible poorly joined coil visible in section. Fig. A1.6.4, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2302/6 (Area III, Room 101 Level IB). From rim of small bowl (three sherds, only one illustrated). Rim profile incurved, thickening to flat end. Rim D. 200. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 6. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with a few small black, white, red and brown inclusions. Thin, light brown core. Evidence for manufacture: classified as wheelmade by Dikaios. Smoothed interior and exterior. No rilling, horizontal variability in thickness. Fig. A1.6.5, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2459/2 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). Profile of lamp. Not recorded. Fig. A1.6.6, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2346/5 (Area III, Room 103 Level IB). From rim and body of small bowl. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 4. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, pink (7.5YR 7/4) self-slip. Interior thin, matt, pink (7.5YR 7/4) self-slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with a few small, medium and large black, white, red and brown inclusions. Fig. A1.6.7.

2380/3 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). Complete profile of bowl. Rim profile vertical, thickening to flat end. Ring base. Rim D. 225. Rim th. 7. Below rim th. 6. Th. 6–12. Ht. 75. Base D. 100. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Evidence for manufacture: great horizontal difference in thickness. Burnt/blackened and horizontal striations on interior and exterior. Fig. A1.6.8.

2358/2 (Area III, Room 105, Level IB). From rim and neck of small closed vessel. Rim profile flaring, thinning to flat end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 4. Below rim th. 5. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Blackening on rim. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with a few small black, inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: roughly formed. Fig. A1.6.9.

2336/7 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). Handle of storage jar. Handle vertical on shoulder, oval section (D. 30 x 23). Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light yellow brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: may be a local Canaanite Jar imitation. Ridges on interior. Fig. A1.6.10.

4108/6 (Area III, Room 111, Level IB). From rim, body and handle of large bowl. Rim profile vertical, thickening to flat end. Pierced ledge from below rim. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 13. Below rim th. 12. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: handle very roughly formed. Fig. A1.6.11.

4110/1 (Area III, Room 111, Level IB). Base of large vessel. Foot base. Th. 7. Base th. 14. Base D. 55. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with few–medium small and medium black, white, red, brown and vegetable inclusions. Thin, light grey core. Possibly very worn WPHM. Fig. A1.6.12.

2380/2 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). From base of large vessel. Ring base. Th. 16. Base th. 21. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: no smoothing or rilling. Constructed from large slab. Horizontal difference in thickness. Fig. A1.6.13.

2374/1 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). From base and body of large open vessel. Ring base. Th. 10. Base th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Discolouration on exterior. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal difference in thickness. Ring base attached slightly crookedly. Horizontal striations on exterior body and base. Interior has horizontal and diagonal smoothing at base. Fig. A1.6.14.

4079/4 (Area III, Room 114, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale brown (10YR 6/3) slip. Interior unslipped but with thick slurry deposits. Fabric: fine, very hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with medium–many small, medium and large black, white and brown inclusions (including large angular pebbles). Thick, dark grey core. Evidence for manufacture: Exterior surface typical lumpy plain white pithos fabric. Very unusual interior. Interior has slurry with finger drag marks. Perhaps wet smoothed with fingers. Horizontal thickness uniform. Fig. A1.6.15.

2510/3 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From saucer-shaped lamp. Mouth pinched. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Base round. Rim th. 4. Th. 5. Base th. 11. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Blackening at rim. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with a few small, medium and large black, white and red inclusions. Thin, light buff–grey core. Fig. A1.6.16.

1796 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). From handle and body of storage jar. Vertical handle from shoulder, oval (D. 30 x 22). Th. 7–10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Brush marks visible. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, pale red (10R 6/4) with medium–many small and large black, white and red (sand) inclusions. Thick, dark grey–brown core. Incised signs: incisions recorded as Cypro–Minoan on Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 315/7. One horizontal incision at top of handle and three at bottom. Incisions made before slipping (c. 2mm wide and 1mm deep). Evidence for manufacture: interior scraped and has horizontal striations. Fabric has a few very large inclusions through surface causing warping and cracks. May be local Canaanite Jar copy. Not illustrated.

2181/1 (Area I, Room 117, Level IB). From rim and body of large bowl. Rim profile pendant, thickening to indented end. Rim D. 320. Rim th. 15. Below rim th. 9. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, quite soft, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with medium–many medium black, white and grey inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: multidirectional smoothing on interior, exterior lumpy under rim. Top of rim smoothed with finger. Fig. A1.7.1.

2266/5 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From rim and neck of storage jar. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to flat end. Rim D. 280. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 8. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with medium–many small–medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin, light buff core. Fig. A1.7.2.

2276 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). Complete juglet. Mouth round. Rim profile flaring, constant thickness to rounded end. Handle high vertical from rim, oval section (D. 11 x 6). Neck convex. Base round. Rim D. 29. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 3. Ht 72. D. 47. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with a few small black, white, red, brown, mica and gold mica inclusions (surface view, section not visible). Evidence for manufacture: Knife trimmed. Handle through body. Fig. A1.7.3.

2277 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). Complete juglet. Mouth round. Rim profile flaring, thinning to rounded end Handle high vertical from rim, oval section (D. 13 x 7). Neck upward taper. Base flat. Rim D. 34. Rim th. 2. Below rim th. 2. Ht 85. D. 56. Base D. 30. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with a few small black, white, mica and gold mica inclusions (surface view, section not visible). Evidence for manufacture: knife trimmed. Handle through body. Very similar to 2276 but base flattened. Fig. A1.7.4.

2095/2 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). From rim and body of small bowl. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 200. Rim th. 4. Below rim th. 4. Th. 4. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, pinkish buff with few–medium small black, white and red inclusions. Fig. A1.7.5.

2287/1 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From rim and body of large bowl with stringhole below rim. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to flat end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 8. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Stringhole slipped on interior. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a few small black, white and brown inclusions. Fig. A1.7.6.

2205/2 (Area I, Room 117, Level IB). From rim and handle of large bowl. Rim profile incurved, thickening to flat end. Pierced ledge from rim. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior worn, cream (10YR 8/4) slip. Interior too worn to establish if slipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with many small black, white and brown (sand) inclusions. Fig. A1.7.7.

1015/2 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). From rim and body of large open vessel. Rim profile T–shaped, thickening to indented end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 29. Below rim th. 15. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, very hard, strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) with many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions (very few medium). Thin, dark brown core. Evidence for manufacture: difference in horizontal thickness of 3mm. Fig. A1.7.8.

1761 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From body and handle of large closed vessel. Handle vertical, oval (D. 24 x 17). Th. 7–10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, brown, mica (sand) and crushed shell inclusions. Many black inclusions protruding through surface. Incised signs: swastika incised at base of handle after slipping and possibly after firing. Evidence for manufacture: Interior lumpy around neck/shoulder join and appears to have had separate neck attachment. Not typical PW fabric but closer to local than Canaanite jar. Fig. A1.7.9, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 119.

2798/13 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From rim and neck of jug. Mouth pinched. Rim profile vertical, swelling to rounded end. Neck cylindrical. Rim D. <100. Rim th. 10. Below rim th. 7. Th. 9. Neck ht 70. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, light greenish grey (5Y 7/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with few–medium small, medium and large black, white, red, brown (sand) and a few large undissolved clay inclusions. Fig. A1.7.10.

4281/11 (Area III, Room 55, Level IIA). From rim and neck of large closed vessel. Rim profile everted, thinning to rounded end. Handle from mid neck, vertical, rectangular section (D. 31 x 18). Rim D. 100. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 5. Neck th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with many small and medium black, white, red, brown and quartz inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: impressions from vegetable matter. Fig. A1.7.11.

2798/5 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). Complete profile of lamp. Rim profile vertical, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 220. Rim th. 5. Below rim th. 6. Th. 7. Base th. 8. Ht 40. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior too worn to establish if slipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with few–medium small and medium black, white and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: Possibly made in a mould. Base and walls have different horizontal thickness and seems to have been trimmed on exterior. Interior very worn. Fig. A1.8.1, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 115.

4083/3 (Area III, above Room 114, Level IIA). Fragment of possible potters' batt (approximately 25% preserved). D. 300. Th. 14–20. Surface treatment: One face medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip and the other face unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light red (7.5R 6/6) with medium–many small and large black, white, red, brown (sand) and a few undissolved clay lump inclusions. Thin, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: flat edge roughly formed, flattened and of variable height. Surface rough with large vegetable voids and straw impressions. Very similar to 4229/1 from Level IIB (see below). Fig. A1.8.2.

2805/3 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From neck and body of large closed vessel. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, white (5Y 8/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, brown and undissolved clay inclusions. (up to c. 8mm in size). Evidence for manufacture: Neck/shoulder join at sharp angle and ridge on exterior. Horizontal striations on interior and exterior. Probably finished on turntable. Fig. A1.8.3.

2801/2 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with medium–many small and a few medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Fig. A1.8.4.

2801/1 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From base of large vessel. Base flat. Base th. 13–17. Surface treatment: exterior unslipped. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light brown core. Evidence for manufacture: Sand embedded in base is the same as used for the inclusions. Base patched. Not illustrated.

2806/3 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From base and body of PW storage jar. Base flat. Th. 8. Base th. 13. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with a few small black, white and brown inclusions. Thick, light pink core. Very dense fabric with less inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: base has sand embedded on exterior. Not illustrated.

4076/1 (Area III, above Room 113, Level IIA). From body and neck of pithos. Handle vertical from neck. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, very hard, light reddish brown (10YR 6/4) with many small and medium and a very few large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin, light grey–buff core in thick areas only. Evidence for manufacture: Handle inserted through neck and then smoothed. Interior and exterior surfaces rough. Fig. A1.8.5, Plate A1.2.2.

2002/2 (Area I, 142, Level IIA). From rim and handle of large bowl. Rim profile vertical, thickening to flat end. Handle vertical from rim. Strap handle, oval section (D. 45 x 12). Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 18. Below rim th. 10. Th. 10–13. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2)

slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with medium–many small and large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions (very few large). Evidence for manufacture: multidirectional smoothing on interior. Rim formed on turntable. Fig. A1.8.6.

4229/1 (Area III, Room 51, Level IIB). Fragment of possible potters' batt/turntable (70% preserved). D. 365. Th. 13–22. Surface treatment: both faces have medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: medium, quite soft, pale brown (10YR 6/3) with many small, medium and large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Many straw impressions on one face. Evidence for manufacture: roughly formed with finger indent on exterior diameter. One face (probably turned downward) has raised area around perforation. Perforation oval (27mm x 30mm). Possible usewear on upper highest point of raised clay lip. Slip worn and surface slightly abraded. Typical PW sandy fabric but with more vegetable inclusions. Broken into small pieces through perforation. Other disc fragment may be similar (4083/3). From construction of Level IIB (Floor V) so reused from earlier period. Fig. A1.8.7.

PWWM

4519 (Area III, under Room 80, mixed context attributed to Level A by Dikaios). Complete profile of small bowl. Rim profile flaring, thinning to rounded end. Base flat. High vertical handle from rim, indented rectangular section (D. 24 x 7). Rim D. 160. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 3. Th. 7. Base th. 7. Ht 108. D. 194. Base D. 72. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pink–buff with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling above carination. Broken along carination, suggesting made in two parts. Lower part possibly slab/mould and upper part thrown. Centre of base missing so not possible to be sure of technique. Exterior lightly burnished. Base scraped or smoothed. Fig. A1.9.1.

4282/1 (Area III, Room 116, Level IA). From neck and body of juglet. Th. 2. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with a few small black and white inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on neck interior. Fig. A1.9.2.

2455/10 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim and neck of small jar. Not recorded. Fig. A1.9.3, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2300/12 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From neck and body of large closed vessel (thirteen sherds, only two illustrated). Neck upward taper. Th. 7–11. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few–medium small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions (very few medium). Thin, light brown core. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on neck and shoulder interior. Horizontal striations on exterior. Fig. A1.9.4.

2305/3 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim of large closed vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.9.5, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2295/12 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). Complete profile of saucer-shaped lamp. Mouth pinched. Rim profile incurved, constant thickness to rounded end. Base flattened. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 6. Th. 7. Base th. 8. Ht 40. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) with many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on exterior wall and interior base. Fig. A1.9.6.

2301/3 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From base of large closed vessel. Base flat. Base th. 8–12. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and mica inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: exterior of base smoothed. Faint horizontal striations. Probably added as patch but no evidence in section. Fig. A1.9.7.

2295/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and neck of jug. Not recorded. Fig. A1.9.8, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2283/7 (Area I, Room 136, Level IA). From rim and neck of jug. Mouth pinched. Rim profile flaring, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. <100. Rim th. 7. Below rim th. 6. Neck th. 4. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few–medium small black, white, red, brown and grey inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on neck interior. Fig. A1.10.1.

2279 (Area I, Room 135, Level IA). Complete profile of small bowl. Rim profile flaring, thinning to rounded end. Base round. Handle vertical from rim, oval section (D. 13 x 9). Rim D. 128. Rim th. 2. Below rim th. 3. Th. 7. Ht 73. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Exterior burnished to slight lustre. Fabric: medium, hard, pink with medium–many small black, white, brown and gold mica (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: spiral on base interior with slight s–shaped crack. Handle has vegetable impressions. Fig. A1.10.2.

1804/13 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From rim and neck of large closed vessel. Rim profile flaring, swelling to pointed end. Neck widening. Rim D. 120. Rim th. 10. Below rim th. 7. Neck th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pink (5YR 7/3) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light buff core to interior. Evidence for manufacture: pronounced rilling on neck interior. Fig. A1.10.3.

4527/1 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From rim of large closed vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.10.4, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

4108/19 (Area III, Room 111, Level IB). From body, handle and base of small bowl. Handle vertical, rectangular section (D. 13 x 5). Th. 3–5. Base th. 4. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with a few small black and red inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: horizontally uniform. Rilling on interior. Smoothing/scraping on exterior. Fig. A1.10.5.

2374/5 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). From base of large vessel. Ring base. Th. 15. Base th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Evidence for manufacture: base patch poorly attached. Air bubble on interior. No rilling but horizontal striations on exterior and base. Fig. A1.10.6.

2375/6 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). From base of large vessel. Low ring base. Th. 10. Base th. 8–18. Base D. 140. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with few–medium small black, white, red and a few medium white lime inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on exterior. Base has obvious ridges. Interior smoothed but worn so difficult to establish manufacturing technique. Wet smoothed slurry in base interior. Fig. A1.10.7, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2459/4 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From base and body of small closed vessel. Ring base. Th. 4. Base th. 2. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pink (7.5YR 7/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, soft, light reddish brown (10YR 6/4) with a few small red inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on base exterior. Fig. A1.10.8.

1804/2 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From body and base of large closed vessel. Th. 9. Base th. 11–18. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: base patched. Fig. A1.10.9.

2257/5 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). From rim and neck of closed vessel. Rim profile flaring, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 150. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 4. Neck th. 4. Surface treatment:

exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and grey (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on neck interior. Fig. A1.10.10.

2134/5 (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). From base of small closed vessel. Ring base. Th. 3–5. Base th. 2. Base D. 30. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) self-slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with a few small black, white, red and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: ring base attached. Fig. A1.10.11.

2142/4 (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). From base and body of closed vessel. Flange base. Th. 7. Base th. 3–9. Base D. 70. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, pinkish grey (5YR 7/2) self-slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Fig. A1.10.12.

2257/6 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). Complete profile of saucer-shaped lamp. Mouth pinched. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to rounded end. Round base. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 6. Th. 6. Base th. 7. Ht 35. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, grey–buff with few–medium small black, white, red and brown inclusions. Fig. A1.10.13.

2798/14 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From rim and neck of jug. Rim profile vertical, swelling to rounded end. Handle from rim, vertical. Neck cylindrical. Rim D. 95. Rim th. 11. Below rim th. 7. Neck th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions (many small white). Evidence for manufacture: rilling on neck interior. Fig. A1.11.1.

2801/4 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From neck of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on neck exterior, none on interior. Fig. A1.11.2.

2801/3 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 8–10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: pronounced rilling on interior. Fig. A1.11.3.

2806/5 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From base of bowl. Ring base. Th. 6. Base th. 10. Base D. 58. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pink (7.5YR 7/4) self-slip. Interior medium, matt, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) self-slip. Fabric: medium, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white and red (sand) inclusions. Voids in fabric. Evidence for manufacture: ring base attached and excess clay poorly smoothed. S–shaped crack on base indicating definitely wheelmade. Fig. A1.11.4.

4298/9 (Area III, Room 56, Level IIA). From base of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Base th. 9–16. Base D. 130. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions (very few medium). Thick, light brown core. Evidence for manufacture: base patched. Fig. A1.11.5.

4104/1 (Area III, above Room 113, Level IIA). From base of large closed vessel. Th. 8–15. Base th. 5–13. Base D. 120. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Slip worn at base perimeter. Fabric: fine, hard, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: base patched. Fig. A1.11.6.

1985/5 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From rim, neck and handle of jug. Rim profile vertical, thickening to rounded end. Handle below rim, vertical, oval section (D. 36 x 22). Neck upward taper. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 7. Neck th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, light yellowish grey (2.5Y 7/2) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light brown core. Fig. A1.11.7.

2001/15 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From base of large open vessel. Pedestal base. Base th. 6. Base D. 130. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior too worn to establish if slipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: appears to have rilling on exterior of base. Interior smoothed. Parallels for a pedestal base occurs on a krater from Enkomi LCIIB–C Swedish Tomb 3.164 (SCE IV:1C Fig. LXIII.1). Fig. A1.11.8.

PW?

2376/5 (Area III, Room 118, Level IA). From rim, handle and body of krater. Rim profile everted, thinning to rounded end. Handle from rim, vertical, oval section (D. 31 x 19). Rim D. 300–400. Th. 11. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream to pink (10YR 8/3 – 7.5YR 7/4) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small and large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions (very few large). Thin, light buff core in thick areas. Evidence for manufacture: interior has horizontal striations which may be smoothing or rilling. Horizontal difference in thickness. Possible coil join visible in section. Difficult to tell as body away from handle not preserved. Fig. A1.12.1.

4282/3 (Area III, Room 116, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile pendent, thinning to rounded end. Rim th. 23. Th. 13. Surface treatment: exterior slipped but very worn. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with many small black, white, red, brown and grey (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal difference in thickness. Striations from smoothing on interior and exterior. Fig. A1.12.2.

2377/4 (Area III, Room 118, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig A1.12.3, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/27 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile everted, thinning to pointed end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 29. Below rim th. 15. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with many small, medium and large black, white, red and brown inclusions (mainly angular black, and brown stone). Thick, dark grey core. Evidence for manufacture: Published as wheelmade but no evidence. Rim turned, a few horizontal striations. Fig. A1.12.4, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/24 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.5, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2300/4 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile everted, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 10. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior thin, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small and medium black, white and brown inclusions. Thin, light brown core. Interior partially blackened. Evidence for manufacture: ridges from scraping/smoothing on exterior. No evidence for manufacturing technique. Fig. A1.12.6, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2496/2 (Area III, Room 106, Level IA). From rim of large closed vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.7, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/25 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.8, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/21 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.9, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/22 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.10, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2295 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.11, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2496/7 (Area III, Room 106, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.12, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/31 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.13, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2498/3 (Area III, Room 106, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.14, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2295a (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim of open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.15, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/16 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of small open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.16, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2377/2 (Area III, Room 118, Level IA). From base of small closed vessel. Not recorded. Fig A1.12.17, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2455/30 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of plate. Rim profile incurved, constant thickness to flat end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 7. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, red (2.5YR 5/6) with a few small black, white and brown inclusions. Thick, light buff–brown core. No evidence for manufacture. Rim turned. Fig. A1.12.18, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2460/5 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From base of large open vessel. Base flat. Th. 7. Base th. 5–12. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream slip. Interior thin matt, cream slip. Fabric: medium, hard, pink with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin, light buff core in thick areas. Evidence for manufacture: smoothed on interior and exterior. Horizontal striations on interior. Fig. A1.12.19.

2377/8 (Area III, Room 118, Level IA). Foot from base or handle? Pres. ht. 50. Max D. 19. Surface treatment: exterior medium matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. No parallels found for this shape in the literature. Thick, dark grey core. Fig. A1.12.20.

1806/7 (Area III, Room 116, Level IB). From rim and handle of krater. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.21, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2456/7 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile rolled, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 15. Below rim th. 8. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rim turned. Fig. A1.12.22, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2307/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From rim of large closed vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.12.23, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2335/2 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From rim and body of small jar. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim th. 2. Below rim th. 2. Th. 4. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pale greyish yellow (5Y 7/3) with many small black, white and red (sand) inclusions. Very thin walls. Decoration: two horizontal incised lines above maximum diameter. Evidence for manufacture: interior has horizontal smoothing but no rilling. Fig. A1.12.24.

2336/6 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). Complete profile of bowl. Rim profile incurved, swelling to rounded end. Ring base. Rim D. 240. Rim th. 8. Th. 6. Base th. 11. Base D. 65. Ht 105. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown to pale brown (10YR 7/3–6/3) slip. Interior medium matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, pale brown (10YR 6/3) with medium–many small and large black, white and brown inclusions (mainly small black, very few large). Sherd partially blackened. Evidence for manufacture: interior smoothed, exterior has horizontal ridges and diagonal wipe marks. Definitely turned and scraped. Difference in horizontal thickness. Fig. A1.13.1, Plate A1.2.3, 4.

1806/8 (Area III, Room 116, Level IB). From base and body of large open vessel. Ring base. Th. 8. Base th. 7. Base D. 95. Surface treatment: exterior unslipped. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with small and medium black and white (sand) inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Evidence for manufacture: unusual in that only slipped on interior. Appears to have rilling on exterior but may be only from base attachment. Fig. A1.13.2.

3787/1, 3786/11 (Area III, Room 108, Level IB). From base and body of large open vessel (two sherds joining across contexts). Th. 8–9. Base th. 6. Base D. 85. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/3) slip. Interior medium matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: medium hard, pink (5YR 7/4) with many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin, light greenish core. Evidence for manufacture: drying cracks in base near thick ring part are not s–shaped. Exterior scraped, ring base turned. Interior smoothed. Fig. A1.13.3, 4.

4101/4 (Area III, Room 113, Level IB). Complete profile of probable saucer-shaped lamp. Rim profile everted, thinning to rounded end. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 5. Th. 7. Base th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small black, white and brown (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rim turned on turntable but can't tell if base wheelmade. Fig. A1.13.5.

2346/3 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From ring base of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.13.6, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114.

2302/4 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From base of large open vessel. Ring base. Th. 7. Base th. 9. Base D. 100. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior thin, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, quite soft, red (2.5YR 5/6) with medium–many small black, white, red, brown and mica (sand) inclusions. Thick, light brown core. Fig. A1.13.7.

3648/17 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From base of large vessel. Th. 7. Base th. 15. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pale yellow brown (2.5Y 7/3) with few–medium very small black, red and white inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Sherd blackened and possibly also overfired. Evidence for manufacture: both surfaces very well smoothed obscuring evidence. Fig. A1.13.8.

2459/3 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From base of small bowl. Ring base. Th. 7–9. Base th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior thin, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, red (2.5YR 4/6) with a few small and medium black and

white inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations on interior and exterior. Scraped or smoothed. Not illustrated.

2156/7 (Area I, Room 118, Level IB). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile pendant, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 400. Rim th. 15. Below rim th. 13. Th. 7–12. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5YR 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) with many small black, white and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light pink core on interior. Evidence for manufacture: possible coil added for rim visible in section. Difference in horizontal thickness. Horizontal striations on interior and exterior. Fig. A1.13.9.

2134/3 (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). From rim, handle and body of small bowl. Rim profile flaring, thickening to rounded end. High vertical handle from rim, oval section (D. 12 x 8). Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 2. Th. 2. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, hard, strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) with very few small white and brown inclusions. Thin, dark grey core. Fig. A1.13.10.

2257/4 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). From rim and body of bowl. Rim profile everted, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 300. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. medium, slightly lustrous, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, buff–brown with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Fabric slightly overfired. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal thickness uniform but no additional evidence for manufacturing technique. Fig. A1.13.11.

2205/3 (Area I, Room 117, Level IB). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile T–shaped, thickening to indented end. Rim th. 24. Below rim th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small black, white and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light brown core. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations on interior and exterior. Rim finger smoothed. Unusual profile. Fig. A1.13.12.

2286/2 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From rim and body of bowl. Rim profile vertical, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 280. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 7. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few–medium small black, white and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: slurry deposits and fingerprints on surface. Different horizontal thickness and horizontal dragging of slurry. Fig. A1.13.13.

2134/6 (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). From base of open vessel. Th. 5–8. Base th. 4. Base D. 78. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Fig. A1.13.14.

2384/3 (Area III, Room 57, Level IIA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.14.1, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 115.

2384/4 (Area III, Room 57, Level IIA). From rim of large open vessel. Not recorded. Fig. A1.14.2, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 115.

2638/2 (Area III, court above Room 103, Level IIA). From rim of large bowl. Rim profile incurved, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 11. Below rim th. 11. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5YR 8/2) slip. Interior thin, matt, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) self-slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Fig. A1.14.3.

2638/1 (Area III, court above Room 103, Level IIA). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile everted, constant thickness to flat end. Rim D. 300–400. Rim th. 19. Below rim th. 13. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with many small and large black, white, red, brown (sand) and quartz inclusions (very few large).

Evidence for manufacture: interior horizontally smoothed. Rim turned. Difference in horizontal thickness. Fig. A1.14.4.

4083/4 (Area III, court above Room 114, Level IIA).From rim and body of medium bowl. Rim profile incurved, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim D. 250. Rim th. 7. Below rim th. 8. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, light greenish grey (GLEY 1 7/10Y) with many small black, white and red (sand) inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: exterior has grit drag marks, interior has slight slurry deposit and horizontal smoothing. Difference in horizontal thickness. Exterior definitely scraped and interior wet smoothed but no evidence of manufacturing technique. Fig. A1.14.5.

2381/1 (Area III, Room 57, Level IIA). From base of large vessel. Ring base. Base th. 9–13. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pinkish with medium–many small and large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Evidence for manufacture: Horizontal difference in thickness. Drag marks. Air bubble. Fig. A1.14.6, Plate A1.2.5.

2002/3 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From base and body of medium bowl. Ring base. Th. 4. Base th. 10. Base D. 95. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with medium–many very small black, whit,e red and brown (sand) inclusions. Fig. A1.14.7.

BICHROME WARE (FIGURES A1.15–19)

BICHROME HM

2380/9, 2374/2 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). From rim and body of small bowl (two joining sherds across contexts). Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 200. Rim th. 1. Below rim th. 2. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, dark cream (10YR 8/4) slip. Interior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Fabric: fine, soft, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red (sand) inclusions. Decoration: painted in black (5YR 2.5/1) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3). Paint thin, matt, flaking, worn, decoration carelessly executed. Three horizontal bands alternating black, reddish brown, black preserved. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal difference in thickness. Fig. A1.15.1. Plate A1.3.1.

2332/2 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From neck and body of small closed vessel. Th. 4. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, very soft, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with a few small black and red inclusions. Identical to WPHM fine fabric used for juglets. Decoration: painted in black (5YR 2.5/1) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4). Paint matt, flaking, almost completely worn in parts. Three horizontal bands of alternating black, reddish brown, black around neck and the ends of a set of six reddish brown oblique lines preserved on shoulder. Evidence for manufacture: beginning of handle through body at edge of break. Interior lumpy. Fig. A1.15.2, Plate A1.3.2.

2257/3 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). Probably from body of tankard (two sherds from around maximum diameter, only one illustrated). Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior worn with traces of slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few-medium small black, white and brown inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Decoration: painted in black (7.5YR 2.51) and red (10R 4/6). Paint worn, matt. Three horizontal bands of alternating black, red, black at maximum diameter with two pendant black vertical bands below. Evidence for manufacture: difference in horizontal thickness and multi-directional striations on interior. Most probably a tankard, given the slight carination on the sherd. Bichrome handmade tankards are known from *Stephania* Tomb 2, No. 59 (Hennessy 1963:2; Stewart 1965:164, Plate IV), Kazaphani Tomb 2B, No. 522 (Nicolaou & Nicolaou 1989:71, Figure 10, Plate XVII:522) and *Toumba tou Skourou* (Vermeule & Wolsky 1990:371 and numbers). Another sherd possibly from a tankard was found at *Nitovikla* (Hult 1992:49, Figures 1:13 and 31:1) which seems to quite closely resemble this sherd. Fig. A1.15.3.

BICHROME WM

2299/1a, b, c (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). Three sherds from rim and body of krater. Rim profile: flaring, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, hard, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 7/3) with a few small black, white and red inclusions. Thin, light grey core. Small voids in surface. Decoration: painted in black (5YR 2.5/1) and dark red (2.5YR 3/6). Paint thin, matt, decoration well executed. Three horizontal bands of black, red, black at base of neck. Probable pendant oblique set of black, red, black lines down shoulder. Spoked wheel motif with alternating circle of black, red, black and thin black spokes probably part of running motif. Similar decorative style to examples from Milia Tomb 10:1–5 (Westholm 1939:2, Plate II:1–5). Evidence for manufacture: very fine, well made. May be same vessel as 2305/8. Krater rim shape unusual as only slightly flaring as opposed to usual everted rim. Fig. A1.16.1–3.

2349/1 (Area III, Room 105, Level IA). From neck/shoulder of probable krater. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, pale yellow (5Y 8/2). Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pink (7.5YR 7/3) with a few small and large black, white and red inclusions. Decoration: painted in reddish grey (2.5YR 5/1) and reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6). Colours diluted. Paint matt. Horizontal grey and brown stripe preserved at neck base. Oblique band of grey, brown, grey on shoulder. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal ridge at neck base. Fig. A1.16.4.

2305/8 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). Probably from shoulder of krater. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, hard, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 7/3) with a few small black, white and red inclusions. Thin, light greenish–grey core. Decoration: painted in very dark grey (5YR 3/1) and dark reddish brown (5YR 4/4). Painting well executed and well preserved. Similar to 2299/1a, b, c and may be same vessel although paint colours slightly different. Part of running spoked wheel motif with alternating wheel of black, red, black with thin black spokes with oblique band of black, red, black probably connecting to next wheel. Horizontal black line at maximum diameter. Fig. A1.16.5.

2304/4 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel (two sherds, only one illustrated). Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with few-medium small and medium black, white, red and brown inclusions. Inclusions smaller than in PWWM fabric group. Mainly very small black, with only a few medium. Decoration: painted in dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) and yellowish red (5YR 4/6). Paint matt, worn. Dark reddish brown and yellowish red horizontal stripes. Band of four alternating stripes above shoulder and two single stripes spaced apart further down body. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Fig. A1.16.6.

2376/2 (Area III, Room 118, Level IA). From neck/shoulder of probable krater. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pink (7.5YR 7/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft, greenish grey with few-medium small black and red inclusions. Fabric overfired. Red inclusions from overfiring. Decoration: painted dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) and reddish brown (5YR 4/4). Paint worn, matt. Horizontal band at neck base of reddish brown and dark brown stripe preserved. Beginnings of vertical pendant black lines extending up neck and one onto shoulder. Two red dots above horizontal black line on shoulder. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Fig. A1.16.7.

2297/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a few small and large black, white, red and brown inclusions. Decoration: painted in black (5YR 2.5/1) and red (2.5YR 4/4). Paint matt. Band of three horizontal lines of black, red, black preserved. Evidence for manufacture: Milia type fabric/paint. Rilling on interior. Not illustrated.

2382/2 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB–IIA). From body of large closed vessel (jug or tankard). Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions.

Inclusions protruding through surface unusual. PW sandy type fabric. Decoration: painted black (10YR 2/1) and dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2). Paint matt, colours similar and very worn. Horizontal black band below sets of oblique bands of alternating black, red, black, probably forming zigzag around shoulder. Evidence for manufacture: definite rilling on interior. Fig. A1.16.8.

1795 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). Probably from shoulder of tankard. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior thin, slightly lustrous, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, very hard, light reddish brown (5YR 7/4-6/4) with a few small white and red inclusions. Thin, light, grey core. Milia type fabric. Decoration: painted reddish black (7.5R 2.5/1) and weak red (10R 4/3). Paint matt, thin, flaking, worn. Vertical framed running lozenge motif. Band formed by facing vertical bands of black, red, black enclosing three vertical running lozenges in black with red interior, black concentric lozenge with black dot at centre. Two oblique triple bands of black, red, black abutting at top. This decoration not paralleled in vertical orientation but occurs on the neck of a tankard from T10/1 (Inv. No. 65) from Milia (Westholm 1939: 2, Plate II:3) and another in the Cyprus Museum, also attributed to Milia (No. 1468) (Heurtley 1939:36, Plate XX:d). Evidence for manufacture: clear rilling on interior. Fig. A1.16.9, Plate A1.3.3, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 58/12.

1804/28 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From rim of krater. Rim profile pendent, thinning to round end. Rim D. 260. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior thick, matt, pinkish brown (7.5YR 7/4) slip. Interior medium, matt, pinkish brown (7.5YR 7/4) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with medium-many small and a few medium and large black, white, red and mica inclusions. Decoration: painted dark grey (5YR 4/1) and red (10R 4/6). Paint thick, matt, flaking, poorly executed. Horizontal band of alternating black, red, black at neck base. Evidence for manufacture: difficult to tell manufacturing technique but horizontally uniform and probably wheelmade. Fig. A1.16.10, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 58/2.

1804/29 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From rim of krater. Rim profile pendent, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pink (5YR 7/4) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and brown inclusions (sand). Thick, light, buff (10YR 7/3) core. PW sandy type fabric. Decoration: painted black (2.5YR 2.5/1) and bright red (7.5R 4/6). Paint matt, flaking. Painted on top of rim (not illustrated as very worn) probably black, red, black lines around rim. Horizontal band of alternating black, red, black at neck base with beginning of pendant vertical band of alternating black, red, black preserved. Evidence for manufacture: lime spalling in surface. Has slurry deposits and deep ridges on interior. Sherd sawn at end indicates thin section taken for analysis at some point. Fig. A1.17.1.

2335/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From rim of krater. Rim profile T-shape, swelling to pointed end. Rim D. 220. Rim th.17. Below rim th. 9. Th. 7. Surface treatment: Exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, very hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with few-medium small and very few large black, white and red inclusions. Decoration: painted in reddish black (10R 2.5/1) and red (10R 4/6). Paint matt, colours overlapping, painting poorly executed. Entire top of rim and neck covered with paint. Top of rim has band of black, red, black. Neck has Band of black, red, black, red, black, with the red lines very thin. Two oblique mirrored bands visible on neck of black, red, black in same style as neck. Probably part of zigzag band around shoulder. Brush strokes visible. Evidence for manufacture: slurry and rilling on interior. Fig. A1.17.2, Plate A1.3.4.

1675 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From rim/body of krater. Rim profile pendent, thinning to flat end. Rim th. 8, below rim th. 9, th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with many small and large black, white, red, brown and mica (sand) inclusions. Very few large inclusions. PW sandy type fabric. Blackened on one side. Decoration: painted black (5YR 2.5/1) and weak red (10R 4/3). Painting in thick strokes, careless, paint matt, slightly flaking. Top of rim has thin radiating red lines. Black band at neck with black vertical pendant line. Unusual motif of oblique wavy band of black, red, black. Evidence for manufacture: air bubble and rilling on interior. Horizontally uniform. Fig. A1.17.3, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 58/14.

1887/5 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From body of large vessel. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) and gold mica inclusions. Thick, light, buff core. PW sandy type fabric. Decoration: painted in black (5YR 2.5/1) and red (2.5YR 4/3). Decoration consists of oblique band of black, red, black and two oblique black lines, a line with one straight and one of joined semicircles abutting a vertical red zigzag framed on the other side by a black line. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Fig. A1.17.4.

1673 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From body of large vessel (probably krater shoulder). Th. 6–8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, cream–pink (2.5Y 8/2–7.5YR 7/3) slip. Exterior surface has round voids and a few grit drag marks. Lightly polished or burnished. Interior unslipped. Fabric: very fine, hard, pink (7.5YR 7/3 approx.) with few–medium small and medium black, white, red and brown chert. Inclusions mainly white. Decoration: painted in dark grey (7.5YR 4/1 - 3/1) and red (10R 3/4). Paint matt, flaking and of variable thickness. Well-executed bird in lively painterly style with claw resting on black band. Red oval area depicting wing within body but also appears to have wings uplifted in flight from top of body. Wings uplifted apparently unique and what appear to be wings may be the remnants of another motif. Has reserve circle with dot in centre for eye and three red dots on neck (note 1616 also has three oblique red lines on neck). Birds with red dots on the neck are known from examples from Archangelos (Heurtley 1939: Plate XIX). Evidence for manufacture: rilling and slurry deposits on interior. Has slight horizontal difference in thickness. Fig. A1.17.5, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 58/6.

2484/1 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). Pot disc from body sherd of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Ht 40. W. 36. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: brown (7.5YR 5/4) with a few small black and white inclusions. Decoration: painted weak red (10R 4/2). Only red paint preserved but this fabric and red pigment only in Bichrome Ware. Evidence for manufacture: has horizontal striations but no rilling visible on interior. Fig. A1.17.6.

1775 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From body of small bowl. Th. 2–4. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Exterior burnished. Fabric: very fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with a few small black, white and brown inclusions. Decoration: painted in black (2.5YR 2.5/1) and vivid red (7.5R 4/8). Unusual fabric and style. Paint thick, matt. Black flaking and red worn. Horizontal black band above black wavy line. Below this, band of alternating black, red, black with thin pendant vertical lines and beginning of small red line visible. Appears to have white paint/slip beneath vertical lines only. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations and slight rilling on interior. Oren examined this sherd before publication and stated it was from above the carination of an angular bowl (in Dikaios 1969:303). Fig. A1.17.7, Dikaios 1969–71: Volume I, Frontispiece.

1804/31 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). Probably from shoulder of krater. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/4) with medium-many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light, buff (10YR 7/3) core. PW sandy type fabric. Decoration: painted black (2.5YR 2.5/1) and dusky red (7.5R 3/3). Paint matt, flaking. Horizontal band of red then black at neck base. Vertical and oblique pendant bands of black, red, black from neck base. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Very similar fabric to 1804/29. End of sherd also sawn. Fig. A1.17.8.

4101/2 (Area III, Room 113, Level IB). From body of krater. Th. 6. Surface treatment: medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Surface and paint very worn. Fabric: medium, hard reddish brown (5YR 5/4) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted in reddish black (10R 2.5/1) and red (2.5YR 4/6). Three horizontal bands of Black-red-Black with five pendant lines of alternating colours (black at outer edges). Not illustrated.

769/2 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From neck/shoulder of large closed vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Exterior horizontally burnished with thin tool over 90% of body. Vertically burnished on neck. Fabric: very fine, hard, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4) with very few,

very small black and mica inclusions. Thick, light, grey core. Unique fabric. Decoration: painted reddish black (10R 2.5/1) and pinkish red (7.5R 4/6). Paint thin, slightly flaking. Reddish black and dark pinkish red paint. Horizontal band of five alternating stripes (black, red, black, red, black) at base of neck. Band of sets of four mirrored oblique lines around shoulder framed by alternating horizontal band of black, red, black (possibly continuing below break). Vertical and oblique black lines extending up neck from neck base band. Decoration found on tankard from Dromolaxia (Karageorghis 2001:151 Fig. 7) and illustrated on a krater from Tell el- 'Ajjul (Epstein 1966:Plate VI.6). Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Fig. A1.17.9, Plate A1.3.5, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 58/13.

2142/2 (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 3–4. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip and voids in surface. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with a few small black, white and brown inclusions. Thick, light, buff core. Decoration: paint faded to mauve and apricot. Horizontal band of three alternating lines preserved. Fig. A1.17.10.

2095/1 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7–9. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium hard, greyish with medium–many small black and red inclusions. Decoration: thin, matt, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) and olive (5Y 4/3) paint. Paint thin with obvious brush strokes. Fig. A1.17.11.

1807 (Area III, Court above Room 111, Level IIA). From body of large vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very hard, reddish yellow (7.5Y R7/4) with a few small and large red, brown and white inclusions (mainly red). Decoration: painted black (7.5YR 2.5/1) and bright red (10R 4/6). Well executed decoration of bird's head and top of body with reserve circle with dot in centre for eye. Vertical band of black, red, black. Paint matt, worn (especially red). Evidence for manufacture: fine Milia fabric with horizontal striations on interior. Fig. A1.17.12, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 60/7.

4298/1 (Area III, Room 56, Level IIA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Surface very worn. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/4) with few-medium small black, white and brown inclusions. Fabric softer than usual. Decoration: painted black (2.5YR 2.5/1) and bright red (10R 4/6). Horizontal red and black band at neck base with spoked wheel motif adjacent and below. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Not illustrated.

BICHROME ?

2295/8 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim of krater. Rim profile flaring, swelling to flat end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 15. Below rim th. 11. Neck th. 11. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, soft, brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) with many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand, shell, chert) inclusions. Thin, light, red core (to interior wall). Sherd worn. Small voids in surface. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted reddish grey (7.5R 6/1) and red (2.5YR 5/4). Paint colours worn, faded. Upper rim surface has alternating radiating red and black lines and neck has three alternating horizontal bands of black-red-black. Evidence for manufacture: no evidence for manufacture except ridges on neck exterior which may have been caused by turning the rim, not throwing. Fig. A1.18.1.

4282/2 (Area III, Room 116, Level IA). From body and handle of krater. Vertical handle from below rim, oval section. (D. 35 x 18). Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with medium-many small black, white, red and gold mica inclusions. Decoration: painted black (5YR 2.5/1) and red (7.5R 4/6). Horizontal band of alternating black, red, black at neck base and black stripes down handle. Pendant black vertical line from neck down shoulder. Evidence for manufacture: interior worn. Slight horizontal ridges from smoothing. Fig. A1.18.2.

2498/4 (Area III, Room 106, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small black, white, red, brown and gold mica (sand) inclusions. Thick, light, buff core. PW sandy type fabric. Decoration: painted black (10YR 2/1) and red (10R 4/4). Oblique band of alternating black, red, black and a single horizontal black line preserved. Evidence for manufacture: interior surface too abraded. Fig. A1.18.3.

2248/3 (Area I, Room 121, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pink with many small and large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Only a few large inclusions. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted black (10YR 2/1) and light red (10R 6/6). Bichrome effect may be unintentional. Sherd uses BSRes motif of wavy horizontal line framed by black. The decoration is unusual and this sherd may be from a RS/BS Res vessel. The paint is matt, flaking and the red paint very thin. Evidence for manufacture: possibly scraped on interior. Fig. A1.18.4.

2183/3 (Area I, Room 119, Level IA). From body of juglet. Th. 2. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with a few small black inclusions. Very thin walled. Decoration: painted reddish black (10R 2.5/1) and red (10R 5/6). Paint flaking, worn at carination. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations on interior. Fig. A1.18.5.

2338/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From rim of krater. Rim profile pendent, swelling to rounded end. Rim D. 300. Rim th. 24. Below rim th. 16. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale pink (7.5YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, soft, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with few–medium small and large black, white and brown inclusions. Fabric has less grits than PW. Decoration: painted very dark brown (5YR 3/1) and bright red (10R 5/8). Paint thin, matt, worn. Horizontal band around neck of thick lines of alternating black, red, black. Set of radiating lines around rim alternating black and red. Evidence for manufacture: interior has horizontal striations from either smoothing or rilling. Fig. A1.18.6, Plate A1.3.4.

2343/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From krater rim. Rim profile: pendent, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim D. 200-300. Rim th. 25. Below rim th. 12. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior blackened. Interior abraded. Fabric: medium, hard, brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted black and greyish brown. Paint matt. Horizontal band of thick alternating lines of black, red, black around neck. No evidence for manufacture. Fig. A1.18.7.

4101/3 (Area III, Room 113, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Surface worn, sherd scrappy. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted dark reddish grey (10R 3/1) and red (2.5YR 5/6). A tankard from Ayia Irini has a decoration of a band of running zigzag sets of mirrored alternating red and black stripes framing dots on the neck and is also described as being of a similar fabric, although the slip is different (Pecorella 1977:205). Fig. A1.18.8.

2311/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). Very fragmentary and worn but probably from shoulder of krater. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light, buff-brown core (to outer surface). PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted black (5YR 2.5/1) and reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). Paint worn (especially red). Three horizontal stripes of black, red, black preserved. Evidence for manufacture: ridge on exterior may be from turning, not necessarily wheelmade. Fig. A1.18.9.

3648/15 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). Probably from body of krater. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/2–8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, pinkish buff (7.5YR 7/4) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with many small, medium and large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions (only a few medium and large). Thin, light, grey-brown core. PW

sandy fabric. Surface cracked around curve and quite rough. Exterior surface has grit drag marks. Decoration: painted very dark brown (5YR 3/1) and weak red (10R 4/3). Paint coverage patchy and painting poorly executed. Band of five stripes of alternating black and red. Evidence for manufacture: faint horizontal striations on interior may be from smoothing. Fig. A1.19.1, Plate A1.4.1.

1616 (III, Room 111, Level IB). From rim and body of krater. Rim profile: pendent, constant thickness to flat end. Rim th. 5. Below rim th. 5. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Partially burnished. Voids in surface. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with a few small and medium black, white and red inclusions. Thin, light, grey-brown core. Milia type fabric. Decoration: painted purple-brown and red-brown. Very well preserved. Paint matt, flaky. Bird painted in calligraphic style with continuous stroke. Rim has radiating black dashes. Neck has horizontal band of black, red, black. Body has bird with red wing and three oblique red dashes on neck over black paint. Head of bird overpainted onto black neck band (illustration shows thin white line to demonstrate this). The shape of the vessel and the rim and neck treatment are very similar to a krater from Tell ed Duweir (Heurtley 1939: Plate XIVB) which has four panels depicting a bird, a fish and two quadrupeds separated by bands of framed vertical wavy lines around the shoulder. Evidence for manufacture: No rilling, just horizontal and diagonal smoothing on interior and horizontal striations on exterior. Horizontal difference of 1mm in thickness across sherd. No evidence in section for manufacture. Fig. A1.19.2, Plate A1.4.2, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 58/8.

2134/2a, b (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). Rim, neck and body of small jar (three sherds, only two illustrated). Rim profile: flaring, thinning to rounded end. Neck: upward taper. Rim th. 2. Below rim th. 2.5. Th. 5. Surface treatment: Exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6) with medium-many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: painted black (GLEY 1 2.5/N) and red (10R 4/6). Paint too worn to be certain of motifs used. Neck has black framed horizontal zigzag framed by double red and black line at rim. Shoulder has black framed horizontal zigzag with black line below. Evidence for manufacture: Very thin walls. Unusual type. Fig. A1.19.3, 19.4, Plate A1.4.3.

1015/1 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). From rim of krater. Rim profile pendent, constant thickness to flat end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 26. Below rim th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 7/4) with many small black, white and red (sand) inclusions. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted dark reddish grey (10R 3/1) and dark red (2.5YR 3/6). Paint very worn. Rim top has band of alternating black, red, black lines. Fig. A1.19.5.

2645/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IIA). From rim of krater. Rim profile rolled, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 220. Rim th. 7. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, greenish buff (2.5Y 7/3) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Unusual pointed rolled rim. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted reddish black (10R 2.5/1) and brown (5YR 4/6). Painting poorly executed, matt, worn. Black line on rim top. Horizontal band of red then black line running around neck base. Oblique black pendant line from neck band. Fig. A1.19.6.

3649/8 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Surface worn. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft buff with few-medium small black, white and red inclusions. Thin, light, grey core. Decoration: painted very dark grey (5YR 3/1) and dark brown (10YR 3/2). Paint matt, flaking worn. Horizontal band of five stripes of alternating colours around shoulder. Evidence for manufacture: smoothing on interior. Fig. A1.19.7.

2647/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IIA). Small, worn sherd probably from shoulder of krater. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior worn, pale yellow slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with medium-many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: painted very dark grey (5YR 3/1) and reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4). Has decoration preserved of three horizontal bands at base of neck, alternating black, red, black. Not illustrated.

WPHM

4527/13 (Area III, under Room 78, Level A). From base of large vessel. Foot or low ring base. Th. 5. Base th. 15. Surface treatment: exterior very worn with traces of red paint (around 2.5YR 4/4). Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/8) with medium–many very small brown, black, white and red inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: slight evidence for base attachment. Ring bases occur on WP V flasks and juglets but seldom on large vessels. A deep bowl with a ring base is in the Pierides Collection (author? 1985:110–11, No. 84) but a parallel for a large closed vessel has not been found. Fig. A1.20.1.

2304/7 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and body of krater. Rim profile everted, thickening to rounded end. Handle vertical from below rim, oval section (42 x 14). Rim th. 16. Below rim th. 12. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, olive (5Y 5/6) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and brown inclusions. Thin, light brown core. Decoration: matt, black (GLEY 1 2.5/N) paint. Thick dashes on rim top, horizontal band around neck exterior and lines extending down and to sides of handle. Evidence for manufacture: rim uneven and neck asymmetrical. Fig. A1.20.2.

2305/10 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip only in parts. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) with many small, medium and large black, white and brown (sand) inclusions (very few large). Decoration: reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) paint. Appears to have two techniques of painting: red paint over a white slip band and red paint over no slip. Possibly WP V Broad Band style (see Åstrom 1966:90). Evidence for manufacture: fabric gritty with horizontal and diagonal striations and bumps on interior. Fig. A1.20.3.

2295/9a, b (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From base and body of large closed vessel (two sherds). Flat base. Th. 8 Base th. 6–9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pink (7.5YR 7/4) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with medium–many small black, white red brown (sand) Thick, light brown core. Decoration: reddish brown–red (2.5YR 4/4–5/6) paint. Large area of solid paint with a few random, lines. Paint matt, of same appearance as red slip. Evidence for manufacture: multidirectional smoothing on interior. Interior lumpy and blackened. Style of painting similar to WPWM II. Probably WP V. Fig. A1.20.4, 5.

2248/2 (Area I, Room 121, Level IA). From rim and body of small jar or deep bowl. Rim profile vertical, thickening to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 2. Below rim th. 3. Th. 2. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, pink (7.5YR 7/4) with a few small white and brown inclusions. Decoration: yellowish red (5YR 5/6) paint. Fig. A1.20.6.

2191/1 (Area I, under Room 117, Level IA). From base of large closed vessel. WP VI. Ring base. Th. 7. Base th. 5. Base D. 150. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with medium–many small and large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Decoration: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) paint. Sets of three or four vertical lines at base and extending up body. Paint thin, matt, painting poorly executed. Evidence for manufacture: attachment of ring base visible in section. Interior has multidirectional smoothing. Ring base may have been smoothed on turntable but vessel handmade. Has different horizontal thickness. Classified as wheelmade by Dikaios. .Fig. A1.20.7, Plate A1.4.5–7, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 57/28.

2503/2 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions Thick, dark grey core. Decoration: dark reddish brown–red (5YR 3/2–2.5YR 5/6) paint. WP V. Very similar to example

from Kalopsidha (Åström 1966:47, Figure 30). Fabric PW gritty but slightly softer. Evidence for manufacture: Interior rough and unsmoothed. Beginning of separate neck attachment preserved. Fig. A1.20.8.

1674 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB).From rim, body and handle of large krater (approximately one third present). Rim profile everted, thickening to flat end. Handle vertical from lower neck, oval section (D. 41 x 16). Rim D. 420. Rim th. 30. Below rim th. 17. Th. 6–12. Surface treatment: exterior medium, slightly lustrous, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Exterior surface lightly burnished. Fabric: fine, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) and a few large white inclusions. Voids from vegetable inclusions. Decoration: matt, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) paint. Paint of variable thickness. Framed horizontal wavy line around neck. Sets of framed vertical patterned bands from neck to maximum diameter. Double framed wavy line band at maximum diameter and two horizontal lines around body two thirds to base. Has two tree motifs preserved from between vertical bands. One has bird in tree, other may also but top of tree missing. Decoration similar to Bichrome Wheelmade. Evidence for manufacture: interior has horizontal striations but no rilling. Coil built and smoothed with the rim turned. Unique rim shape. Coil joins visible in section. Drag marks and vegetable impressions on exterior. Handle has ridges on upper face. Individual sherds could easily appear wheelmade and it is only when the pot considered together that it becomes apparent it is handmade. No base preserved. Body thins towards base. Possibly more scraped away. Appears to have broken horizontally along a coil join below the mid point. Fig. A1.20.9 (rim profile only illustrated), Plate A1.5.1–4, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 57/20–21.

2462/1 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From neck of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small black and brown and a few white inclusions. Thin, light brown core. Decoration: reddish brown–red (5YR 5/4 – 2.5YR 5/8) paint. Two thick diagonal lines around neck. WP VI. Fig. A1.20.10.

2380/7 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). From body of small bowl. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) slip. Interior worn, light grey (2.5Y 7/2) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with few–medium small black, white, red and brown inclusions. Decoration: matt, black (2.5YR 2/5/1) paint. Two sets of vertical framed cross-hatched bands either side of vertical cross-hatched triangle motif. Fig. A1.21.1.

1887/6 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). WP VI Rattle (complete except handle only partially preserved). Handle vertical, oval section (D. 15 x 11). Ht. 82. Max D. 64. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with a few small black, white and red inclusions (fabric description from surface only). Decoration: worn, flaking, brown–black paint. Vertical stripes spaced around body. See SCE IV:1C Figure XLI:13–15 for other examples. Fig. A1.21.2, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 53/18 and 122/18.

2456/1 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From neck of large closed vessel. Neck cylindrical. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft, pale yellow brown (2.5Y 7/4) with a few small and medium black and red inclusions. Thick, light red core to interior surface. Decoration: matt, flaking, worn brown–strong brown (7.5YR 4/3–5/6) paint. Painting poorly executed. Thick bands of brown paint. Horizontal band at neck base and near top of break. Horizontal band around neck of thick lines framing diamonds filled with thin cross hatched lines. WP V. Not illustrated. Plate A1.5.6.

769/1 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small black, white, red, brown and shell inclusions. Decoration: matt, worn, flaking brown paint. Thick horizontal band above possible hatched zigzag motif. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations on exterior but interior too worn too tell. Different horizontal thickness. WP VI. Fig. A1.21.3.

2142/1 (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6–8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with few–medium small and medium black and white inclusions. Decoration: matt, flaking, brown–reddish brown (7.5YR 4/2– 2/5YR 4/4) paint. Two thick slightly curving diagonal lines and diagonal framed zigzag. Fig. A1.21.4.

2266/1 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From rim, handle, neck and body of jar. Rim profile flaring, thickening to flat end. Vertical handle from shoulder, oval section (D. 24 x 15). Rim D. 170. Rim th. 8. Below rim th. 10. Th. 6. Max D. 240. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, pale brown (10YR 6/3) with medium–many small white, red and brown inclusions. Thin, light grey-brown core. Decoration: very dark grey (5YR 3/1), matt paint. Horizontal framed broad bands around neck base and maximum diameter. Sets of vertical lines framing wavy line and horizontal wavy lines preserved. Lines down handle. WP V BBS. Evidence for manufacture: fabric slightly gritty. Rim asymmetrical. Rough on interior. Fig. A1.21.5, Plate A1.4.4, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 54/17.

4083/6 (Area III, Room 114, Level IIA).From body of storage jar. Th. 8–14. Surface treatment: exterior worn, interior unslipped. Fabric: medium hard, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) with a few small white, many small and medium black, red and brown and a few large lumps of undissolved clay (up to 8 x 11mm). Slightly overfired. Decoration: faded purple paint. End of thick diagonal line visible. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal difference in thickness of about 2mm. Interior appears wiped in horizontal and slightly diagonal direction. Slight indents in interior. Exterior worn and discoloured but may have been slipped. Poorly joined coil with void visible in section. Fig. A1.21.6.

4111/3 (Area III, Room 111, Level IIA). From body of closed vessel. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pale olive (5Y 6/3) with many small black, white and red inclusions (mainly red as slightly overfired and vitrified). Decoration: matt, black (5YR 2.5/1) paint. Horizontal framed wavy line. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal difference in thickness and multidirectional smoothing on interior. Fig. A1.21.7.

4111/1 (Area III, Room 111, Level IIA). From rim and body of small bowl. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 240. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 4. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior worn, impossible to tell if originally slipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with few–medium small black, white and gold mica inlcusions. Thick, light buff core. Decoration: matt, fugitive, black (5YR 2.5/1) paint. Worn at rim. Horizontal framed wavy line at rim, single vertical pendant line preserved. Fig. A1.21.8.

4104/2 (Area III, Room 113, Level IIA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6–13. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, pinkish with small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Decoration: worn, faded, matt, dark grey (5YR 4/1) paint. Fabric and paint style look like WPWM II but handmade. Unique example. Thick oblique line and beginning of second joining line visible. Evidence for manufacture: Exterior and interior lumpy and different thickness. Coil join visible in section. Multidirectional smoothing marks. Fig. A1.21.9.

2001/11 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From rim and body of small bowl. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 2. Below rim th. 3. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with few–medium small and medium and a few large black, white and red inclusions. Decoration: matt, worn, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) paint. Remnant of horizontal line partially around rim. Three vertical lines visible. Evidence for manufacture: interior has horizontal striations/smoothing marks but the exterior is lumpy and shows evidence of diagonal smoothing. Fig. A1.21.10.

4078/11 (Area III, Room 114, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium hard, light greenish grey (GLEY 1 7/5GY) with medium–many small black, white and red inclusions. Overfired, slightly vitrified. Decoration: worn, matt, dark reddish grey (2.5YR 3/1) paint. Horizontal framed wavy line band. Three oblique lines below. Paint thickness variable. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations. Fig. A1.22.1.

3781/2 (Area III, Room 108, Level IA). From body of probable carinated bowl. Th. 5–7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, quite lustrous, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior medium, quite lustrous, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Burnished exterior and interior. Fabric: very fine, very hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with a few small black and brown inclusions. Decoration: very dark grey (5YR 3/1) matt paint. Set of five oblique lines below carination preserved. Fig. A1.22.2.

2303/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small and very few medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) paint. Curved oblique lines hatched with thinner lines. Evidence for manufacture: slight rilling on interior. Fig. A1.22.3.

1055/1 (Area I, Room 136, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with a few small and medium black, white and red inclusions. Decoration: worn, black, (2.5Y 2.5/1) paint. Vertical framed wavy line abutting framed oblique dashes. Evidence for manufacture: pronounced rilling on interior. Fig. A1.22.4.

2311/2 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pale red (10R 7/3) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red, brown (sand) and large undissolved clay lumps. Decoration: thin, matt, reddish grey (5YR 5/2) paint. Painting poorly executed. Double horizontal line of variable thickness below set of vertical lines. Evidence for manufacture: large void in fabric with bubble on interior surface from poorly kneaded clay indicates wheelmade. Fabric gritty. Fig. A1.22.5.

1804/22 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From neck and body of probable jar. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and mica inclusions. Decoration: matt, thin, flaking black (5YR 2.51) paint. Horizontal framed zigzag at neck base, three sets of pendant double lines radiating from below. Evidence for manufacture: fabric abraded but slight rilling on interior visible. Fig. A1.22.6, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 57/16.

1804/23 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6–7. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: quite soft, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with a few small and medium black, white, red and mica inclusions. Decoration: matt,, flaking, worn, black (5YR 2.5/1) paint. Horizontal framed zigzag and other line remnants. Evidence for manufacture: Very similar fabric to 1804/22 but more abraded. Probably same vessel. Fig. A1.22.7.

4109/1 (Area III, Room 111, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7–9. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light grey (5Y 7/2) with medium–many small and very few large black, white, red, brown (sand) and gold mica inclusions. Decoration: thin, matt, dark reddish grey (2.5YR 3/1) paint. Painting well executed. Four sets of abutting vertical framed wavy lines with vertical lines at edges. Horizontal line above. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Fig. A1.22.8.

1804/24 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From body of small closed vessel. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, quite lustrous, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite

soft, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with a few small black, white, red and mica inclusions. Decoration: matt, variable thickness, flaking, dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) paint. Horizontal framed wavy line with two vertical lines abutting at top. Evidence for manufacture: Has horizontal striations on interior (no rilling expected at this part of vessel body). Fine, thin walled, slip well applied. Fig. A1.22.9.

2156/3 (Area I, Room 118, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) with a few small and medium black, white and brown inclusions. Also small voids from burnt out vegetable matter. Thin, light grey core. Decoration: matt black (7.5YR 2.5/1) and dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) paint. Difference in paint colour due to thickness of application and not intentional bichrome. Thick vertical bands framing double vertical wavy line. Evidence for manufacture: slight rilling and air bubble on interior. Different to usual WPWM I. Fig. A1.22.10.

2257/1 (Area I, Room 136, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, pale pink (7.5YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with few–medium small black, white and brown inclusions. Decoration: matt, well preserved, brown (7.5YR 4/3) paint. Painting neatly executed. Vertical band with thick double lines on exterior and zigzag filled with mirrored dashes on interior. Beginning of double oblique lines at break. Evidence for manufacture: rilling visible on interior. Fig. A1.22.11.

5202/1 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile T–shaped, swelling to flat end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 15. Below rim th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: Interior medium quite soft, buff with few–medium small black and red inclusions. Decoration: matt, black (5YR 2.5/1) paint. Thick horizontal band below rim. Evidence for manufacture: rilling visible on interior. Fig. A1.22.12.

2156/2 (Area I, Room 118, Level IB). From rim and body of small jar. Rim profile flaring, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim th. 5. Below rim th. 5. Th. 3. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: matt, dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) paint. Oblique dash at rim top. Horizontal framed zigzag around neck. Vertical mirrored herringbone framed by vertical double lines pendant. Fig. A1.22.13.

WPWM II

2295/10 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From base of large closed vessel. Base flat. Th. 5. Base th. 5–11. Base D. 120. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small and medium black, white and red (sand) inclusions. Decoration: matt, dark reddish grey (10R 3/1) paint. Two thick, sloppily painted vertical lines to base. Evidence for manufacture: base patched. Slurry and rilling on interior. Fig. A1.23.1.

2300/11 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with few–medium small and medium black, white, red and brown and a few large pebble inclusions. Decoration: matt, very dark grey (5YR 3/1) paint. Two thick oblique crossed lines. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations on interior and exterior and slight rilling at upper end. Fig. A1.23.2.

3648/16 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From neck and upper body of jug. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with medium–many small black, white, brown and mica (sand) inclusions. Thin, light brown core. Decoration: matt, black (5YR 2.5/1) paint. Only a few remnants of thick,

calligraphic style lines visible. Evidence for manufacture: sandy PW fabric. Handle attached on exterior. Fig. A1.23.3 (decoration not illustrated).

1804/32, 4296/2 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel (two sherds joining across contexts). Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small, medium and large black, white, red, brown and mica (sand) inclusions. Different from usual WPWM II fabric. Spalling on exterior surface. Decoration: matt, dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) paint. Thick horizontal line at neck base with pendant vertical line and oblique line down body. Fig. A1.23.4.

1804/34 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with many small black, red and brown (sand) and a few white inclusions. Unslipped and fabric colour different but otherwise same as usual WPWM II. Decoration: matt, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) paint. Thick horizontal line at neck base with two vertical pendant lines. Fig. A1.23.5.

1674a (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From body and neck of large closed vessel. Th. 8–10. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, light grey to buff (10YR 7/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: matt, flaking, weak red to dusky red (7.5R 4/2– 3/2) paint. Thick brush strokes. Fig. A1.23.6.

2795/1 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From base and body of large closed vessel. Base flat. Th. 7. Base th. 4–15. Base D. 120. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, red (2.5YR 5/6) with medium–many small and a few medium and large black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: matt, dark reddish grey (2.5YR 3/1) paint. Brush strokes thick calligraphic style a with a few oblique crossing lines visible. Evidence for manufacture: air bubble in fabric near base. Rilling on interior. Fig. A1.23.7 (decoration not illustrated).

2506/1 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From rim and handle of jug. Rim profile flaring, thickening to rounded end. Vertical handle from rim, oval section (D. 35 x 23). Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Neck th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: matt, black (5YR 2.5/1) paint. Crossed lines on top of handle. Fig. A1.24.1.

2336/5 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). Jug (approximately half preserved). Rim profile flaring, thickening to rounded end. Base flat. Vertical handle from rim, oval section (D. 32 x 28). Neck widening. Rim D. <100. Th. 5–7. Base D. 85. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2 – 5Y 8/2) slip. Interior slipped on neck. Interior of base appears to have thin slip/wash in pale cream (2.5Y 8/3) brushed on horizontally. Fabric: fine, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with many small and medium black, white, red, brown and mica (sand) inclusions. Thick, light brown core. Decoration: thin, matt, brown (7.5YR 4/2) paint. Has horizontal band at neck base and vertical line down handle. Around body four sets of evenly spaced pendant vertical and oblique lines extending from horizontal neck band to approximately 20mm from base. Evidence for manufacture: handle knife trimmed and attached to exterior of body. Surface rough at handle/shoulder join. Base interior has rilling and appears to have been cut from wheel too high. Clay at edges of hole very thin with buckled edges. Base patched from exterior and poorly joined with base patch extending c.60mm up body. Scrape marks on exterior. Slip worn around base outer diameter, rim and handle. Fig. A1.24.2, Plate A1.5.3.

2346/4 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From base and body of large closed vessel. Base flat. Th. 9–16. Base th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: matt, dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) paint. Two thick vertical

lines down body ending before base. Evidence for manufacture: Interior wiped with soft material when clay very wet. No wheel marks. This is the only instance of a WPWM II vessel with this treatment. Base patched. Possible that smoothing of base patch from interior causing the obliteration of evidence for manufacture. Patching poorly adhered to upper body. Elongated air bubble on interior. Most likely wheelmade. Not illustrated. Plate A1.5.1–2.

2286/4 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). Pot disc from body of large closed vessel. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pink (2.5YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Decoration: matt, black (GLEY 1 2.5/N) paint. Thick vertical line with thin pendant oblique line. Fig. A1.24.3.

4111/4 (Area III, Room 111, Level IIA). Jug (two thirds preserved). Mouth pinched. Rim profile flaring, constant thickness to flat end. Neck upward taper. Rim D. 100. Rim th. 10. Below rim th. 10. Max. D. 230. Base D. 110. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: matt, weak red (10R 4/2) paint. Thick horizontal lines at top of rim, neck top and base. Three sets of three vertical and oblique pendant lines down body and to underside of base. Evidence for manufacture: no rilling on neck interior but present at base and body. Fig. A1.254.4, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 122:23.

4076/2 (Area III, Room 113, Level IIA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7–8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Decoration: matt, black (10R 2.5/1) paint. Thick horizontal line around neck base with two short vertical pendant dashes and vertical pendant lines. Horizontal/oblique lines crossing over body. Evidence for manufacture: good example of WPWM II showing that rilling is only on base and shoulder and centre section only has horizontal striations. Fig. A1.24.5.

4083/5 (Area III, Room 114, Level IIA). From body of large vessel. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, olive (5Y 5/6) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin, light buff core. Decoration: matt, very dark grey (5YR 3/1) paint. Single thick oblique line. Evidence for manufacture: fabric very gritty. Appears to be slipped on interior. Very faint horizontal striations on interior. Unique. Maybe from bowl but shape same as closed vessels. Fig. A1.24.6.

4298/12 (Area III, Room 56, Level IIA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft, pale olive (5Y 6/3) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Fabric overfired, almost vitrified. Very friable. Decoration: faint, faded, matt, dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) paint. Decoration unusual, has oblique row of small dots framed by thick lines. Fig. A1.24.7.

4281/2 (Area III, Room 55, Level IIA). From base and body of large closed vessel. Base flat. Th. 6. Base th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with a few small black and white inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Very dense, compact fabric with what appear to be crystals formed inside an air bubble. Decoration: matt, dark reddish grey (10R 3/1) paint. Ends of three vertical/oblique lines down body ending just above base. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on base interior. Fig. A1.24.8.

WP?

2330/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IA). From rim of probable jar. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, quite soft, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with few–medium small black and red inclusions. Decoration: matt, black (5Y

2.5/1) paint. Thin line around rim top and thick line at neck base. Evidence for manufacture: Interior of neck horizontally smoothed but no visible rilling. Fig. A1.25.1.

2455/4 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to flat end. Rim th. 7. Below rim th. 7. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few–medium small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light buff–brown core. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: matt, flaking, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) paint. Thin horizontal line below rim. Fig. A1.25.2.

2299/2 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, light buff core. Decoration: matt, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) paint. Thick and thinner crossing oblique lines. Too worn to ascertain manufacturing technique. Fig. A1.25.3.

2300/2 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim of krater. Rim profile pendent, thickening to flat end. Rim D. 280. Rim th. 9. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Interior thin, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, yelllowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a few small black, white and brown inclusions (mainly black). Decoration: matt, slightly flaking brown (7.5YR 4/2) paint. Thin radiating lines on top of rim. Framed horizontal wavy line at neck base. Fig. A1.25.4.

2377/1 (Area III, Room 118, Level IA). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile pendent, thickening to indented end. Rim D. 220. Rim th. 14. Below rim th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thin, light buff core. PW sandy fabric. Decoration: matt, faded, weak red (2.5YR 5/2) paint. Thin oblique radiating lines on rim top. Evidence for manufacture: appears to have void at neck/rim join. Likely coil added for rim. Fig. A1.25.5.

2305/7 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From rim and body of small bowl. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 2. Below rim th. 3. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, light yellowish grey (5Y 7/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 7/3) slip. Fabric: medium, very hard, light greenish grey (GLEY 1 7/5G) with a few small black, white and red inclusions. Fabric overfired, almost vitrified. Decoration: black (10YR 2/1) paint. Framed horizontal wavy line around rim. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations on interior. Fig. A1.25.6.

2455/3 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From rim and body of small bowl. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 5. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped and roughly burnished. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with few–medium small and medium black, white, brown and mica inclusions. Thin, light grey core. Decoration: matt, flaking, worn, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) paint. Framed wavy line at rim with two pendant wavy lines down body. Evidence for manufacture: interior has slurry deposits near rim. Horizontal difference in thickness. Fig. A1.25.7.

2303/2 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel (same vessel as 2297/3). Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with medium–many small and medium black, white, brown and mica (sand) inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Decoration: matt, black (7.5YR 2.5/1) paint. Thick horizontal line with double vertical pendant lines adjacent to thin oblique hatching. Too worn to ascertain manufacturing technique. Fig. A1.25.8.

2297/3 (Area III, Room 101, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel (same vessel as 2303/2). Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with medium–many small and a few medium black, white, brown and

mica (sand) inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Decoration: matt, black (7.5YR 2.5/1) paint. Extremely worn. Paint almost completely gone. Thick vertical lines framing hatched oblique lines. Too worn to ascertain manufacturing technique. Fig. A1.25.9.

1804/20 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From rim of large open vessel. Rim profile pendent, constant thickness to flat end. Rim D. 230. Rim th. 7. Below rim th. 8. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, light grey (2.5Y 7/2) slip. Interior medium, matt, light grey (2.5Y 7/2) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, grey–brown (surface encrusted). Thick, dark grey core. Spalling on surface. Decoration: worn, flaking, black (7.5YR 2.5/1) paint. Double line around rim top. Double line at neck base with beginning of framed cross-hatched band preserved. Painting poorly executed, variable thickness of application. Evidence for manufacture: interior has diagonal smoothing. Fig. A1.25.10, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 57/9.

1793/1 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From rim and body of small bowl. Rim profile incurved, thinning to rounded end. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 3, Below rim th. 4. Th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped and roughly burnished in horizontal strokes. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with few–medium small and medium black, white, red and mica inclusions. Thin, light reddish core. Decoration: matt, worn, very dusky red–black, (2.5YR 2.5/2 – 2.5/1) paint. Framed wavy line at rim with set of six vertical pendant lines down body. Evidence for manufacture: interior has slurry deposits and striations. Uniform horizontal thickness. Fig. A1.25.11.

2311/3 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 11. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with medium–many small black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Decoration: slightly flaking, matt, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) paint. Single thick horizontal line. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal striations and grit drag marks on interior. Fig. A1.25.12.

1804/33 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, pink (7.5YR 7/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, light greenish grey (GLEY 1 7/10Y) with few–medium small black and red inclusions. Decoration: matt, worn, weak red (2.5YR 4/2) paint. Paint application sloppy but thin brush strokes. Double horizontal line below set of five vertical lines and three oblique lines visible. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal difference in thickness. No rilling expected in this part of body of vessel. Fig. A1.25.13.

CANAANITE JARS (FIGURE A1.26)

4521/7 (Area III, under Room 78, Level A). From base of Canaanite jar. Base flat. Base Th. 23. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, light red (2/5YR 6/8) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with many small, medium and large black, white, red and grey inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Fig. A1.26.1.

2364/1 (Area III, Room 105, Level IB). From rim of Canaanite jar. Rim profile flaring, swelling to pointed end. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Wet smoothed on exterior. Fabric: fine, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, grey and quartz inclusions. MBIIB–C. Fig. A1.26.2.

2456/2 (Area III, Room 115, Level IB). From rim of Canaanite jar. Rim profile vertical, thinning to rounded end. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Neck th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior thick, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, very hard, pale buff (2.5Y 7/3) with many small, medium and large white and red inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Fig. A1.26.3.

4108/20 (Area III, Room 111, Level IB). From base of Canaanite jar. Base flat. Base th. 5–12. Base D. 120. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small, medium and large black, white and grey inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Fig. A1.26.4.

2380/10 (Area III, Room 118, Level IB). From base of Canaanite jar. Base flat. Th. 8. Base th. 7–18. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Exterior wet smoothed. Fabric: fine, hard, pale buff (10YR 7/3) with many small, medium and large black, red, brown and grey inclusions (mainly small and medium rounded and angular black, protruding through surface). Fig. A1.26.5.

2811/10 (Area III, Room 101, Level IB). From base and body of Canaanite jar. Base convex. Th. 6–12. Base th. 7–20. Base D. 68. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, red (2.5YR 4/6) with medium–many small, medium and large black, white, red and mica inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Not illustrated, Plate A1.6.4–5.

2142/3 (Area I, Room 119, Level IB). From rim and neck of Canaanite jar. Rim profile everted, thickening to rounded end. Neck upward taper. Rim D. 200. Rim th. 22. Below rim th. 8. Neck th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pink (5YR 7/3) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, very hard, pink (5YR 7/4) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, brown and orange angular and rounded inclusions. Thick, light grey–buff core. MBIIB–C. Possibly from Megiddo (personal communication from D. Ilan). Fig. A1.26.6, Plate A1.6.6.

2233/1 (Area I, Room 52, Level IB). From rim of Canaanite jar. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim th. 6. Below rim th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, brown (10YR 5/3) with many small and medium black, white, red and shell inclusions. Black inclusions long, angular and white very small. Thin, dark grey core. Fig. A1.26.7.

2287/2 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From rim of Canaanite jar. Rim profile rolled, swelling to rounded end. Rim D. 130. Rim th. 14. Below rim th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with a few small and very few large black and red inclusions. LBI. Fig. A1.26.8.

2275/1 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From handle, body and base of storage jar (four non-joining sherds). Base convex. Handle vertical from shoulder, oval section (D. 17 x 14). Th. 11. Base th. 14. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, pale yellowish grey (2.5Y 7/4) with many small black and red inclusions. Thin, light grey core in thick areas. Fig. A1.26.9.

2286/3 (Area I, Room 135, Level IB). From body of Canaanite jar. Th. 10. Surface treatment: exterior thin, slightly lustrous, light grey (10YR 7/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) with medium–many small and medium black, white, red and brown inclusions. Decoration: Thin horizontal line in matt, reddish black, (2.5YR 2.5/1) paint. Fig. A1.26.10.

2384/7 (Area III, Room 57, Level IIA). From rim of Canaanite jar (same vessel as 2384/6). Rim profile flaring, thickening to indented end. Rim D. 130. Rim th. 11. Below rim th. 9. Neck th. 6. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, brown and grey rounded and angular inclusions protruding through surface. Long, thin vegetable impressions on exterior. Fig. A1.26.11.

2384/6 (Area III, Room 57, Level IIA). From neck and shoulder of Canaanite jar (same vessel as 2384/7). Th. 6–8. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, brown and grey rounded and angular inclusions protruding through surface. Fig. A1.26.12, Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 115.

2806/1 (Area III, Room 5, Level IIA). From base of Canaanite jar. Base convex. Th. 7. Base th. 17. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown to light reddish brown (10YR 7/3–5YR 6/4) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with medium–many small, medium and large black, white and brown inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. LBIB–II. Fig. A1.26.13, Plate A1.7.1.

4281/3 (Area III, Room 55, Level IIA). From body and handle of Canaanite jar. Handle vertical from shoulder, oval section (D. 31 x 24). Th. 7–9. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped.

Fabric: medium, hard, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with many small, medium and large black, white and red inclusions (mainly large angular black). Thick, dark grey core. Fig. A1.26.14.

2381/3 (Area III, Room 57, Level IIA). From body and handle of storage jar. Horizontal basket handle on shoulder, oval section (D. 26 x 17). Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pink (10R 8/4) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, quite soft, pale red (7.5R 7/4) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, brown and grey angular inclusions. Fig. A1.26.15, Plate A1.7.2.

2002/5 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From base of Canaanite jar. Base convex. Th. 11. Base th. 25. Base D. 65. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, light greenish grey (GLEY 1 8/10Y) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, buff (2.5Y 7/4) with many small, medium and large black, white, red and brown inclusions (mainly black). Thick, light grey core. LBIB–II. Fig. A1.26.16.

2064/6 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From neck of storage jar or possible stand? Neck upward taper. Neck th. 7. Neck D. 85. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Exterior surface well compacted, smooth, matt, with burnish lines visible. Fabric: fine, hard, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) with medium–many small and medium black, red, brown and quartz inclusions. Inclusions protruding through surface. Fig. A1.26.17.

2064/5 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From rim and neck of Canaanite jar. Rim profile flaring, thickening to rounded end. Neck upward taper. Rim D. 110. Rim th. 12. Neck th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small, medium and large black, white, red and brown inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. LBII. Fig. A1.26.18, Plate A1.7.3.

2002/4 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From rim and neck of Canaanite jar. Rim profile flaring, thickening to flat end. Neck upward taper. Rim D. 120. Rim th. 10. Below rim th. 7. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with medium–many small, medium and large black, white, red and brown inclusions. Thick, light grey core. LBII. Fig. A1.26.19, Plate A1.7.4.

2000/4 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From body of Canaanite jar. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft, white (5Y 8/1) with many medium black, white and red inclusions (mainly angular black). Not illustrated.

2001/12 (Area I, Room 142, Level IIA). From body of storage jar. Th. 7. Surface treatment: Thin lime wash on exterior. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/8) with many small, medium and large black, white, red, rounded quartz inclusions. Thick, dark grey core to interior surface. Decoration: horizontal band in matt, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) paint. Not illustrated, Plate A1.7.5.

BLACK LUSTROUS WHEELMADE (FIGURE A1.27)

4108/21 (Area III, Room 111, Level IB). From base and body of large bowl. Low ring base. Th. 5. Base th. 5–12. Base D. 100. Surface treatment: exterior thin, medium black, (5YR 2.5/1) slip. Interior thin, worn, black, (5YR 2.5/1) slip. Fabric: fine, hard, brown (7.5YR 4/3) with a few small black, brown and mica inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: Ring base attached. Fabric not as fine, as other BL. Smoothing on interior. Fig. A1.27.1.

2348/1, 2 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From base and body of carinated bowl (two sherds). Ring base. Th. 6–11. Base th. 7–9. Surface treatment: exterior thin, worn, matt, reddish brown (5YR 4/3) slip. Interior medium, matt, very dark grey (5YR 3/1) slip. Fabric: medium, hard, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a few small black and white and a few large red and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: interior smoothed. Exterior trimmed at diameter. Possibly foreign. Fig. A1.27.2, 3.

1720 (Area III, Room 109, Level IB). From rim and body of large bowl. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim D. 200–300. Rim th. 4. Th. 4. Max. D. 250. Surface

treatment: exterior worn, flaking, medium, matt, very dark grey (GLEY 1 3/N) slip. Interior worn, flaking, medium, matt, very dark grey (GLEY 1 3/N) slip. Slip painted on in horizontal strokes. Fabric: very fine, soft, dark grey (5Y 4/1) with a few small white and red inclusions. Fired grey through. Evidence for manufacture: Exterior has fine, grit drag marks. Carinated and trimmed at carination. Not illustrated. Plate A1.7.6.

WHITE LUSTROUS WHEELMADE (FIGURE A1.28)

2347/1 (Area III, Room 103, Level IIA).From neck and body of jug (same vessel as 2347/2). Th. 6. Neck D. 90. Surface treatment: exterior thin, medium white (5Y 8/1) slip. Interior unslipped. Possibly self slip. Well burnished on exterior. Fabric: very fine, soft, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) with a few small white, red and brown inclusions. Evidence for manufacture: rilling on interior. Fig. A1.28.1.

2347/2 (Area III, Room 103, Level IIA). Handle of jug (same vessel as 2347/1). Handle vertical, rectangular section. Surface treatment: exterior surface worn and discoloured. Fabric: very fine, quite soft, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) with a few small black, white, red and brown inclusions. Fig. A1.29.2

MIDDLE/LATE CYCLADIC BICHROME PAINTED (FIGURE A1.29)

2376/6 (Area III, Room 118, Level IA). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 9. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, light grey (5Y 7/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) with few–medium small and medium black, white, finely ground quartz and possibly mica inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Decoration: very thin (thicker in areas), matt, reddish black, (2.5YR 2.5/1) paint. Also has white paint over black. Design has horizontal bands preserved and set of five vertical crescents overpainted in white. Evidence for manufacture: horizontal difference in thickness of 1mm. Internal striations are horizontal and diagonal. Same fabric as 1804/1, 26, 27. Fig. A1.29.1, Plate A1.8.1.

1804/26, 27 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From body of large closed vessel. Th. 8. Surface treatment: exterior thick, matt, light grey (5Y 7/2) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very hard, reddish brown (5YR 5/3) with a few small and medium black, white, red, gold mica and fine quartz inclusions. Thin, dark grey core laminated from exterior surface to grey, red, grey and red interior. Decoration: thin, layered, matt, black, (GLEY 1 2.5/N) paint with areas of faint pink (5YR 7/4). Sets of slightly curved, adjacent, oblique lines in black and horizontal band of faint pink. Evidence for manufacture: air voids in section may be coils. Striations/ridges slightly multidirectional suggesting handmade and different horizontal thickness. Probably same vessel as 1804/1. Fabric very similar to 2376/5. Fig. A1.329.2, 3, Plate A1.8.3.

1804/1 (Area III, Room 117, Level IB). From shoulder of large closed vessel. Th. 9–12. Surface treatment: exterior and interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, very hard, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) with a few small and medium black, white, red, gold mica and fine quartz inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Decoration: thick, flaking, matt, black, (GLEY 1 2.5/N) paint. Over white paint in some areas appears to be very worn, faded red (5YR 7/4). White thick, matt, in some areas very thin and barely covering black. Part of curved motif executed in white overlying thick black band. Evidence for manufacture: interior may be smoothed only. Has horizontal ridges and striations but doesn't look like rilling. Different horizontal thickness. Fig. A1.29.4, Plate A1.8.2.

OTHER IMPORTS AND UNIDENTIFIED SHERDS (FIGURE A1.30)

2460/6 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From base and body of large vessel. Ring base. Th. 5–16. Base th. 10–12. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) self slip. Interior medium, matt, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) self slip. Fabric: coarse, hard, pale buff (2.5Y 7.3) with many small, medium and large black, red and brown inclusions (mainly red). Large rounded black inclusions protruding through surfaces. Thick, dark grey core. Evidence for manufacture:

Interior surface abraded at base. Deep horizontal furrow on interior from scraping not rilling. Classified as PWWM by Dikaios. Probably Levantine, similar to some Canaanite jar fabrics. Fig. A1.30.1 (from Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 114).

2460/33 (Area III, Room 115, Level IA). From handle and body of large closed vessel. Vertical strap handle, rectangular section (D. 33 x 8). Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, pale brown (10YR 6/3) self slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: medium, hard, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with medium–many small, medium and large angular white, red, brown, crushed shell and quartz inclusions. Thick, dark grey core. Handmade. Surfaces rough. Handle shape unique. Probably Cypriot but not similar to Enkomi Plain Wares. Fig. A1.30.2.

2256/1 (Area I, Room 135, Level IA). From base and body of juglet. Ring base. Th. 3. Base th. 4. Surface treatment: exterior medium, matt, cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with a few small and medium black, white and brown inclusions. Thick, light brown core to interior. Evidence for manufacture: Probably Levantine. Fig. A1.30.3.

2348/3 (Area III, Room 103, Level IB). From body of small closed vessel. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior thin, worn, matt, red to light reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6–5YR 6/3) slip. Interior unslipped. Fabric: fine, soft light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with few–medium small black, white and red and medium brown inclusions. Thin, light red core. Decoration: two horizontal incised lines around shoulder. Evidence for manufacture: definitely wheelmade. Probably Levantine. Fig. A1.30.4.

2811/11 (Area III, Room 5, Level IB). From rim and body of collar neck jar. Rim profile incurved, thickening to rounded end. Neck convex. Rim D. 100–200. Rim th. 4. Below rim th. 5. Th. 4–5. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, brown (7.5YR 4/4) self slip. Interior medium matt, brown (7.5YR 4/4) self slip. Fabric: fine, very hard, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with a few small and medium black, white and red inclusions (mainly black). Decoration: thin, matt, black, (7.5YR 2.5/1) and dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) paint. Paint layered with horizontal brush strokes. Inclusions protruding through paint. Thick slurry/slip on interior. Evidence for manufacture: Trimmed at exterior carination. LM I (P. Warren and J. Rutter personal communication). Fig. A1.30.5, Plate A1.8.4.

2510/2 (Area III, Room 106, Level IB). From rim and body of bowl. Rim profile vertical, constant thickness to rounded end. Rim D. 180. Rim th. 3. Below rim th. 3. Th. 5. Surface treatment: exterior thin, matt, red (2.5YR 5/6) slip. Interior thin matt, red (2.5YR 4/6) slip. Fabric: fine, quite soft, brown (7.5YR 5/4) with few–medium small black, red and grey inclusions. Fig. A1.30.6.

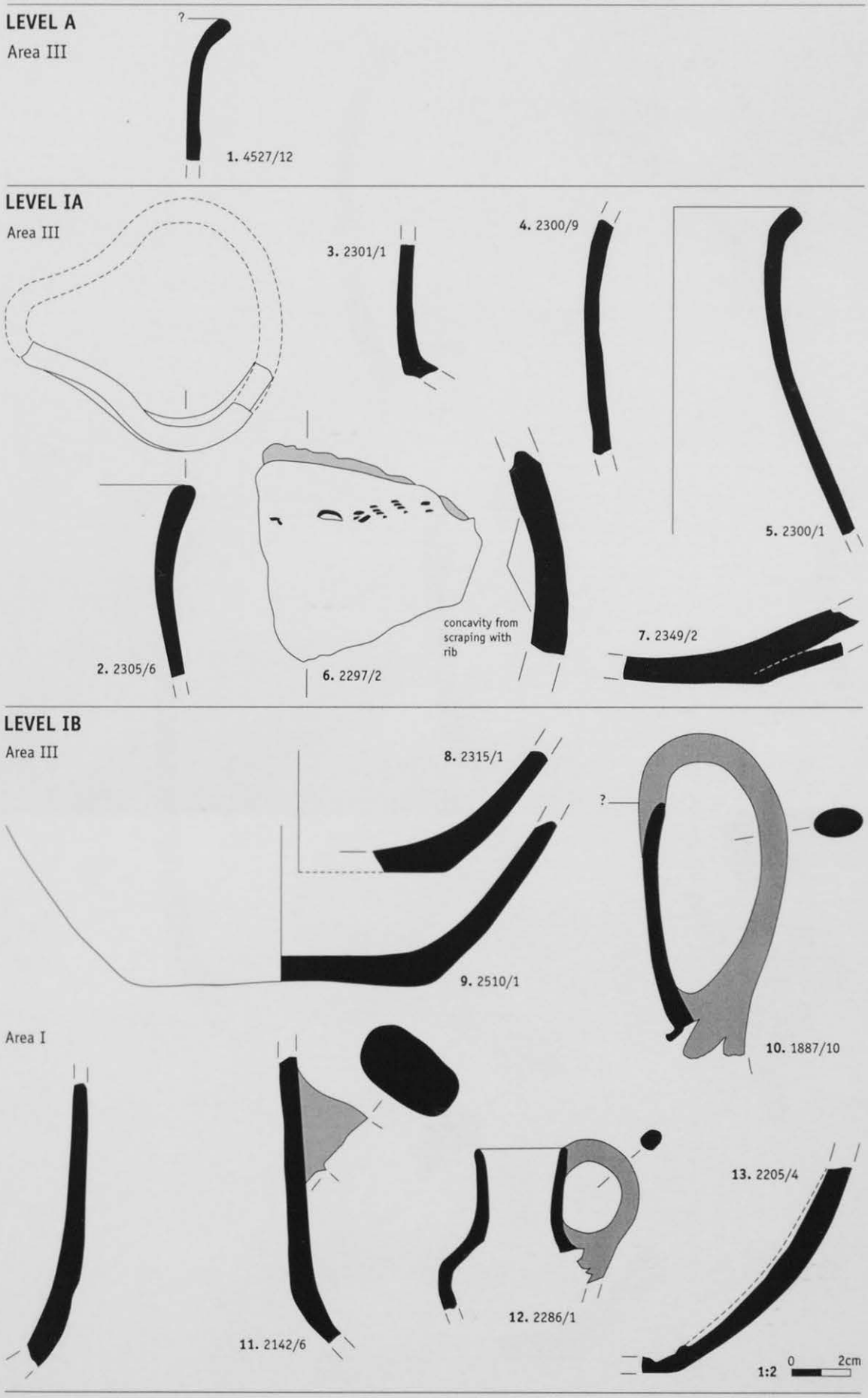
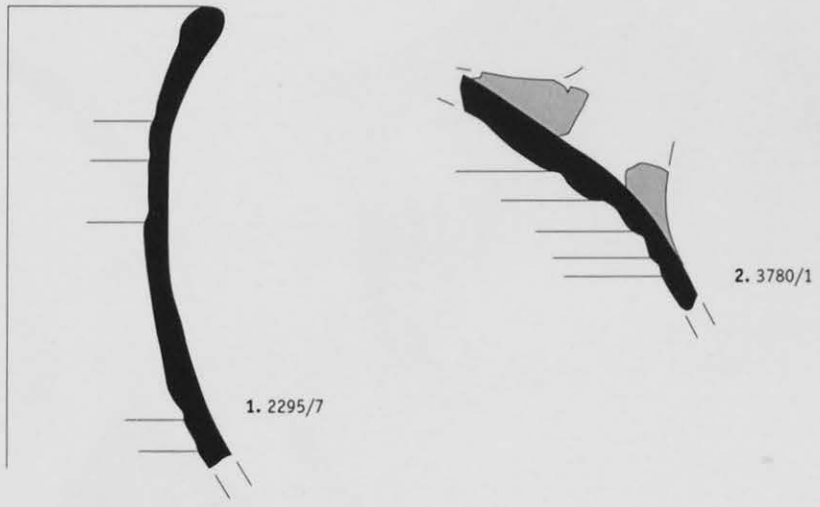


Figure A1.1: Red/Black Slip Handmade Ware.

LEVEL IA

Area III



LEVEL IB

Area III

Figure A1.2: Red/Black Slip Wheelmade Ware.

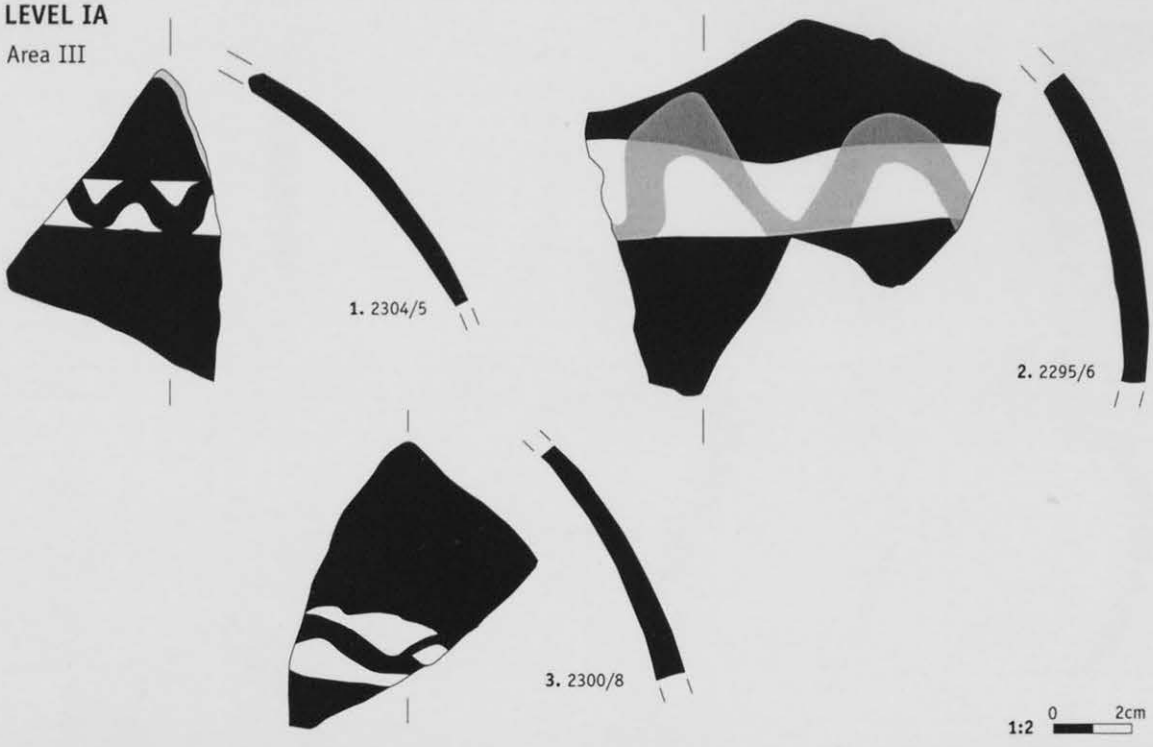


Figure A1.3: Red/Black Slip (Reserve Slip) Handmade Ware.

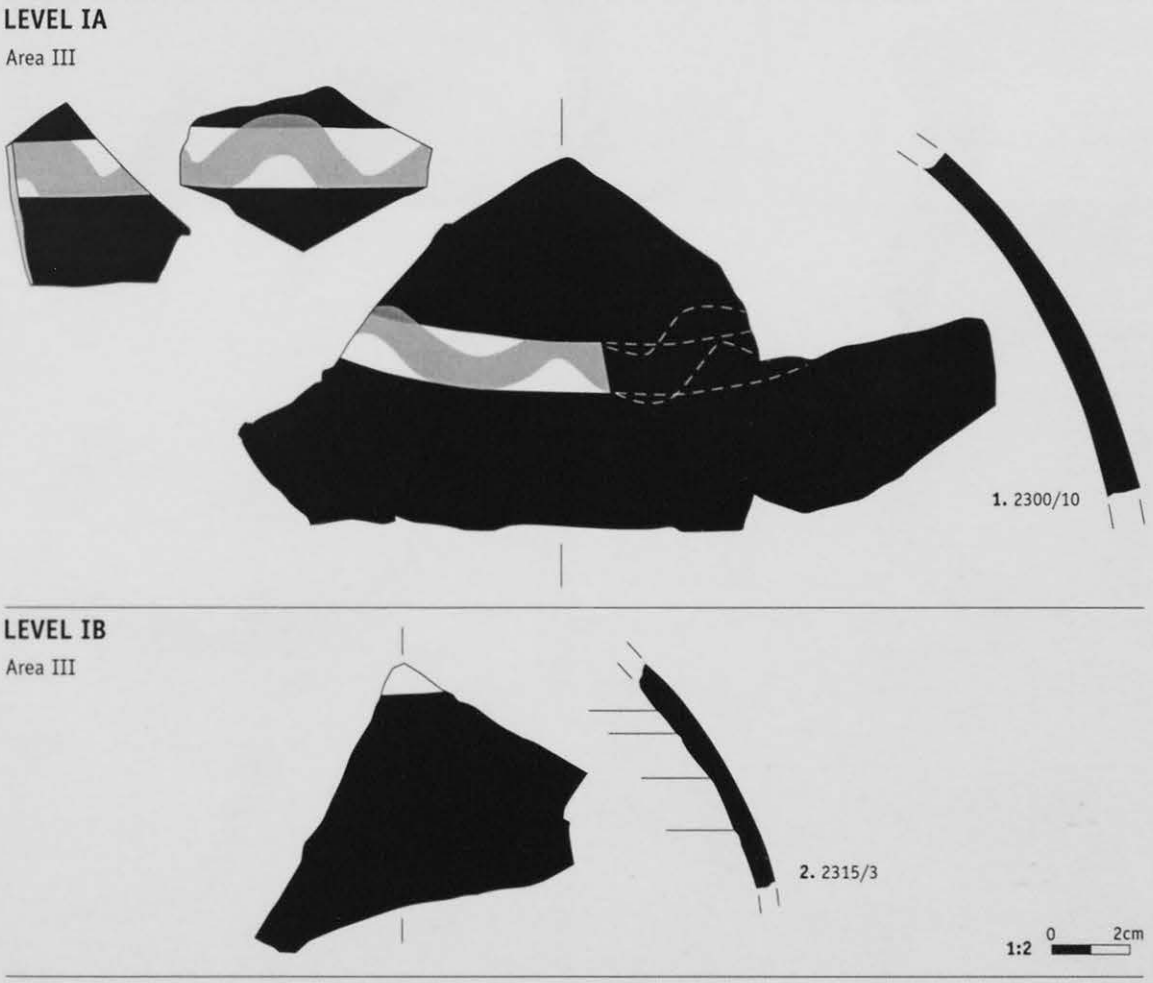


Figure A1.4: Red/Black Slip (Reserve Slip) Wheelmade Ware.

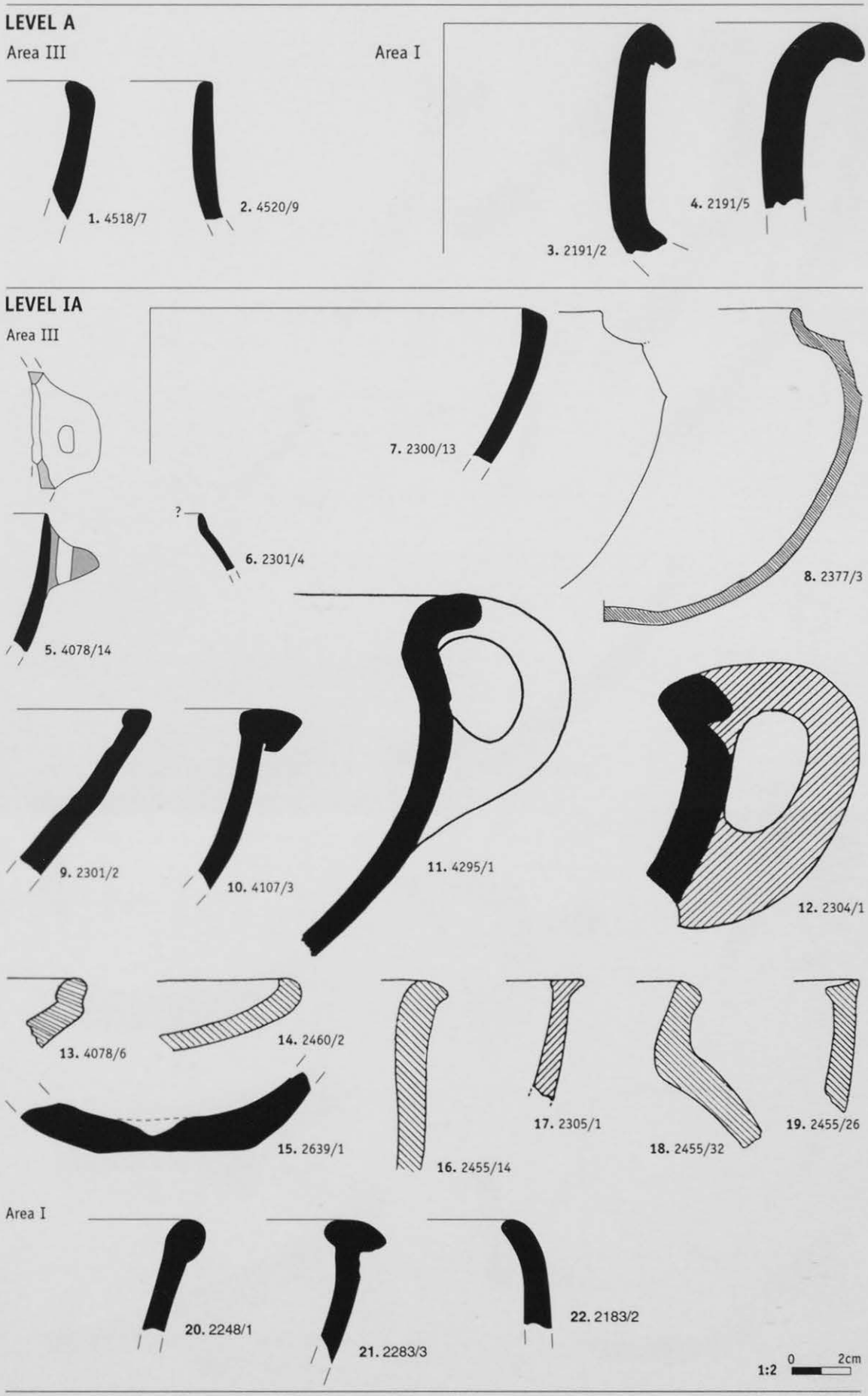


Figure A1.5: Plain White Handmade Ware.

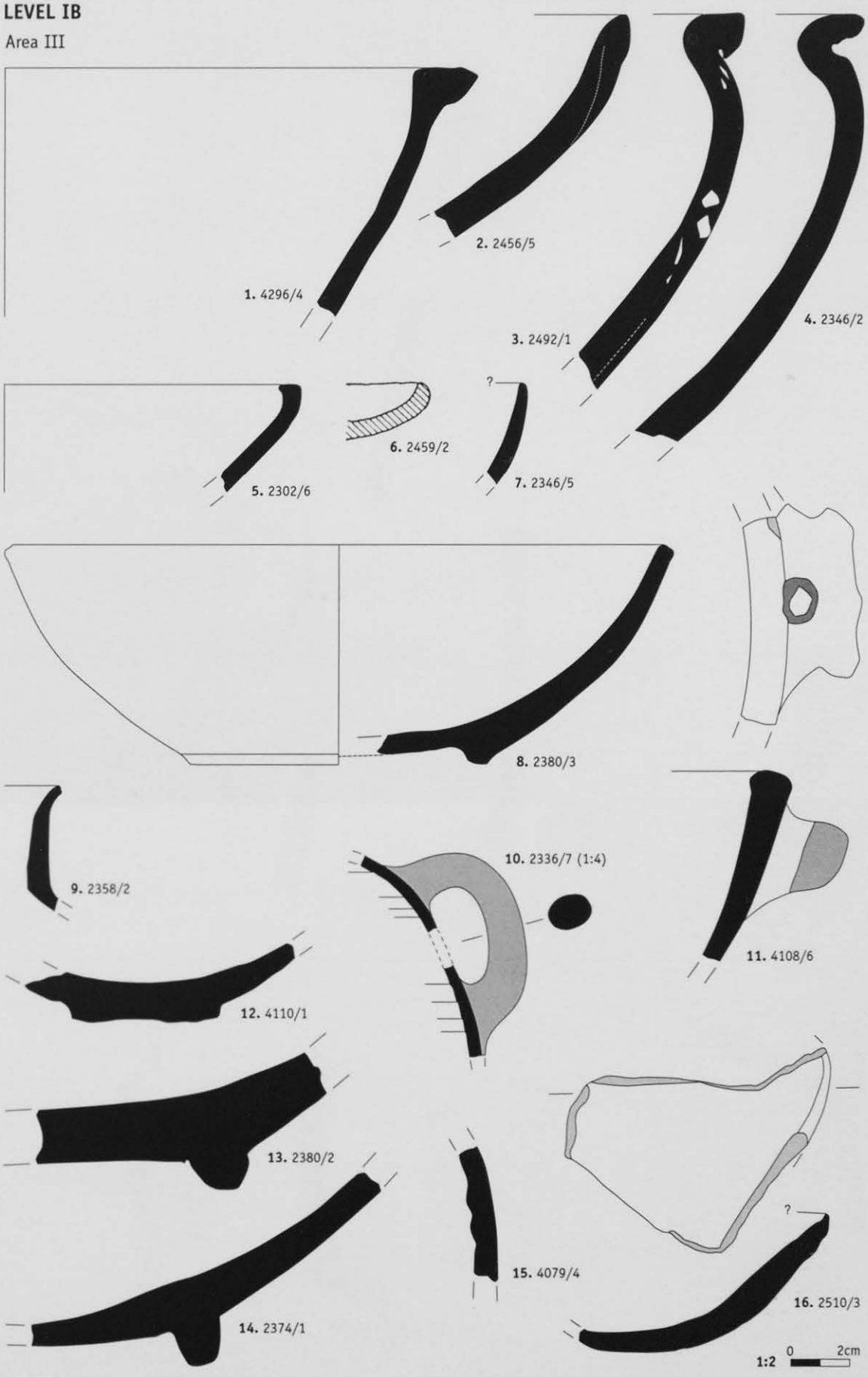


Figure A1.6: Plain White Handmade Ware.

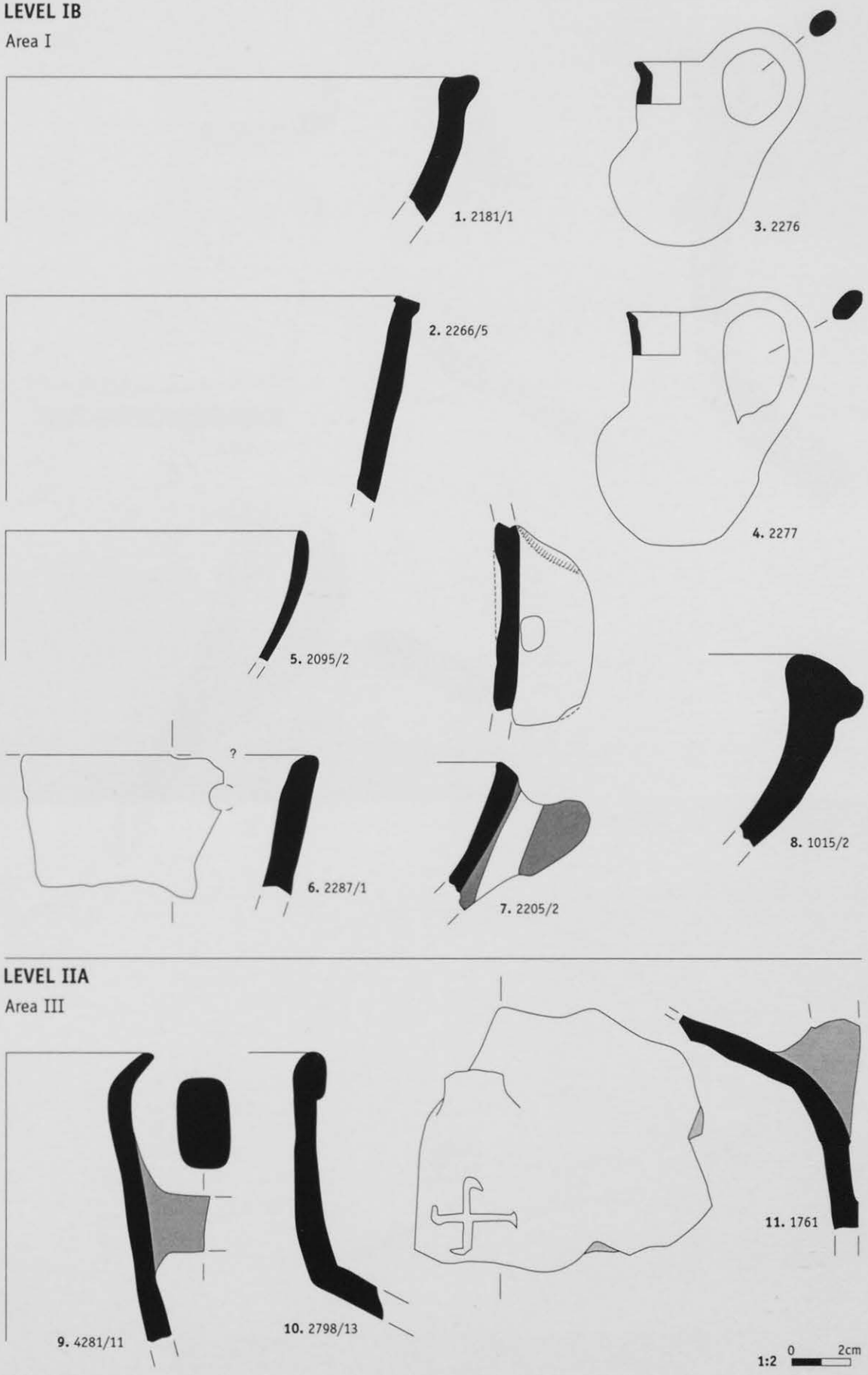


Figure A1.7: Plain White Handmade Ware.

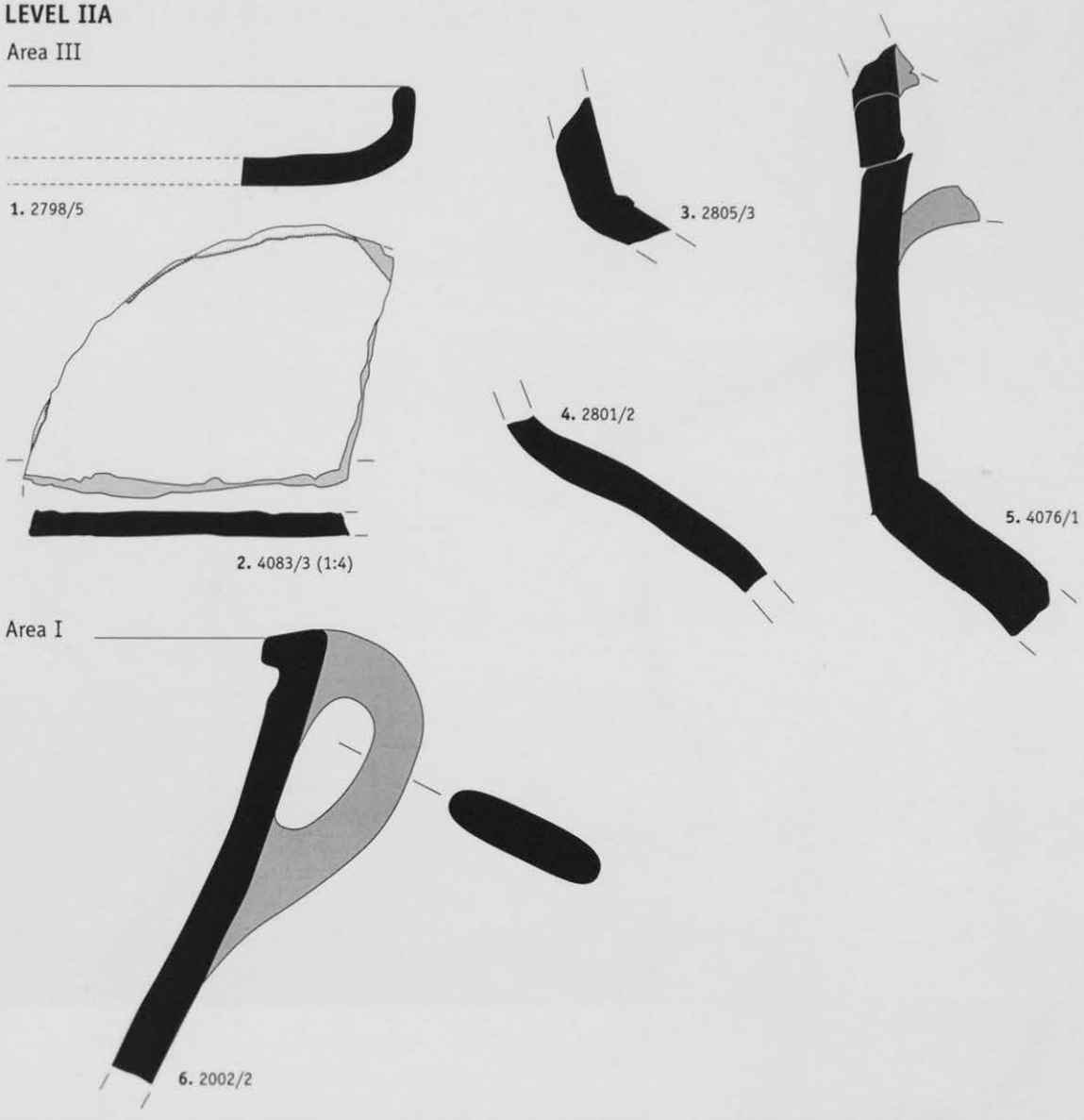


Figure A1.8: Plain White Handmade Ware.

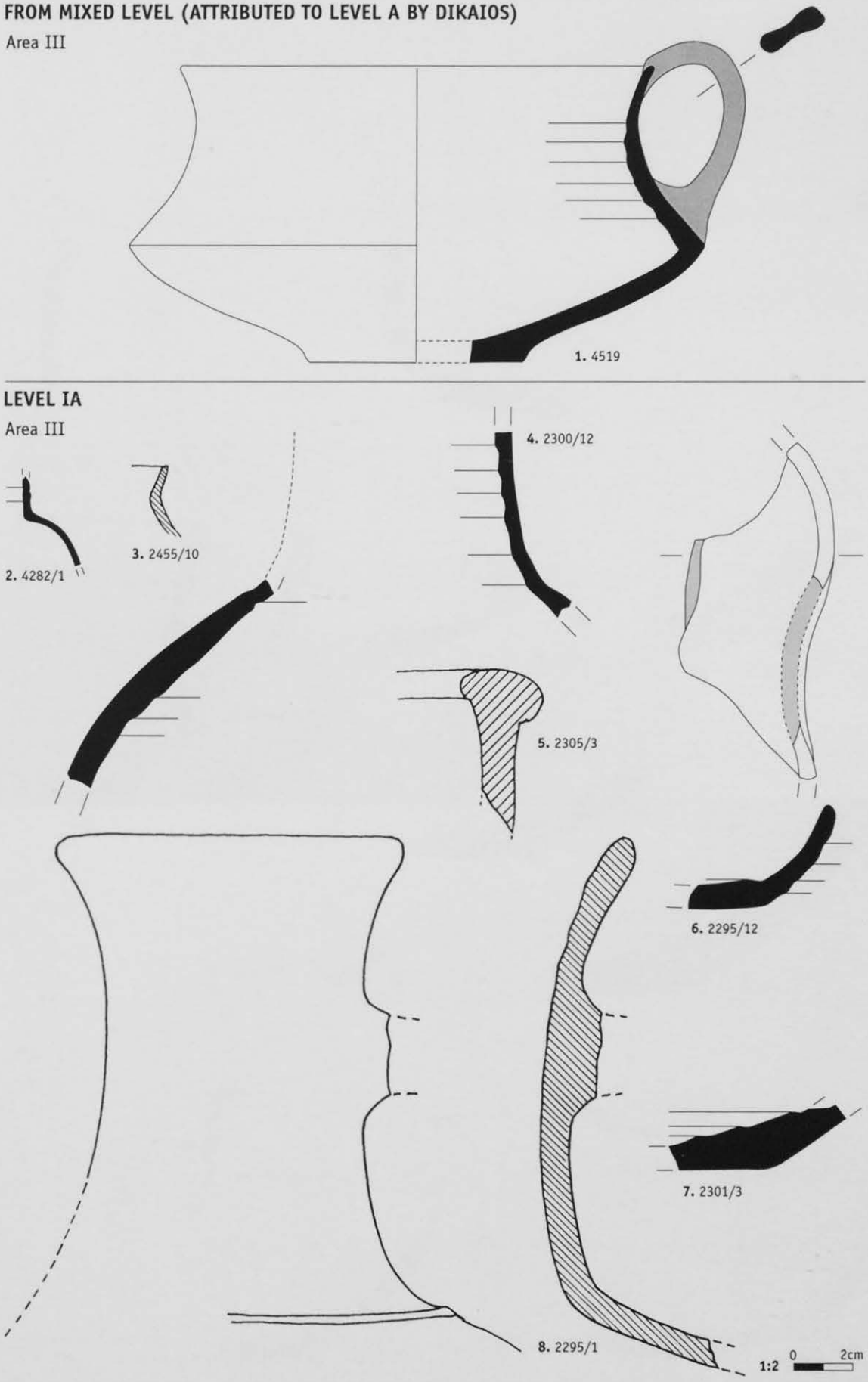


Figure A1.9: Plain White Wheelmade Ware.

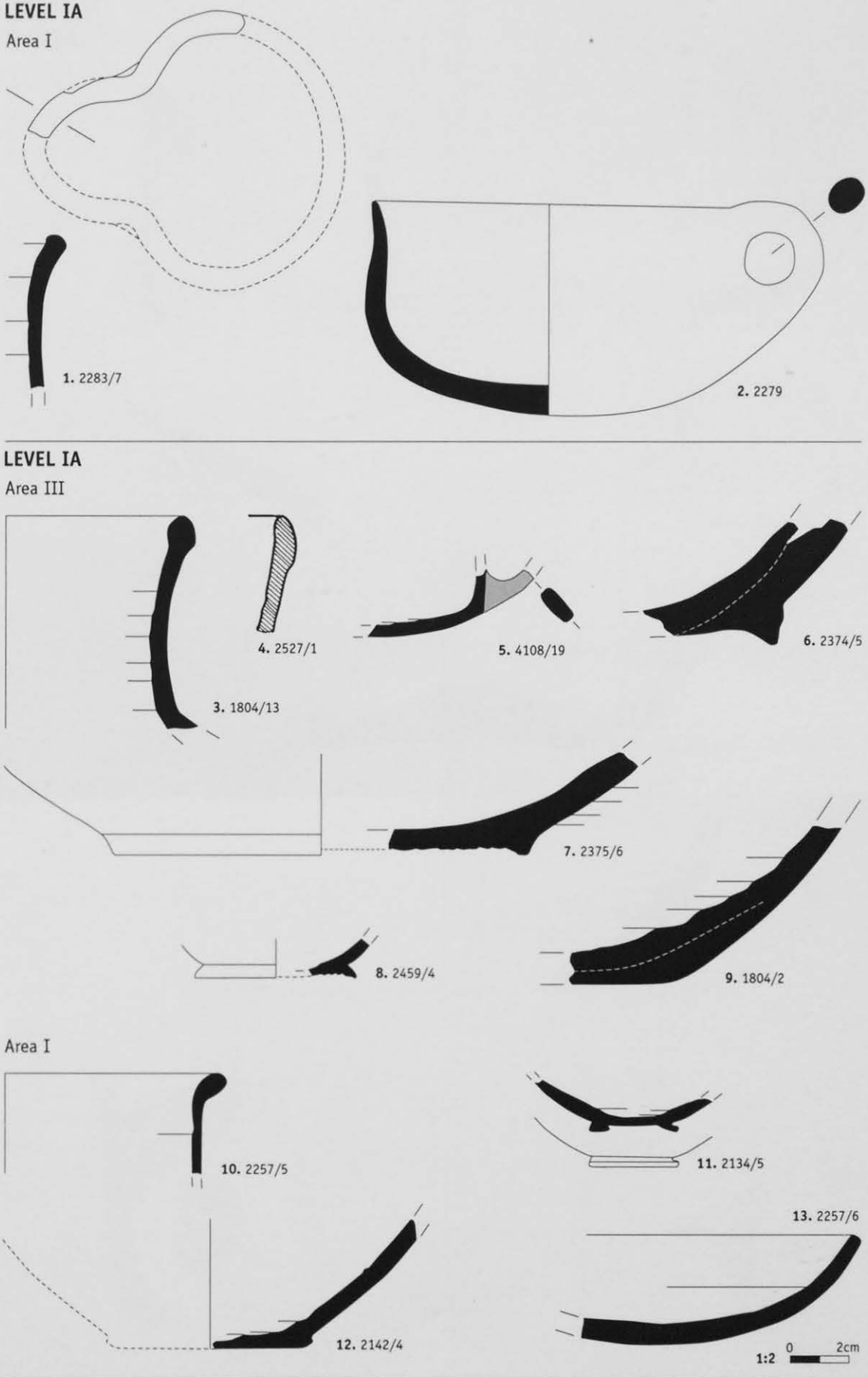


Figure A1.10: Plain White Wheelmade Ware.

LEVEL IIA

Area III

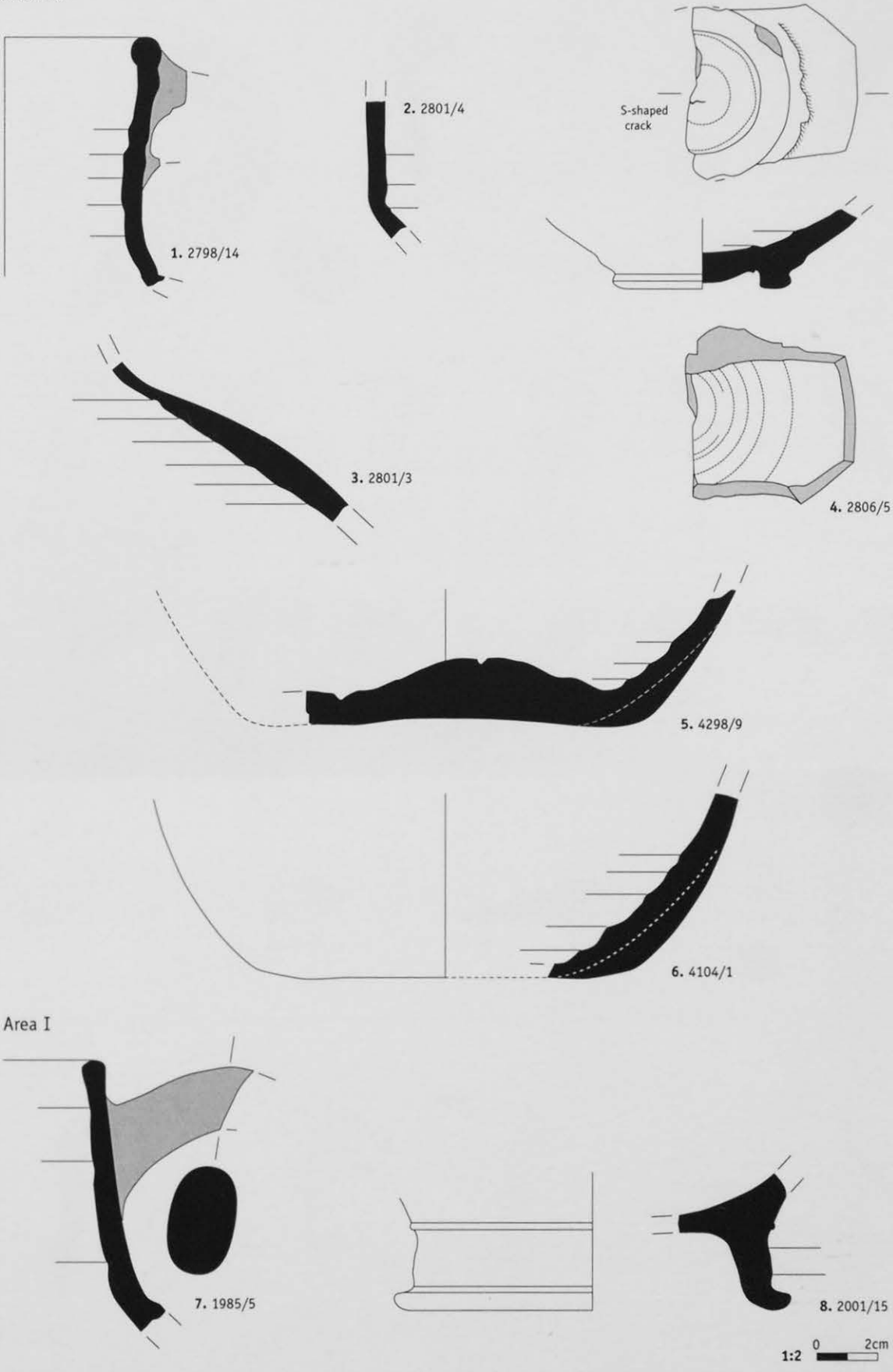
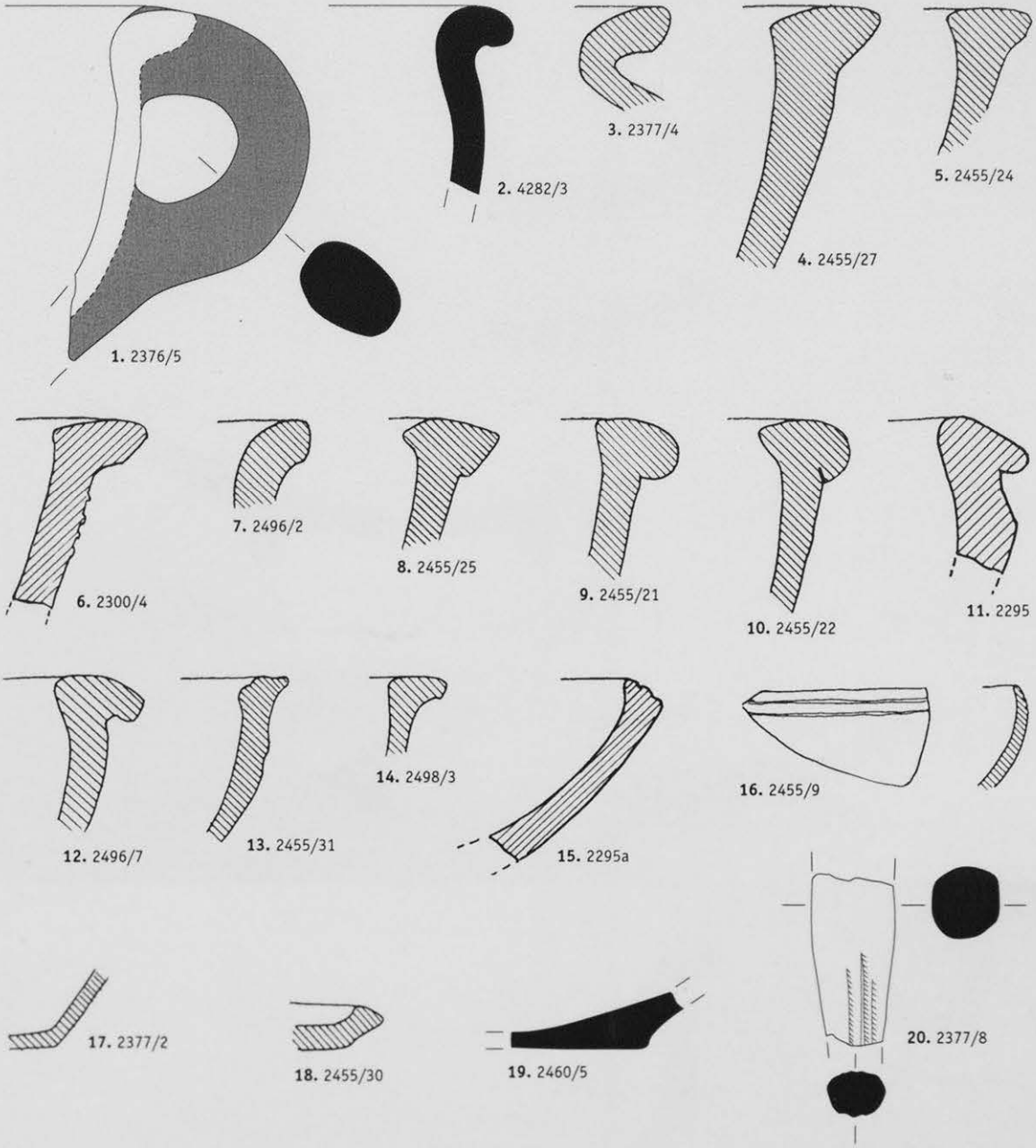


Figure A1.11: Plain White Wheelmade Ware.

LEVEL IA

Area III



LEVEL IB

Area III

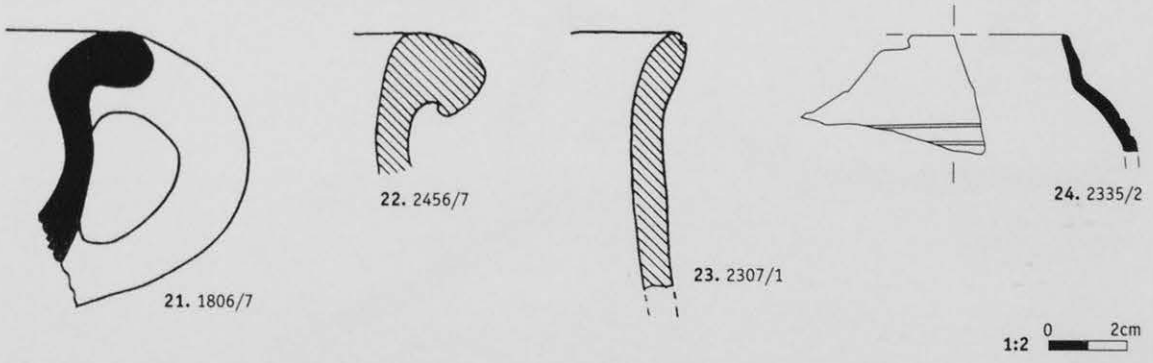
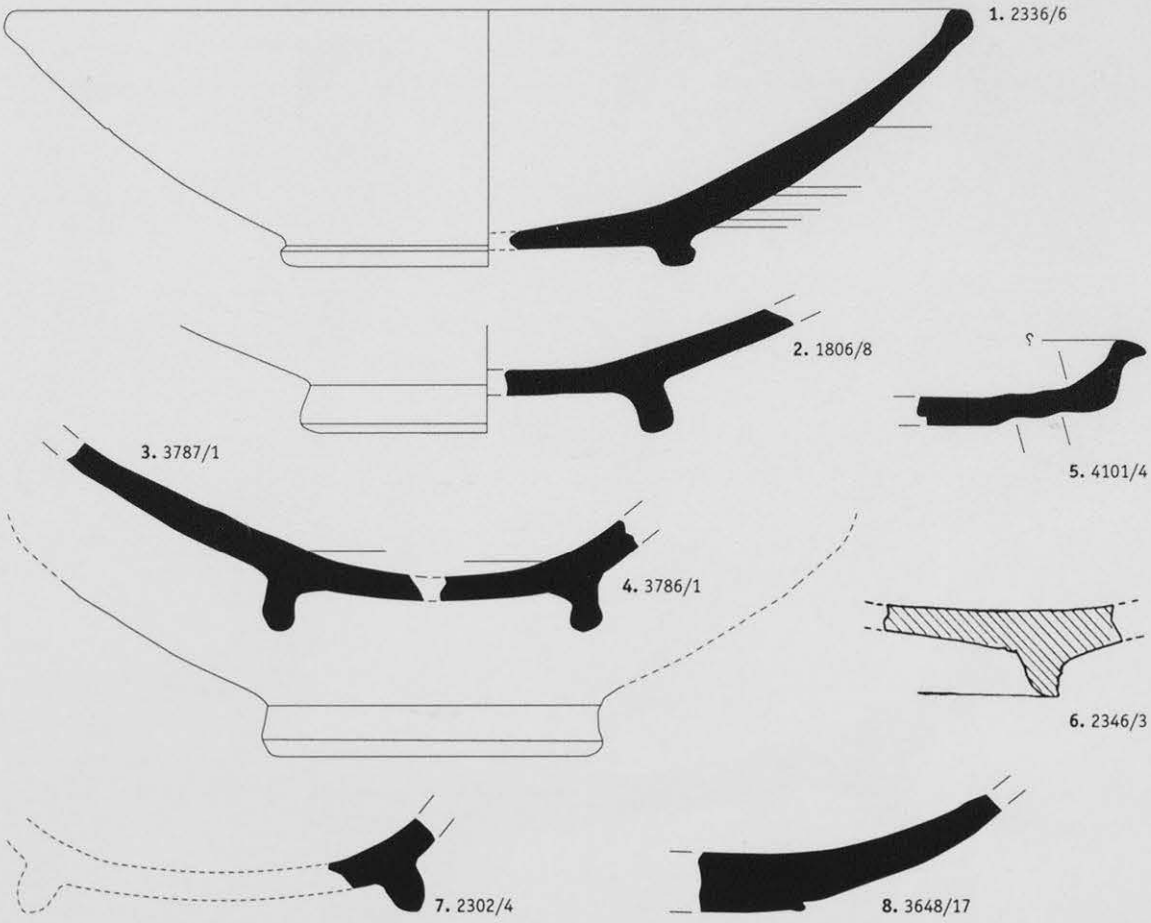


Figure A1.12: Plain White Ware – unknown manufacturing technique.

LEVEL IB

Area III



Area I

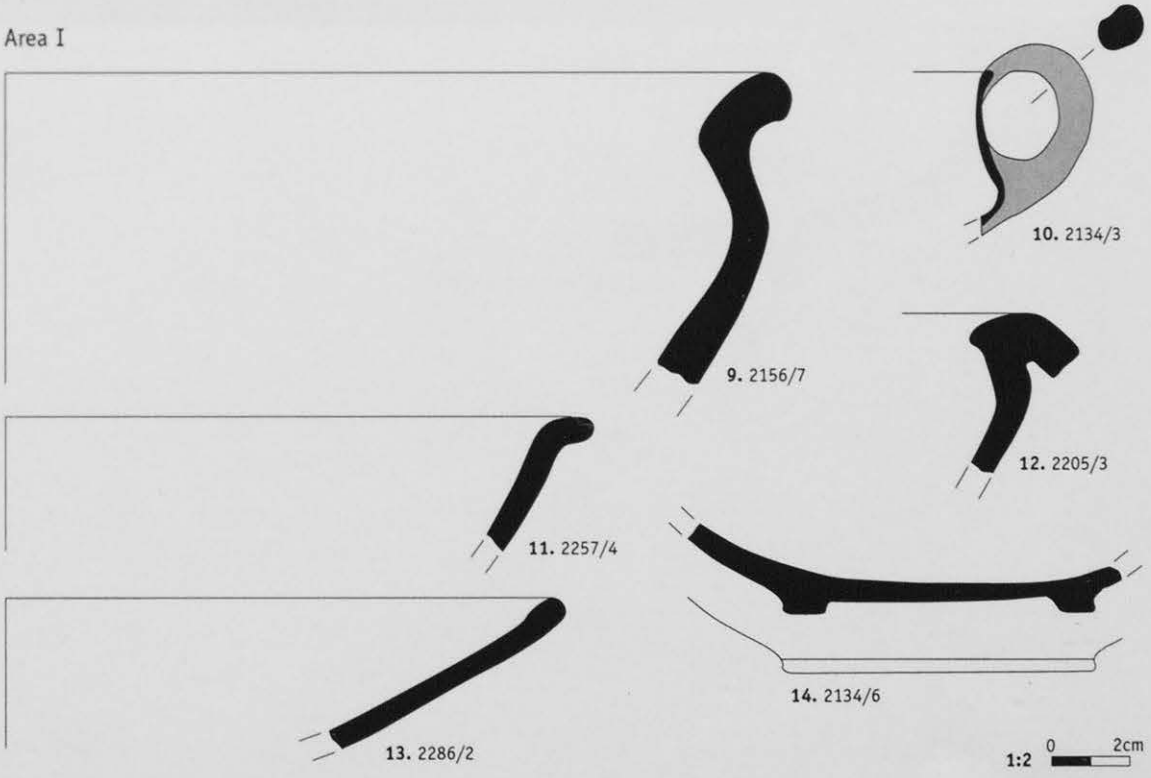
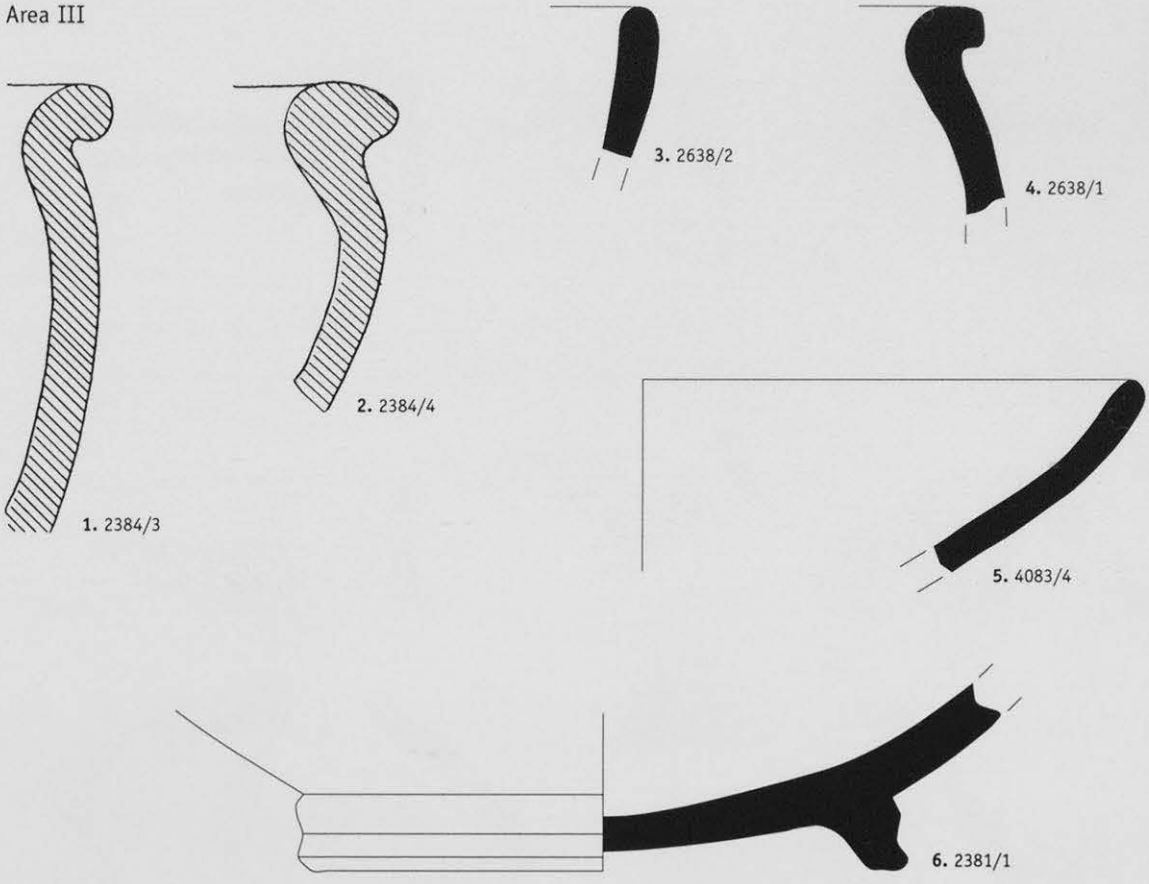


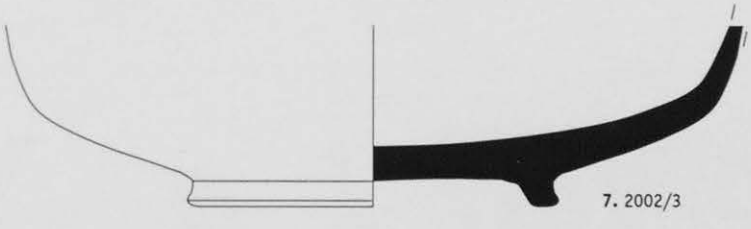
Figure A1.13: Plain White Ware – unknown manufacturing technique.

LEVEL IIA

Area III



Area I



1:2 0 2cm

Figure A1.14: Plain White Ware – unknown manufacturing technique.

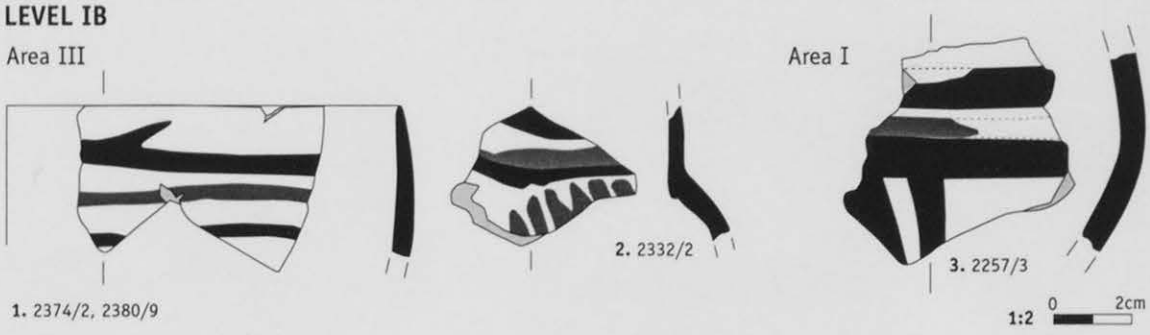
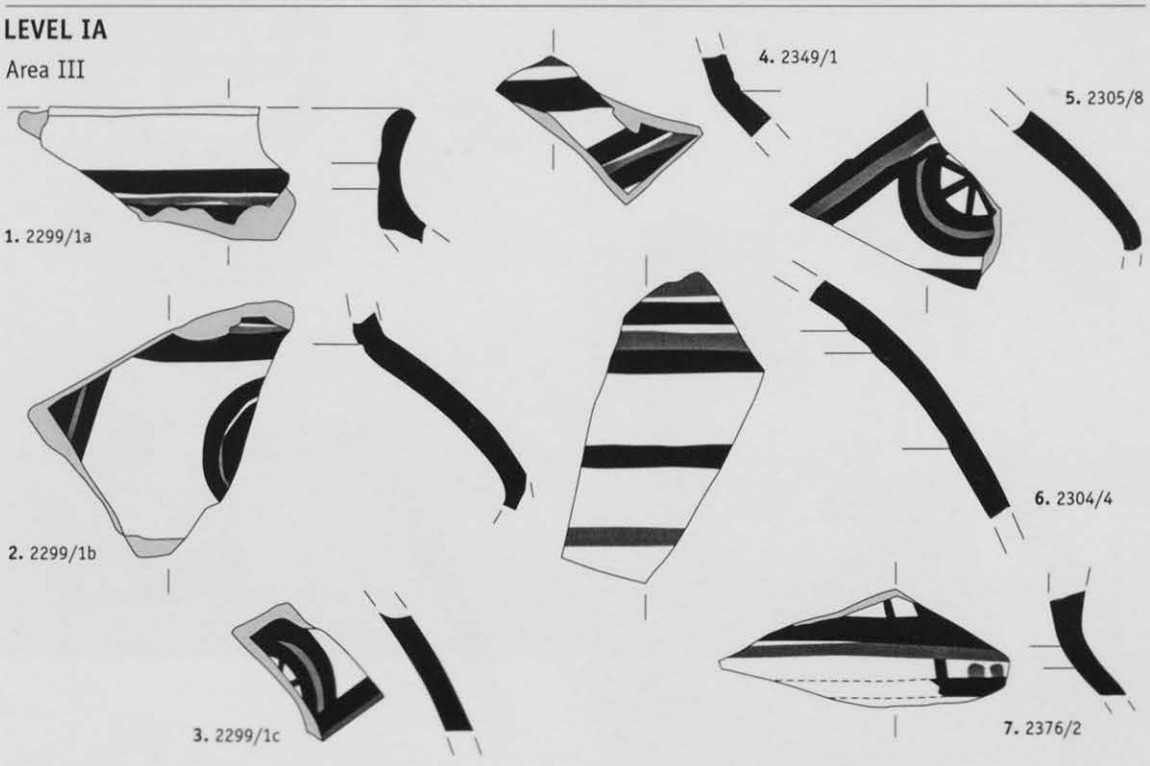


Figure A1.15: Bichrome Handmade Ware.



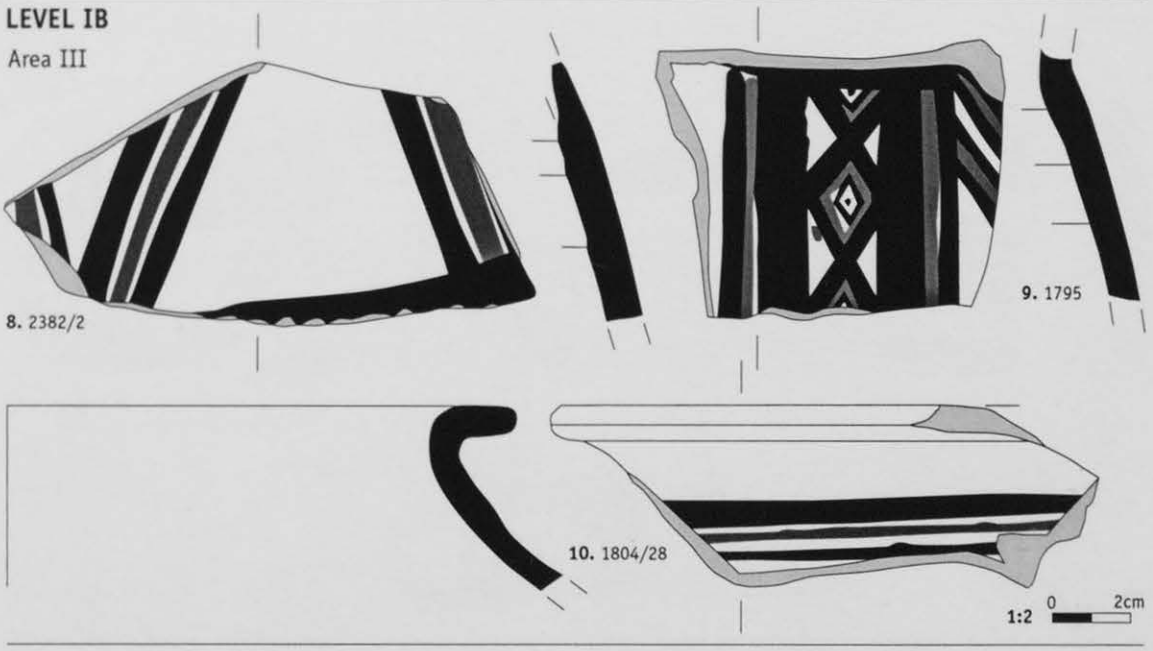


Figure A1.16: Bichrome Wheelmade Ware.

Figure A1.17: Bichrome Wheelmade Ware.

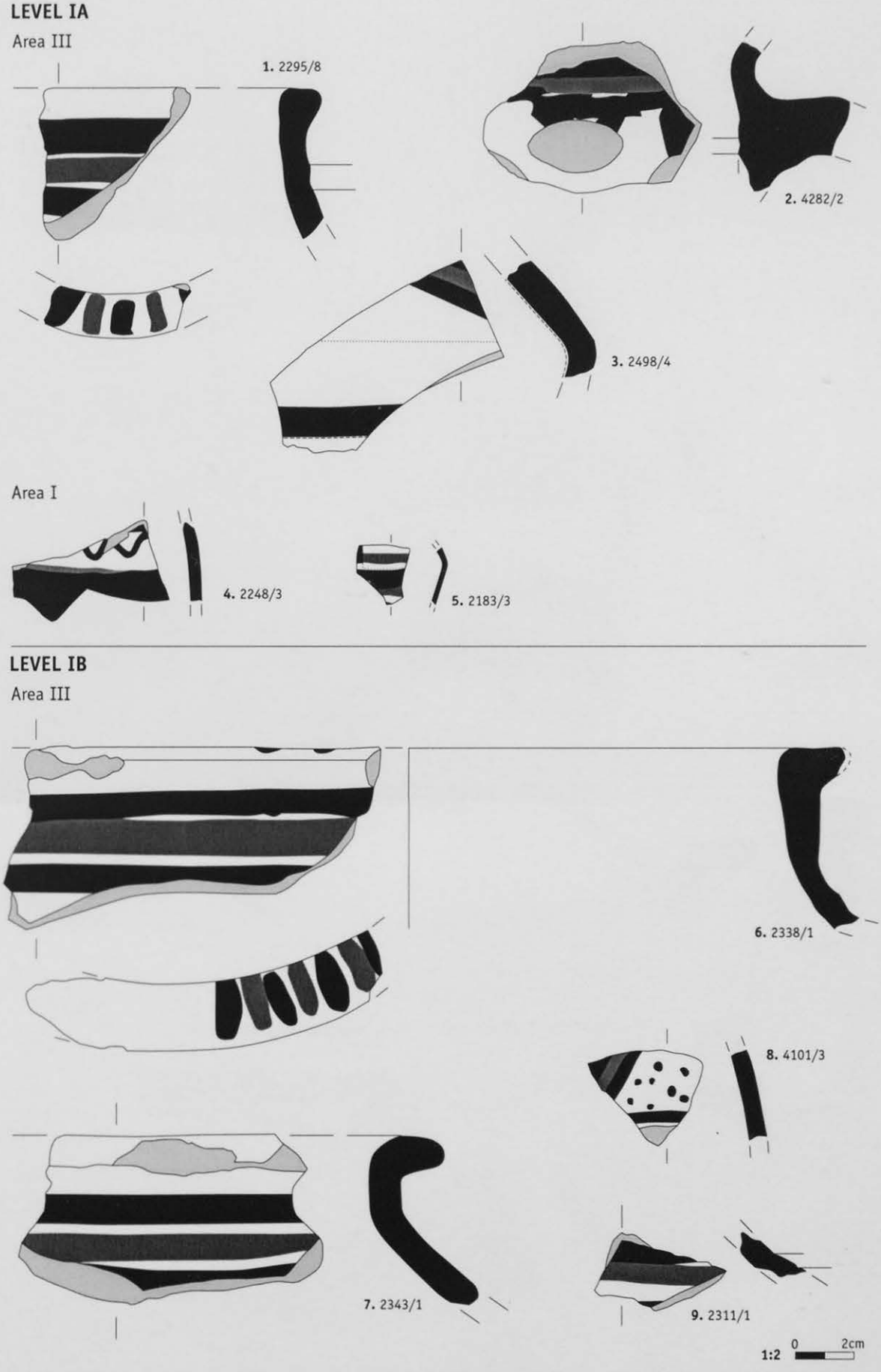


Figure A1.18: Bichrome Ware – unknown manufacturing technique.

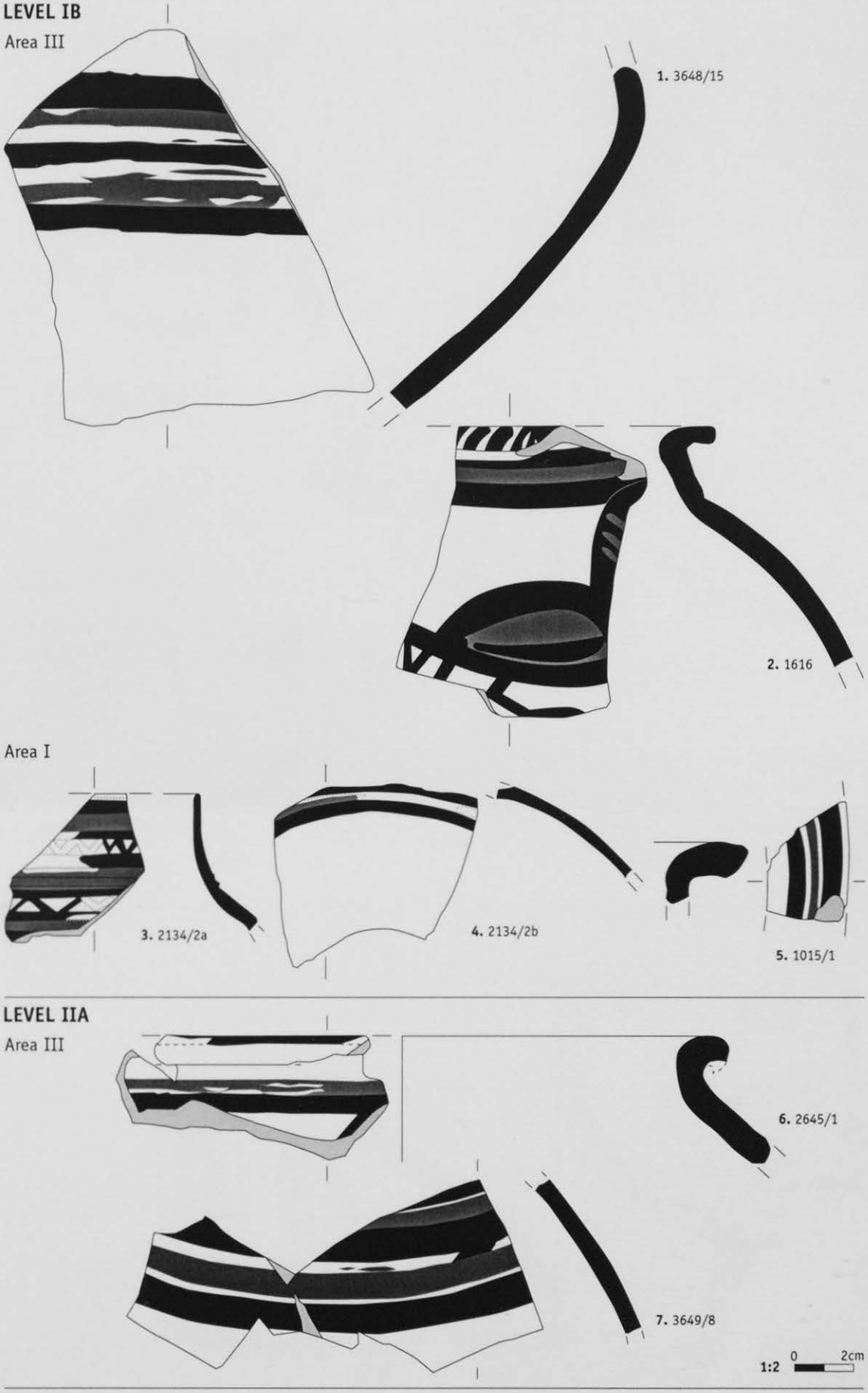


Figure A1.19: Bichrome Ware – unknown manufacturing technique.

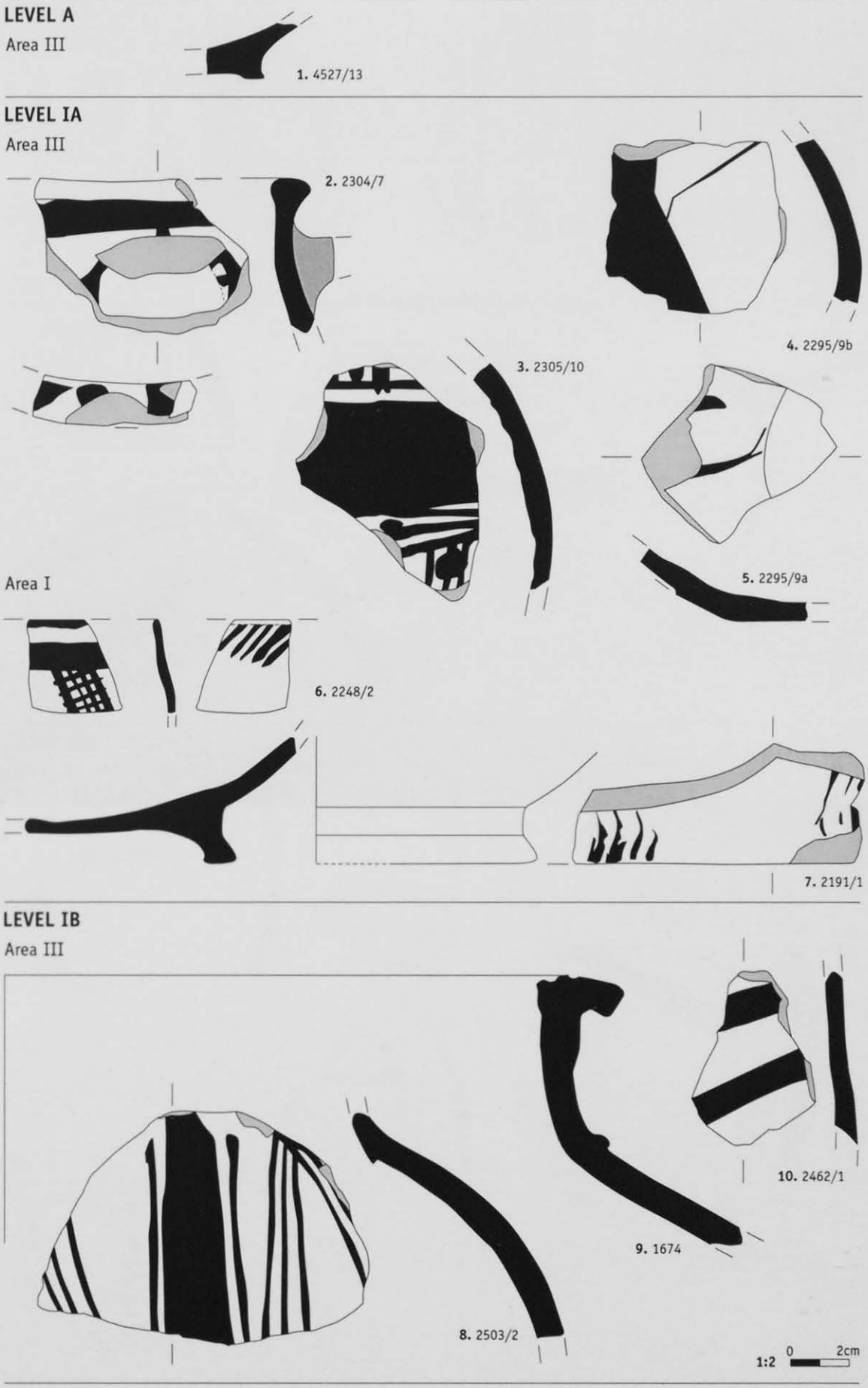


Figure A1.20: White Painted Handmade Ware.

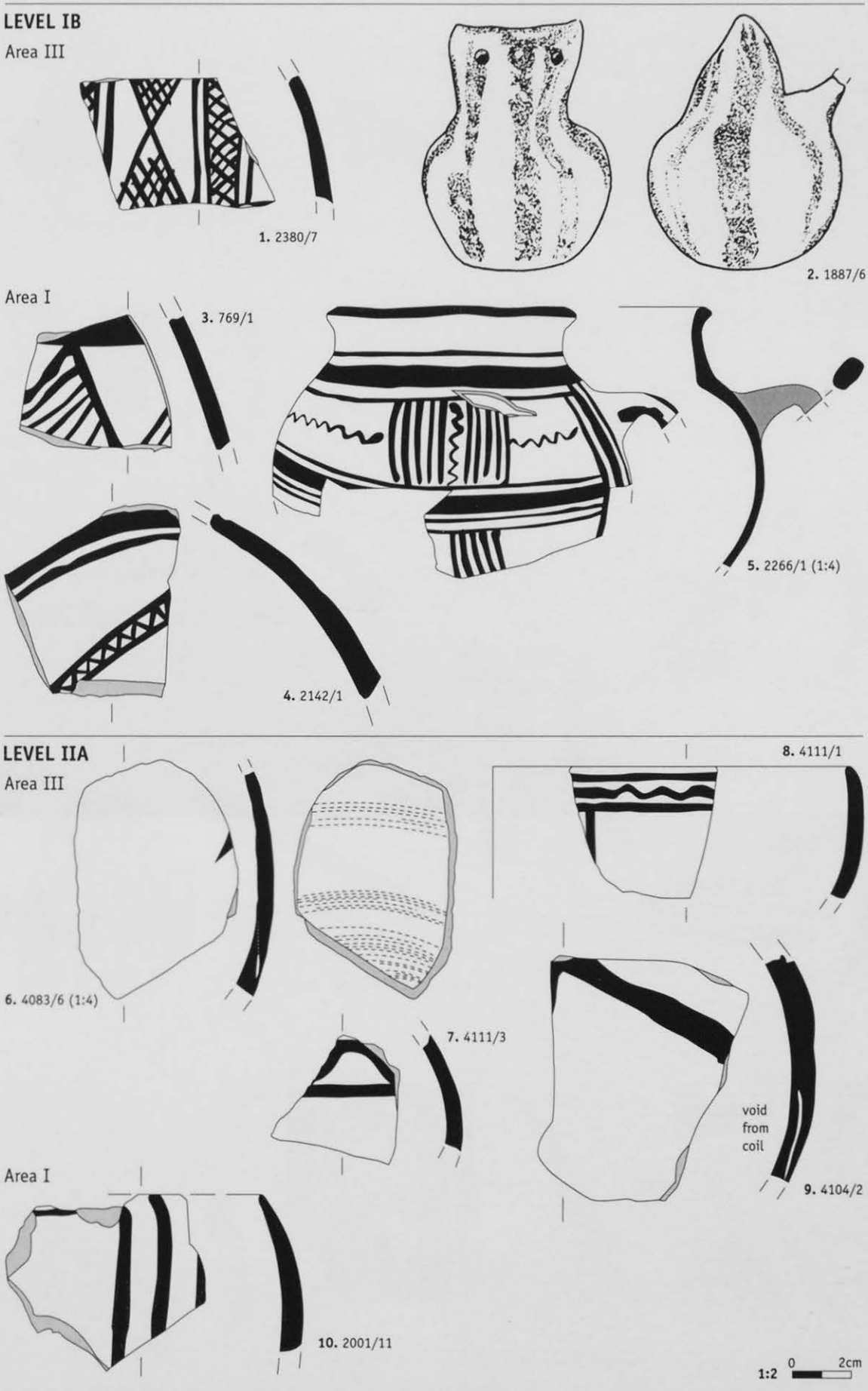


Figure A1.21: White Painted Handmade Ware.

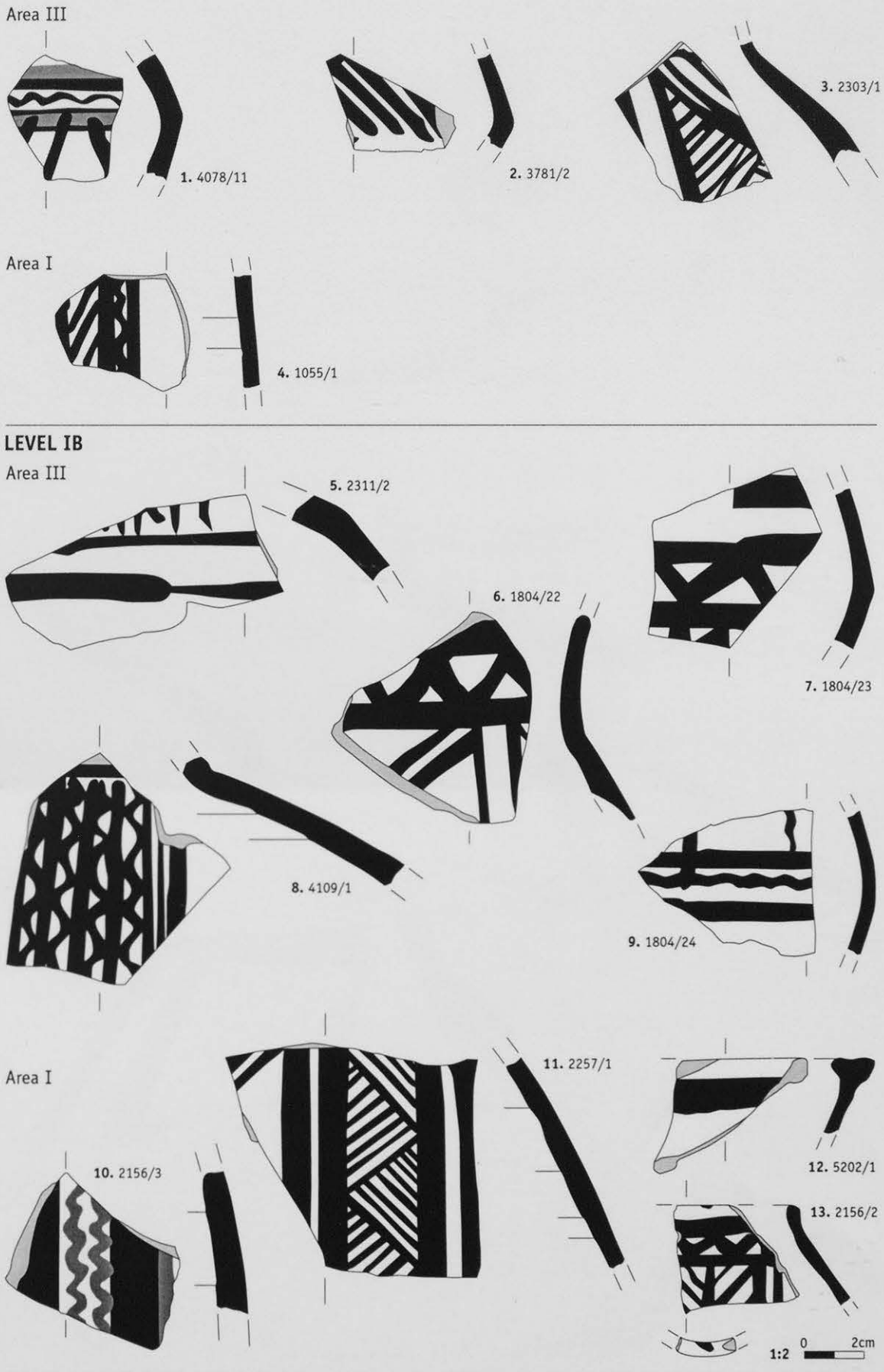


Figure A1.22: White Painted Wheelmade I Ware.

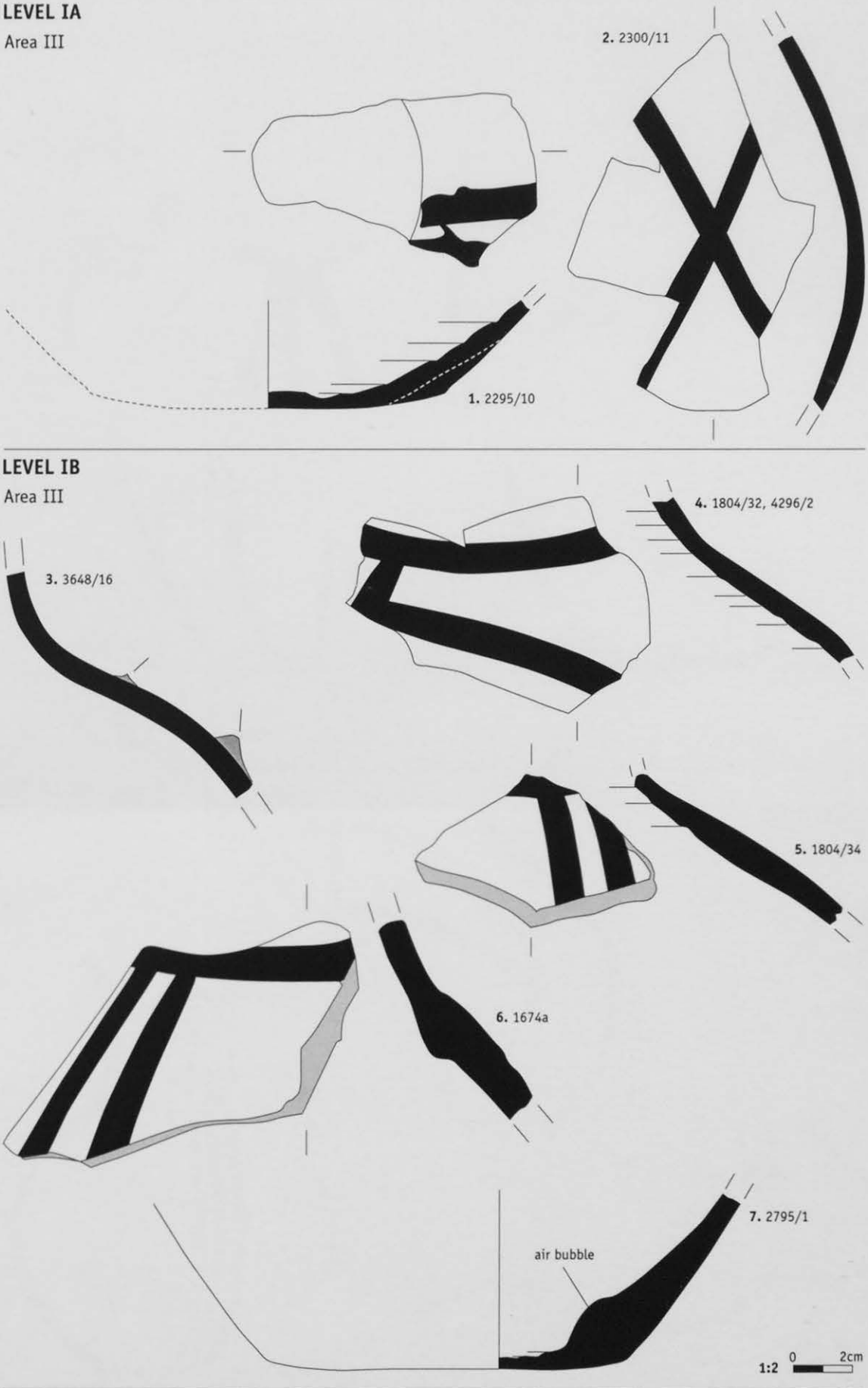


Figure A1.23: White Painted Wheelmade II Ware.

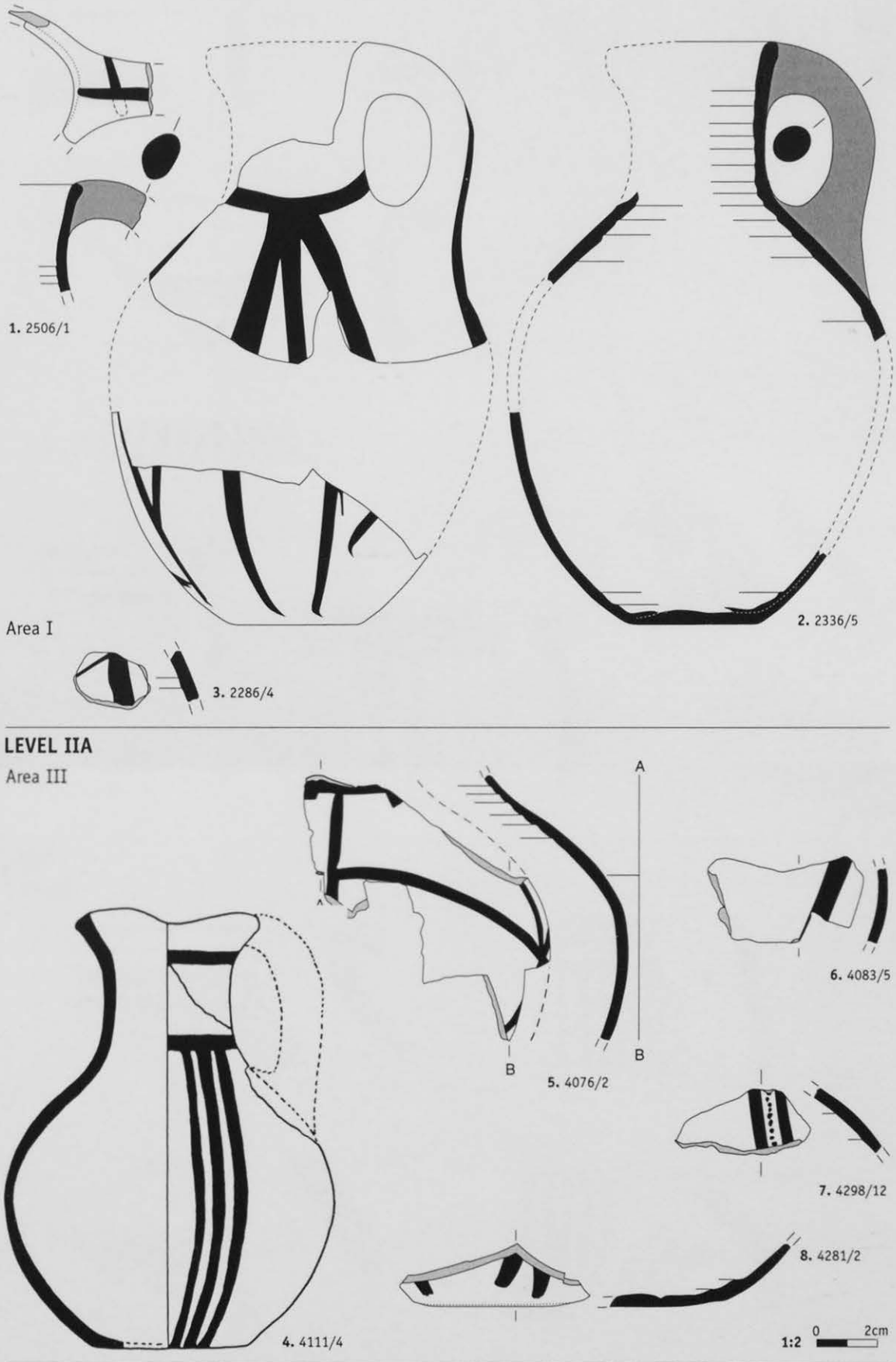


Figure A1.24: White Painted Wheelmade II Ware.

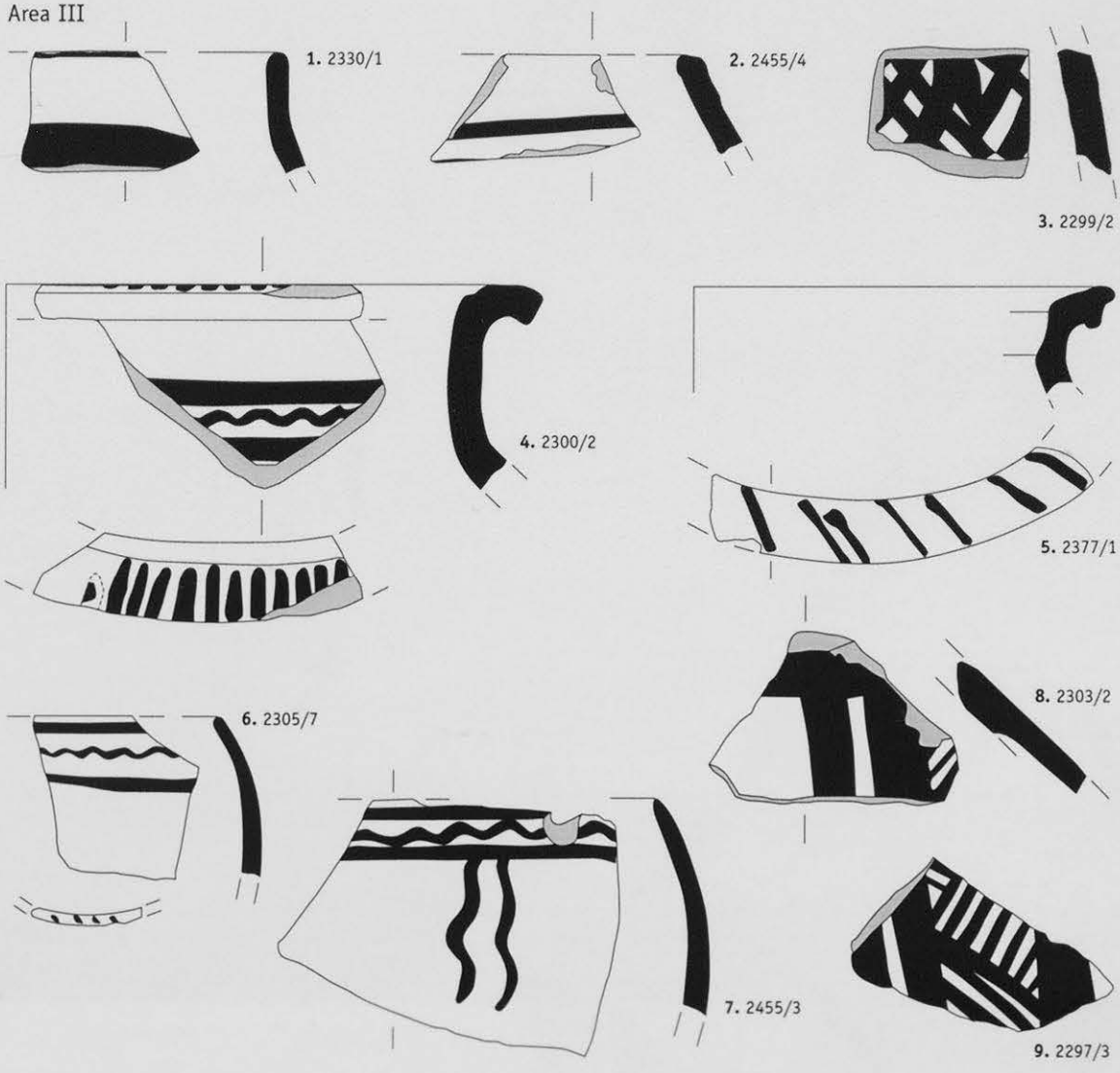


Figure A1.25: White Painted Ware – unknown manufacturing technique.

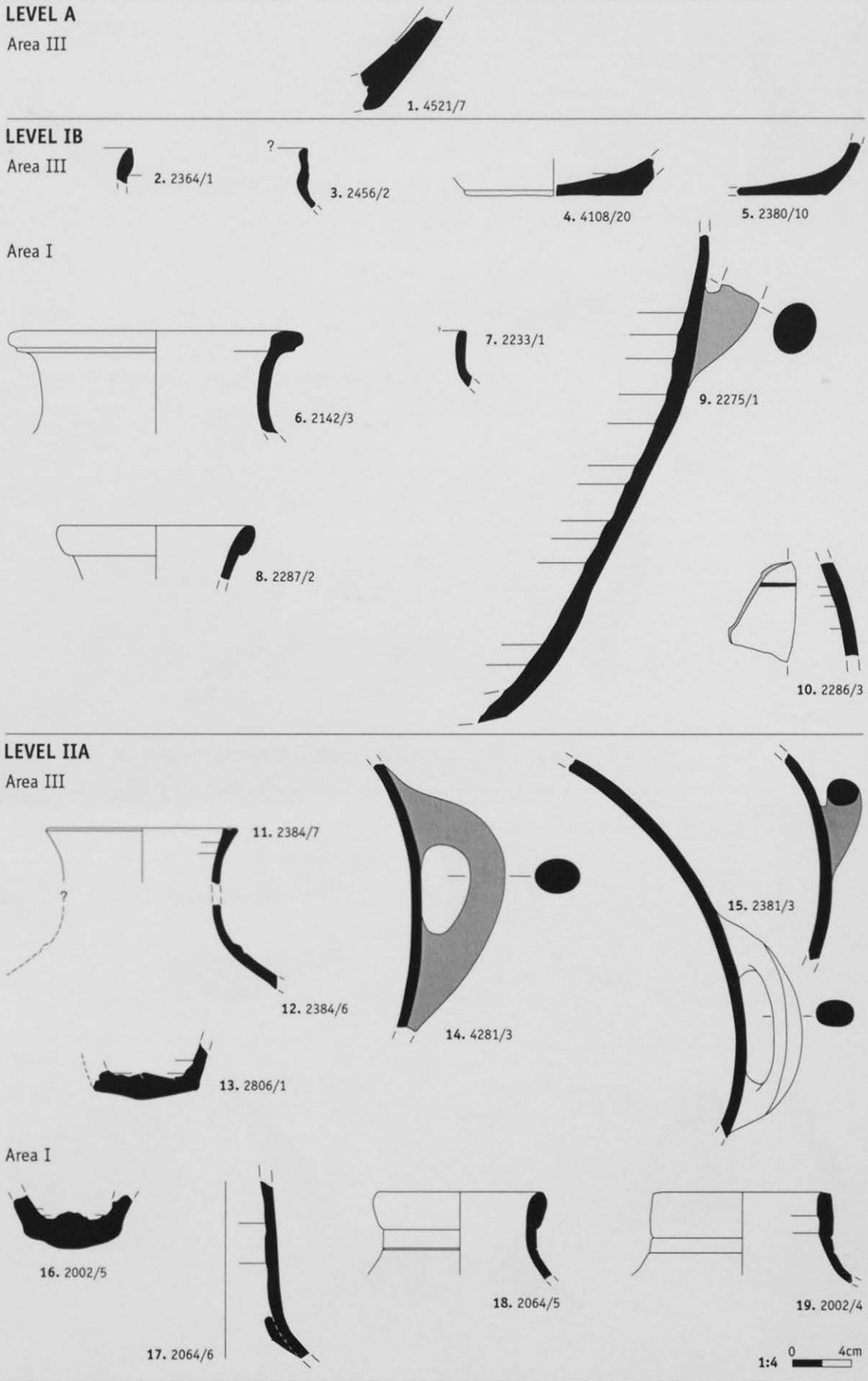


Figure A1.26: Canaanite jars.

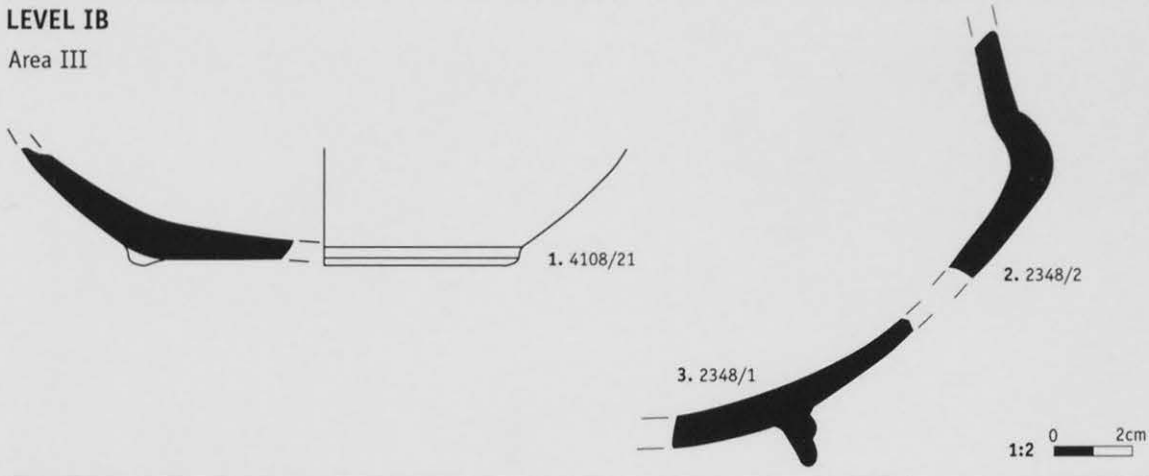


Figure A1.27: Black Lustrous Wheelmade Ware.

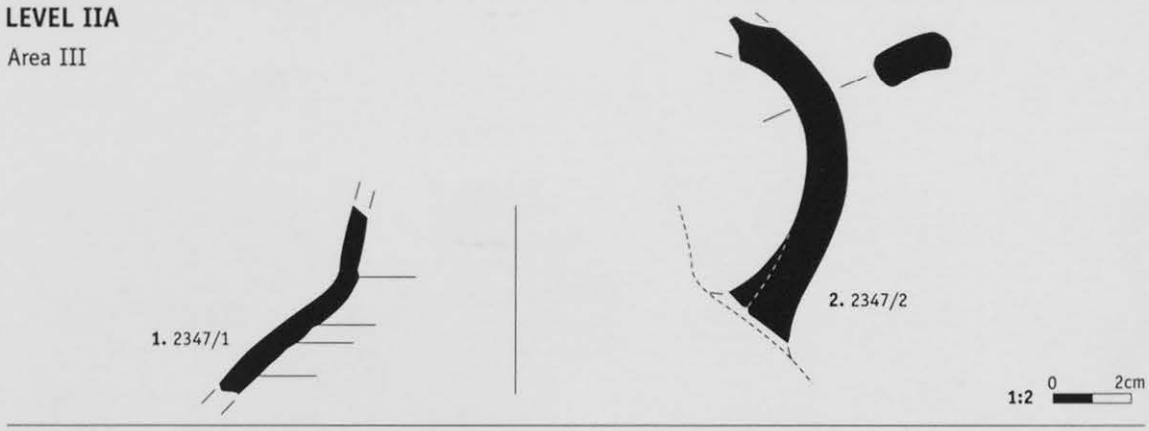


Figure A1.28: White Lustrous Wheelmade Ware.

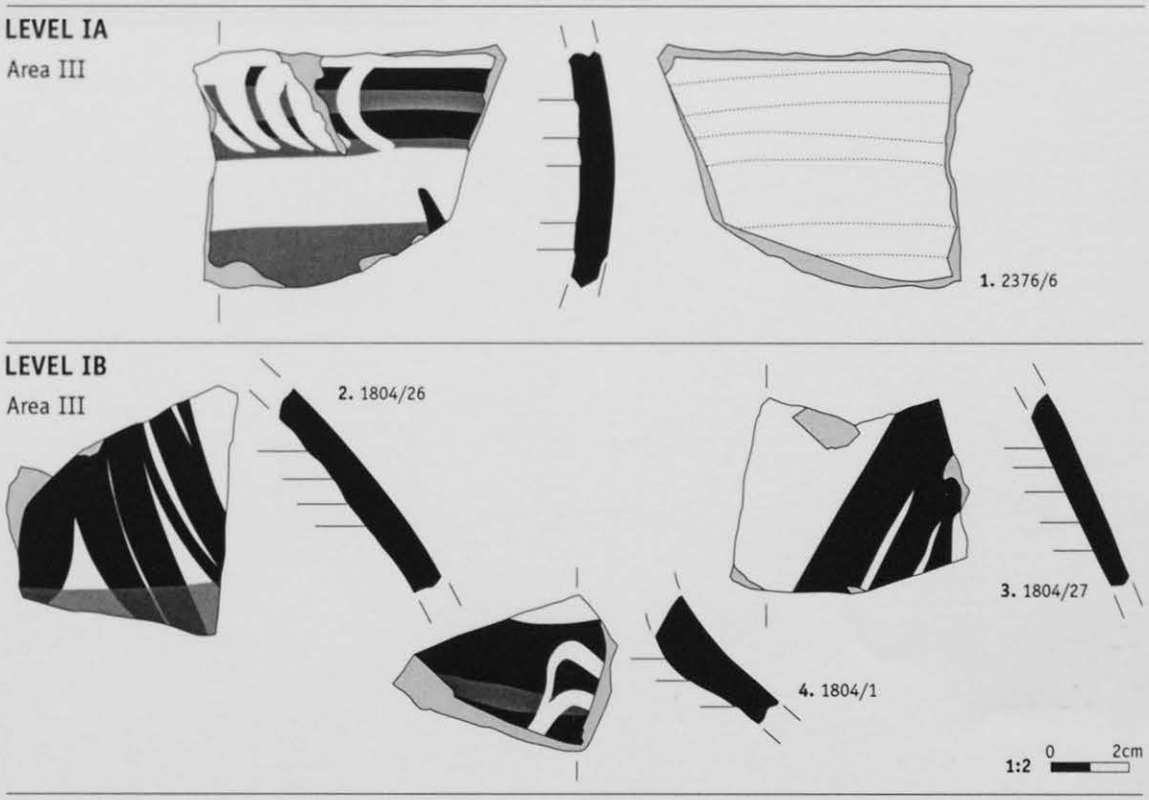


Figure A1.29: Cycladic imports.

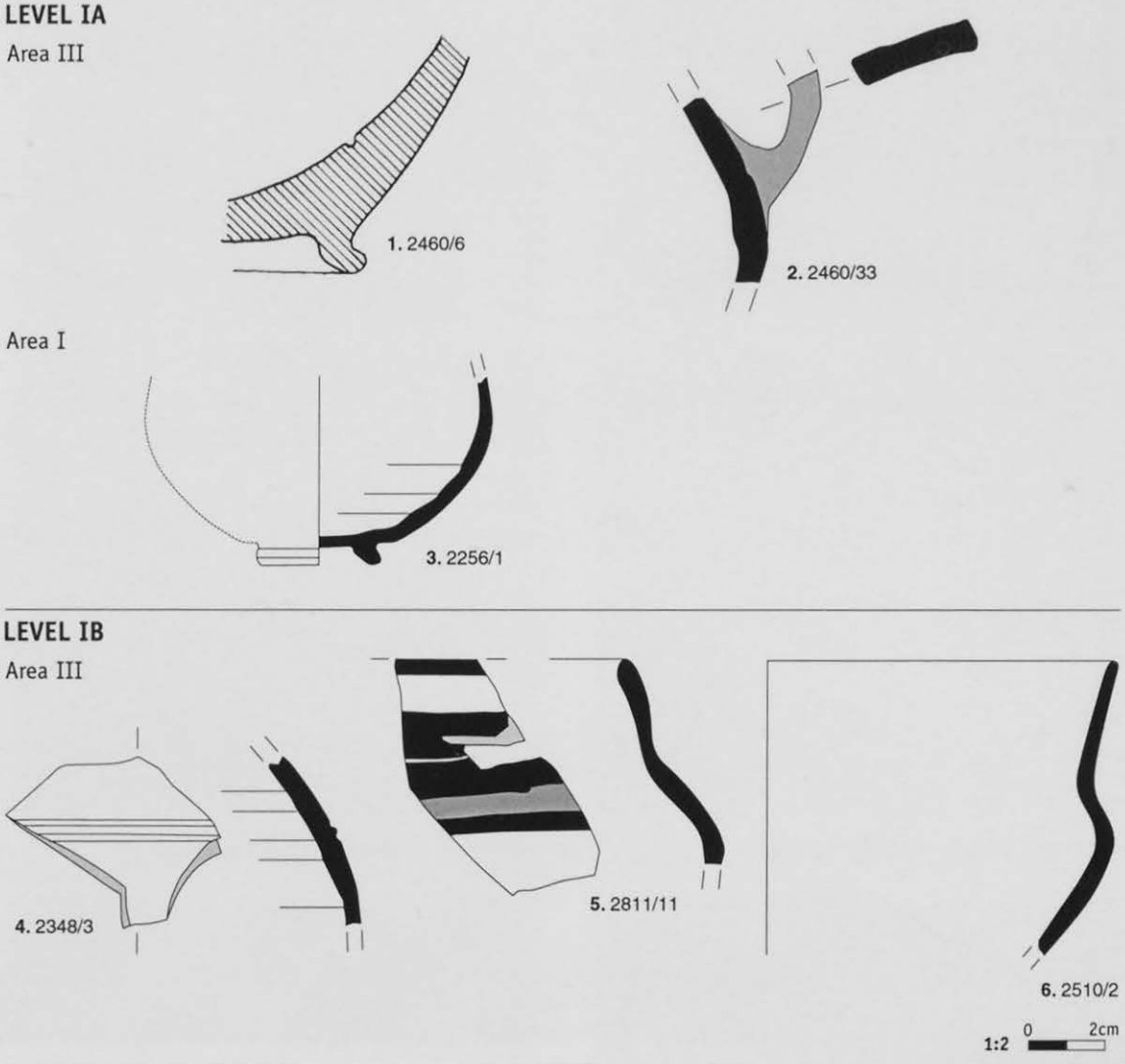
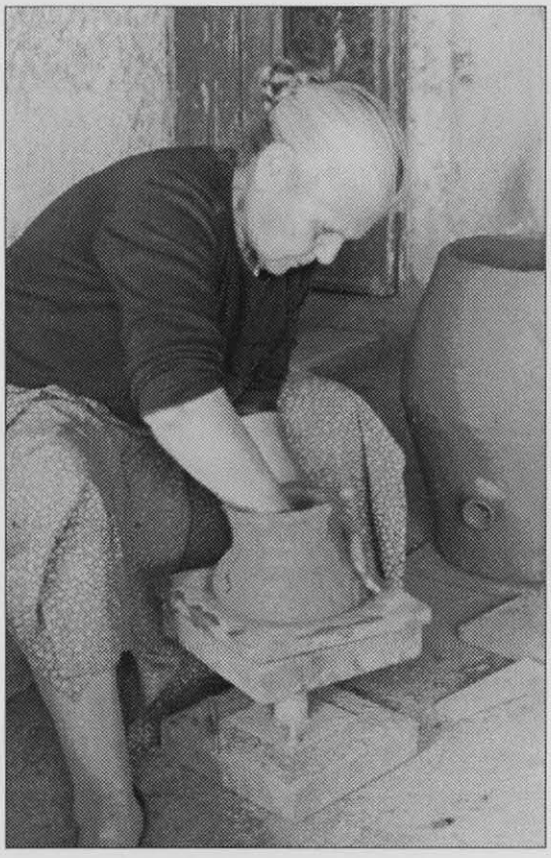


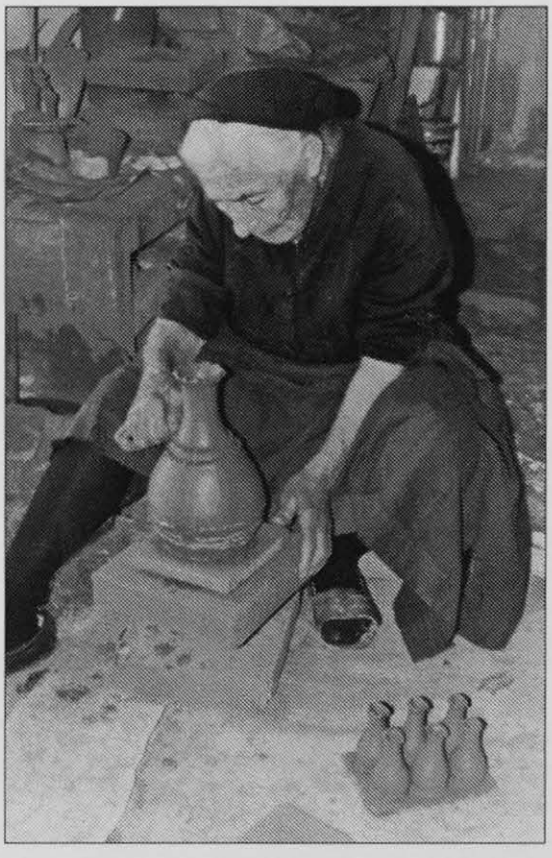
Figure A1.30: Other imports and unidentified sherds.



1. Shaping the vessel roughout on a turntable.

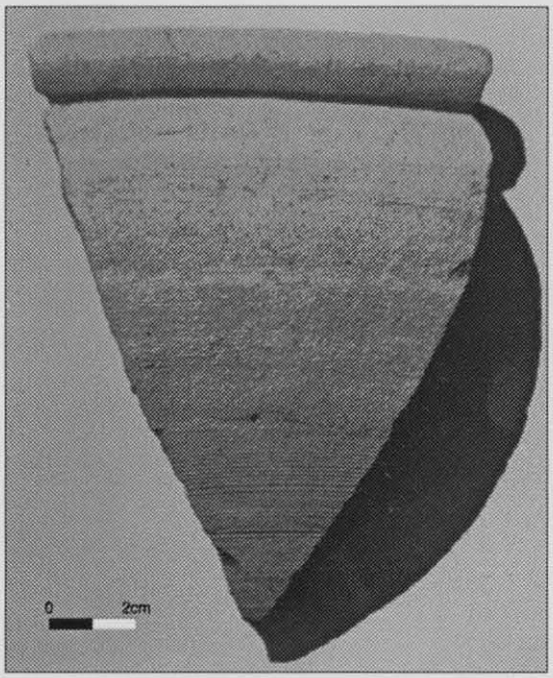
2. Wet smoothing the vessel on a turntable.

3. Removing excess clay whilst the vessel is leather-hard.

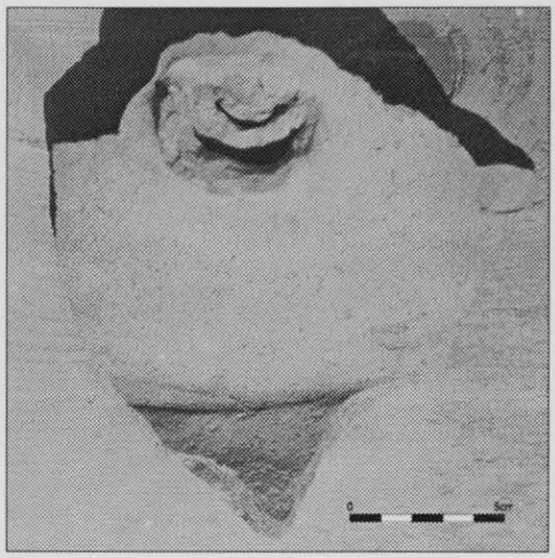


4. Vessel bound with string for support.

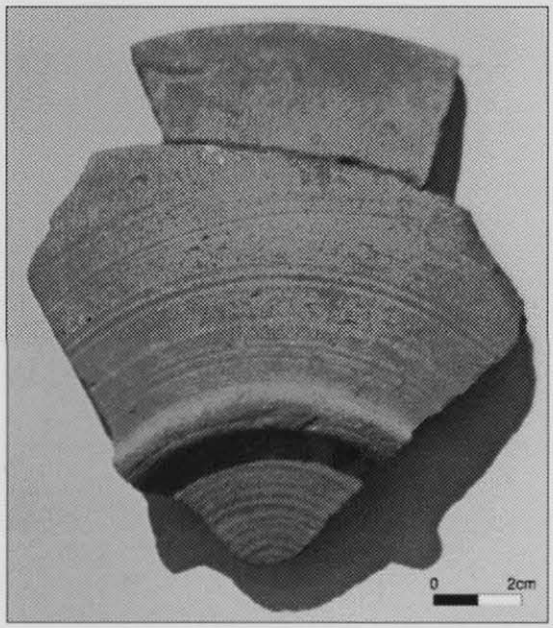
Plate A1.1: Potters at Kornos constructing and finishing vessels on a turntable.



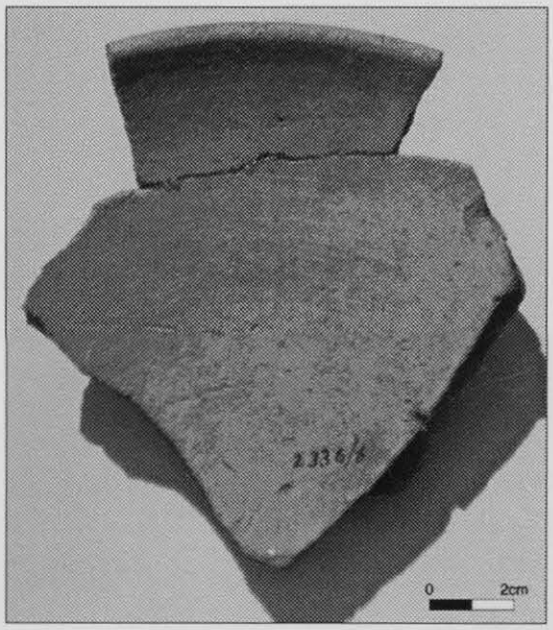
1. 2492/1



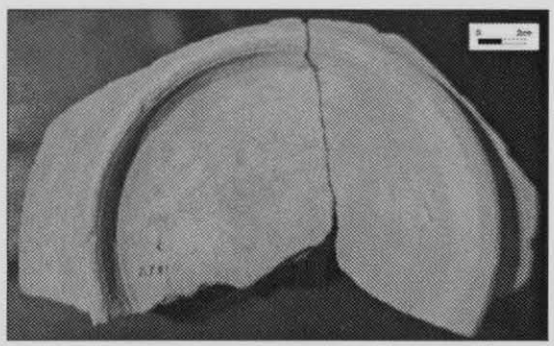
2. 4076/1



3. 2336/6 exterior

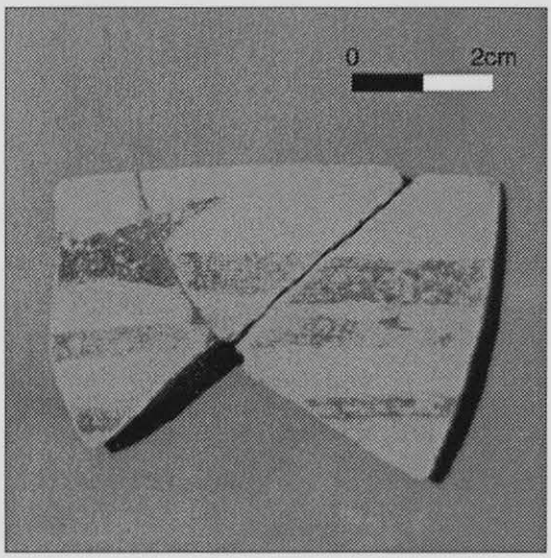


4. 2336/6 interior

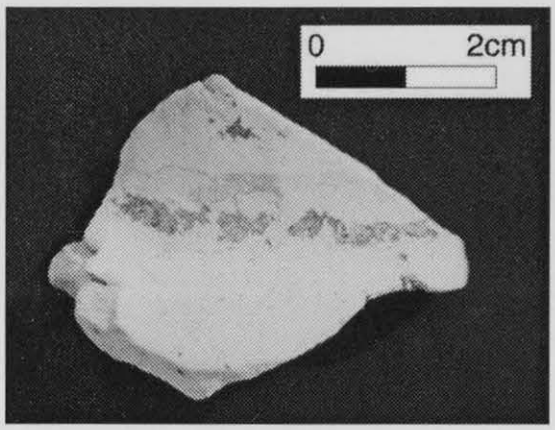


1. 2381/1

Plate A1.2: Plain White Ware.

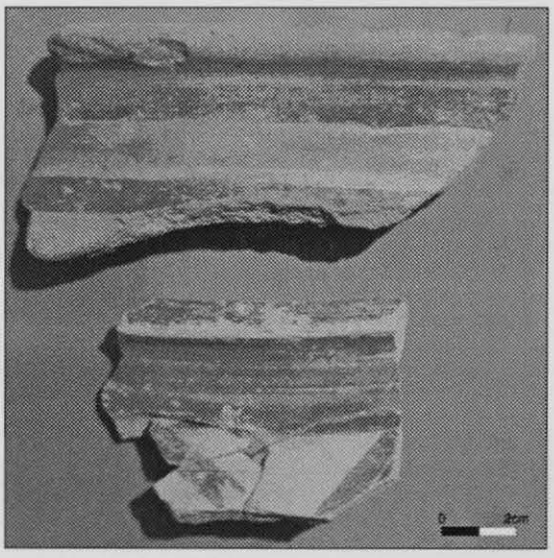


1. 2380/9, 2374/2

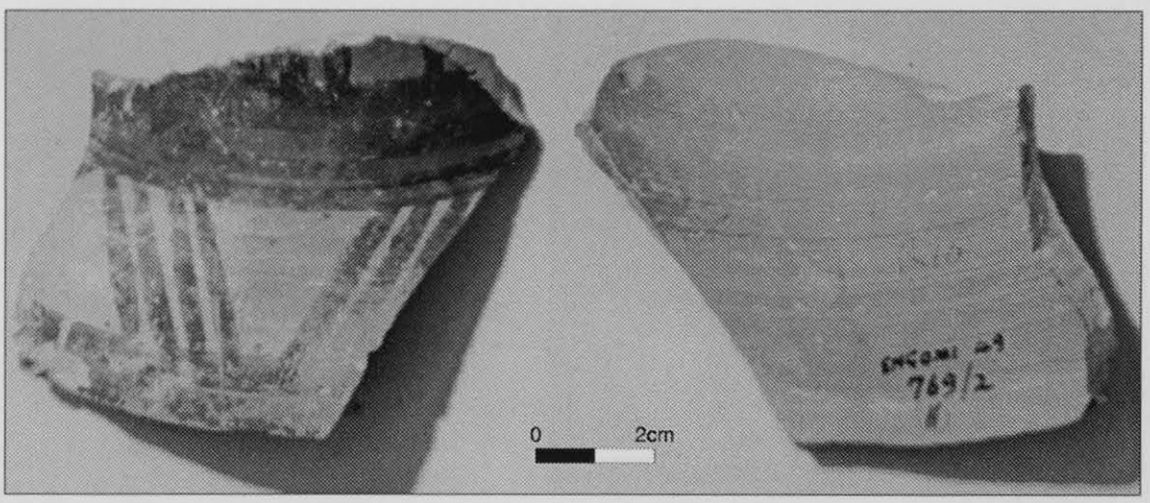


2. 2332/2

3. 1795

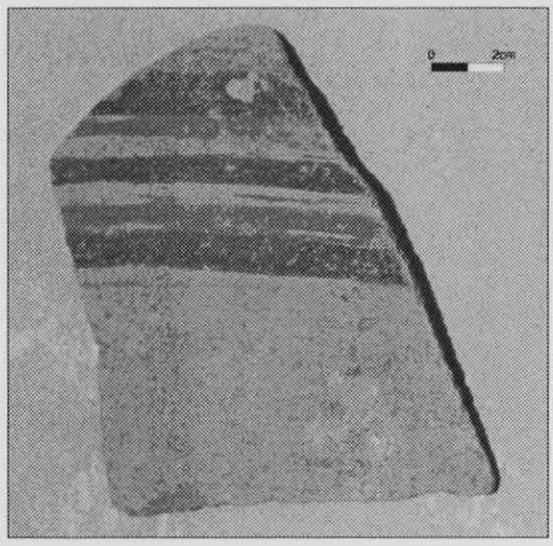


4. 2338/1, 2335/1

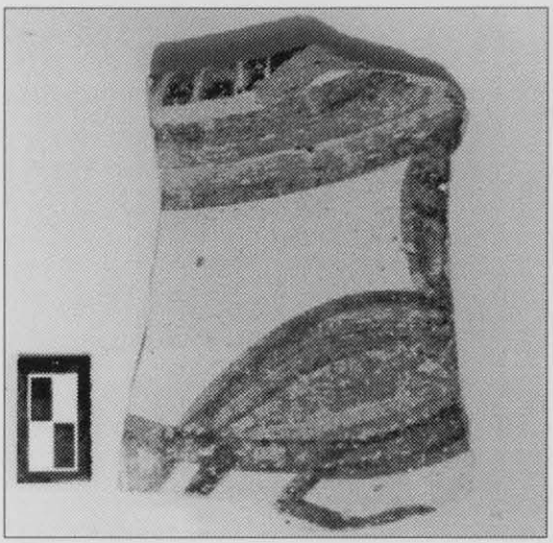


1. 769/2 (exterior and interior view)

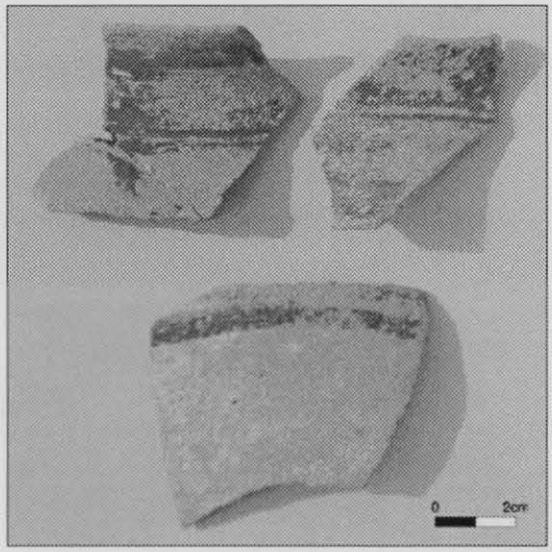
Plate A1.3: Bichrome Ware.



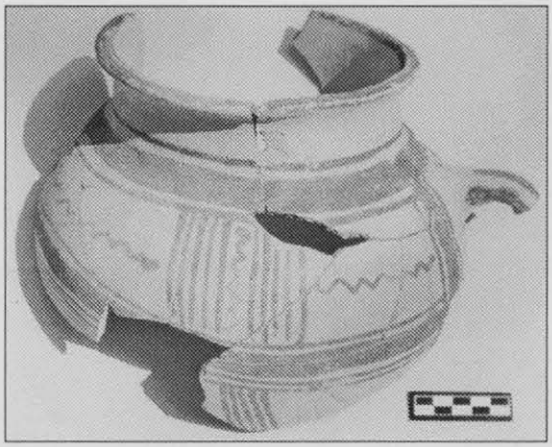
1. 3648/15



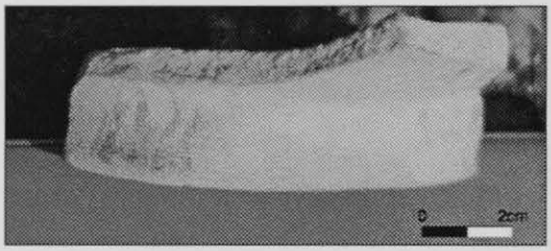
2. 1616



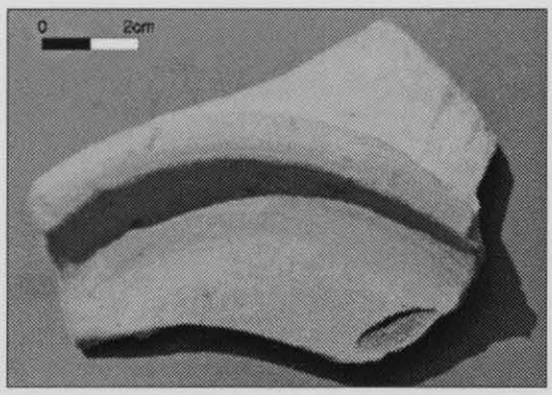
3. 2134/2a, b, c



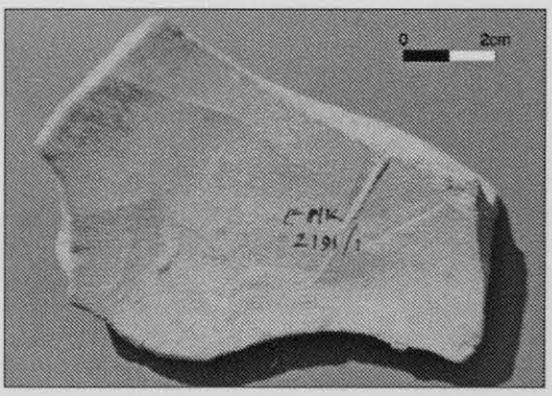
4. 2266/1



5. 2191/1 side view

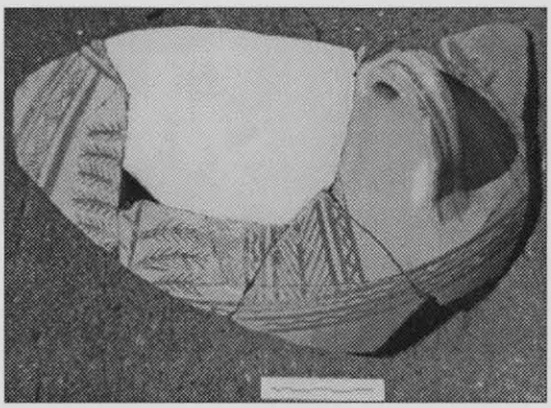


6. 2191/1 exterior

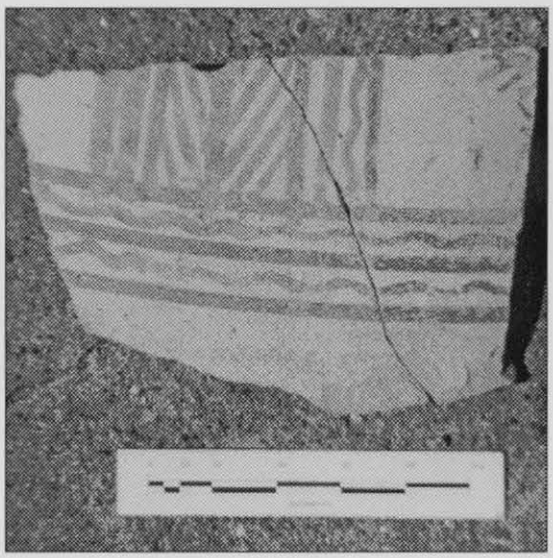


7. 2191/1 interior

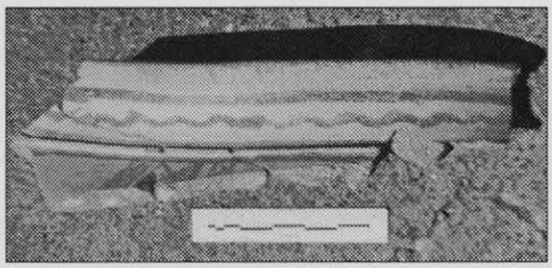
Plate A1.4: Bichrome Ware and White Painted Ware.



1. 1674



2. 1674



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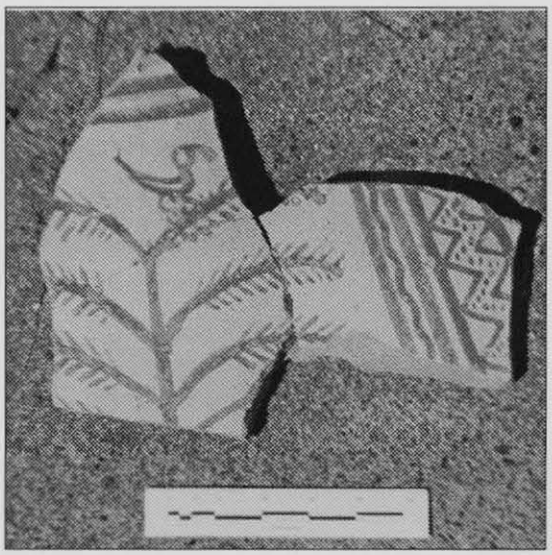
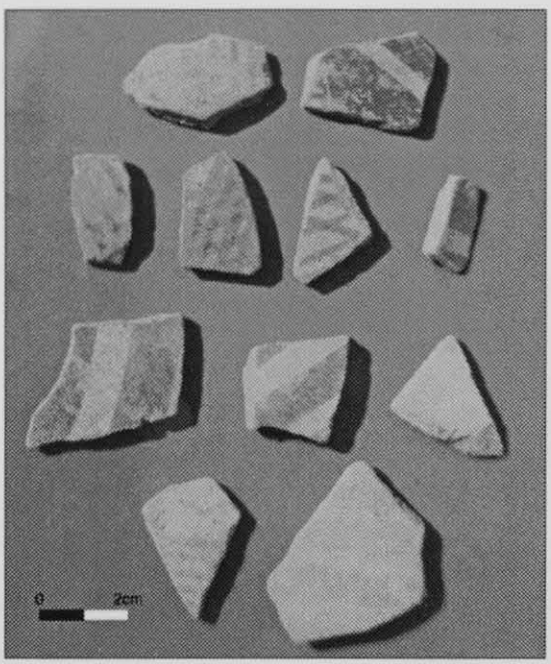
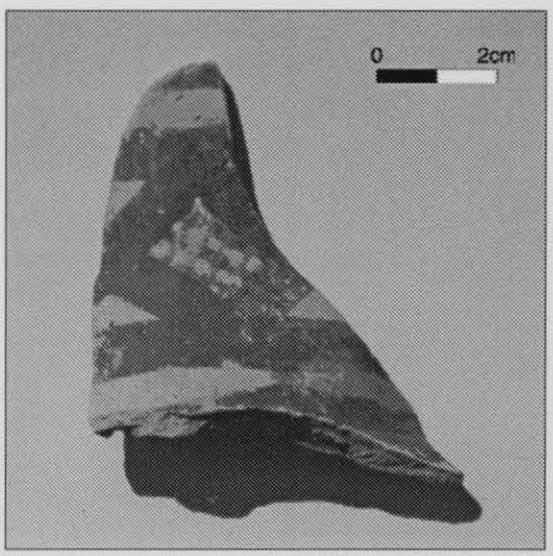


4. 1674

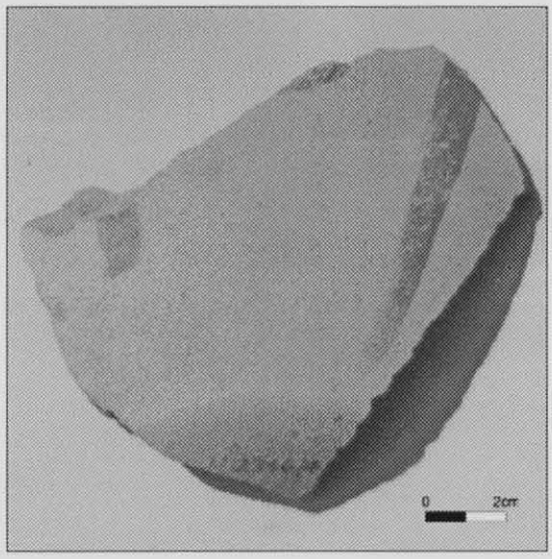


5. 4527 WPHM

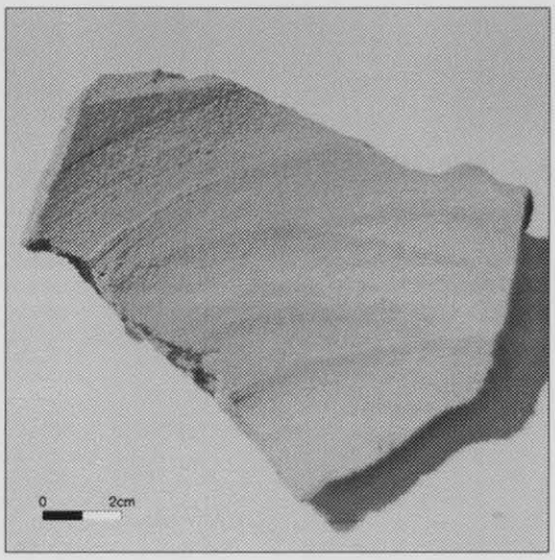


6. 2456/1

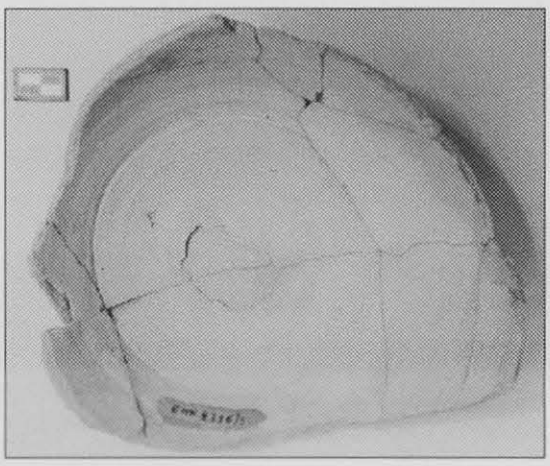
Plate A1.5: White Painted Handmade Ware.



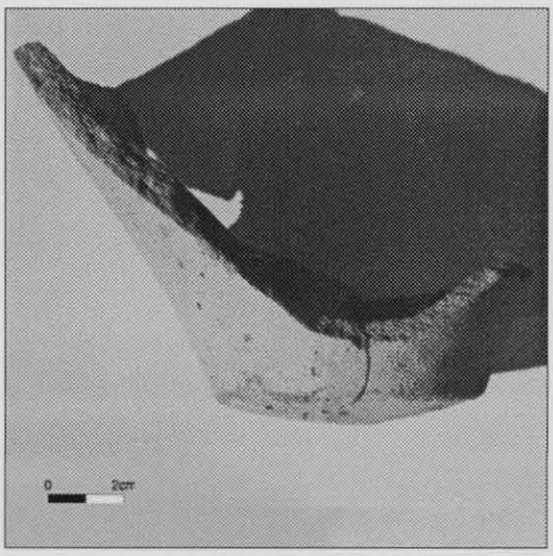
1. 2346/4 exterior



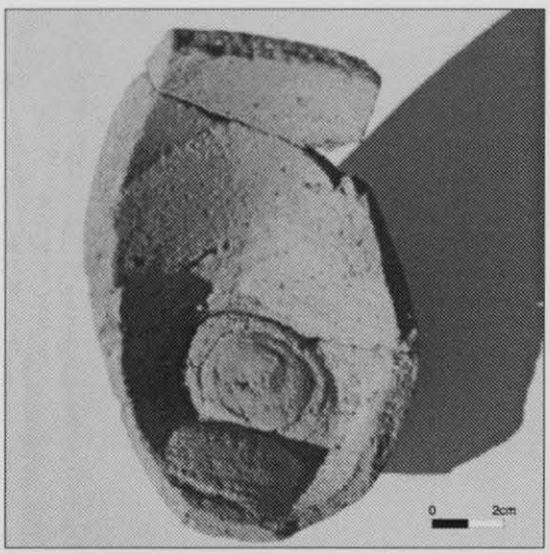
1. 2346/4 interior



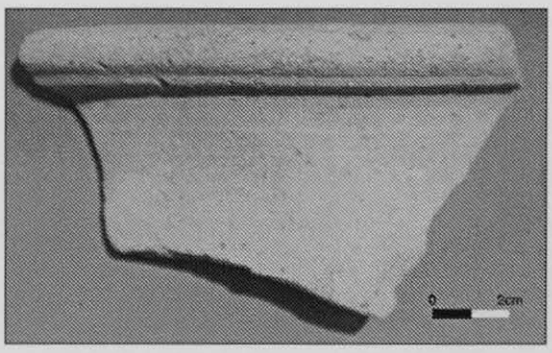
3. 2336/5 interior



4. 2811/10 exterior

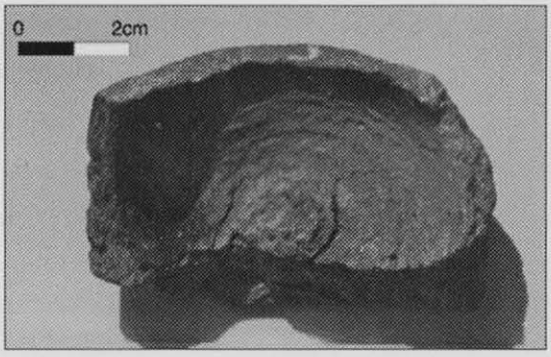


5. 2811/10 interior

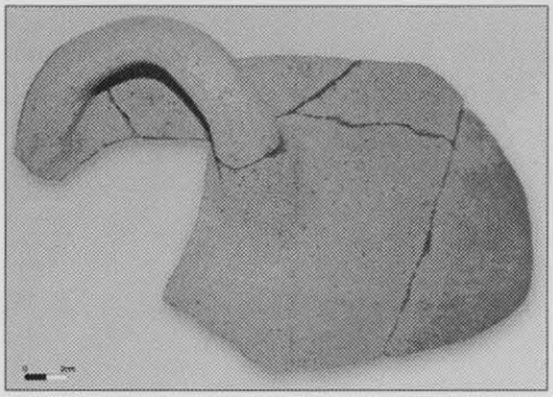


6. 2142/3

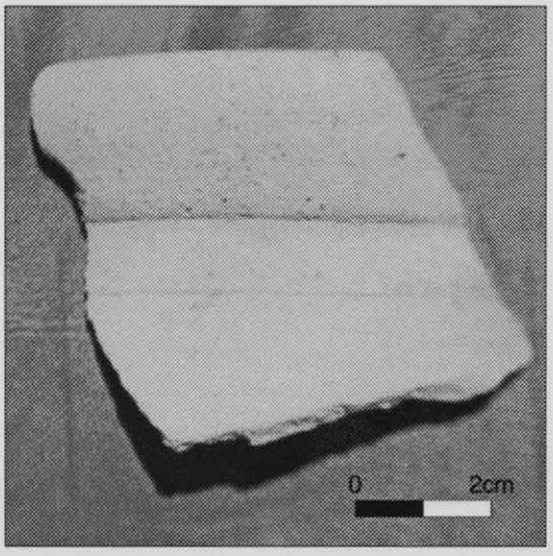
Plate A1.6: White Painted Wheelmade Ware and Canaanite jars.



1. 2806/1



2. 2381/3



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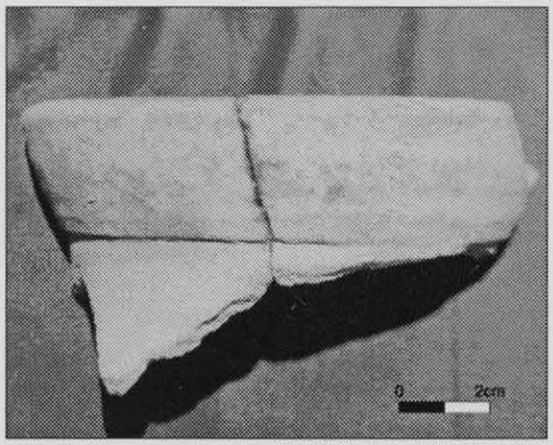
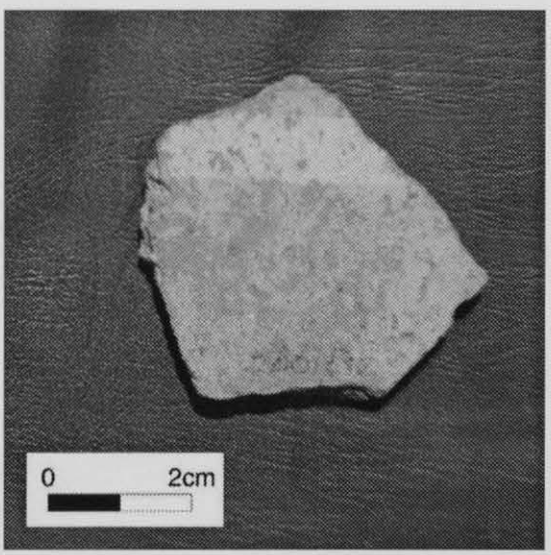
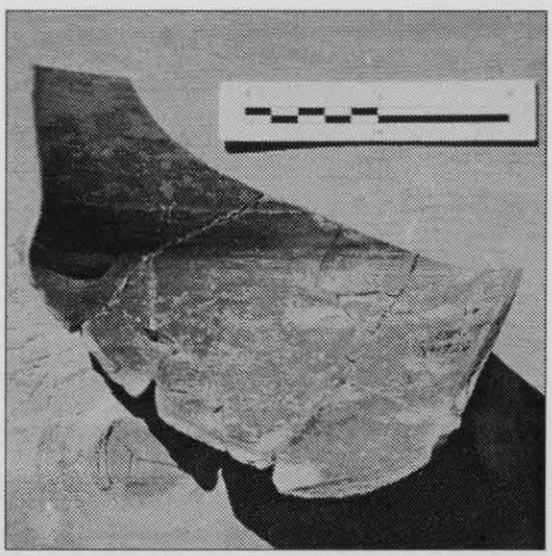


4. 2002/4

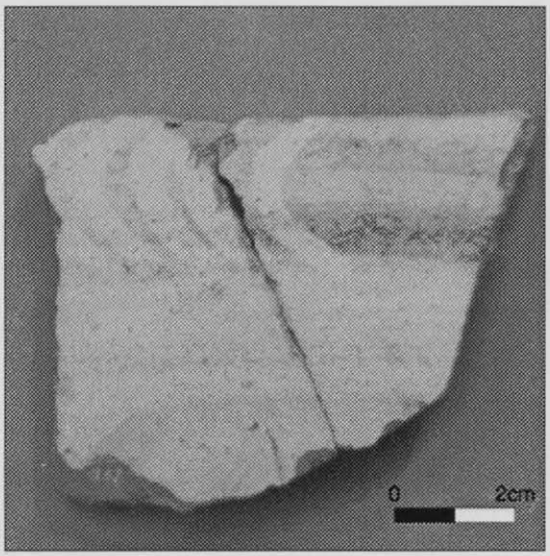


5. 2001/12

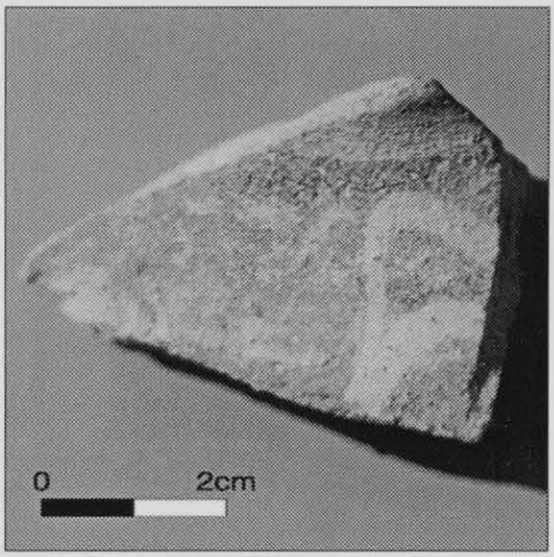


6. 1720

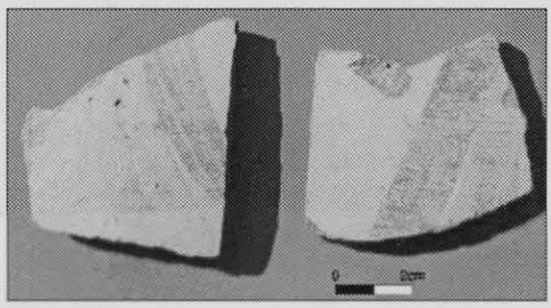
Plate A1.7: Canaanite jars and Black Lustrous Wheelmade Ware.



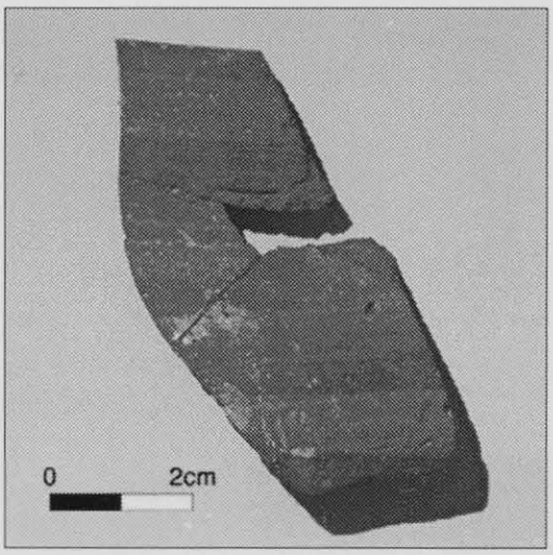
1. 2376/6



2. 1804/1



2. 1804/26, 27



4. 2811/11

Plate A1.8: Middle/Late Cycladic and Late Minoan I.

APPENDIX 2
POTTERY FABRICS

R/BSHM

1. Juglet fabric

The fabric is fine, hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with a few small white and brown inclusions and a thick, light red core. The slip is thin, matt, black to red (GLEY 1 2.5/N–2.5YR 4/8).

2. Handmade fabric occurring in only early levels

Fabric is fine–medium, quite soft to hard, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) or reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with a few–medium very small–small black, white, red and sometimes mica inclusions. Slip is matt to slightly lustrous, generally flaking, black (5YR 2.5/1) to reddish brown (5YR 5/6–7.5YR 2.5/1). It is less gritty than the later R/BSHM fabrics. A core is sometimes present.

3. Typical handmade fabric

The fabric is fine to medium, hard, and commonly light red (2.5YR 6/6) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with medium–many small, black, white, red and brown (sand) inclusions. Several examples are overfired and usually light olive grey (5Y 6/2). The slip is matt, often worn and flaking and red (2.5YR 4/8) to brown or black (5YR 5/6–7.5YR 2.5/1). A core may be present and are usually either grey or light brown.

R/BSWM

Fabric is fine to medium, quite hard to hard and reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), occasionally with a light buff core. There are medium to many small (and occasionally medium) black, white, red, brown (sand) inclusions. Slip is matt, often flaking and varies from reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) to black (5Y 2.5/1).

PWHM

1. Fabric of small vessels similar to PW pithos fabric

The fabric is fine, hard, pink (5YR 7/4) with few to medium small and medium black, white red and brown inclusions (occasionally gold mica or quartz). Slip, if present, is thin, matt, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) to cream (10YR 8/3). A buff core is occasionally present.

2. Typical PWHM fabric

Fabric is fine to medium, hard to very hard, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to yellowish red (5YR 5/6). There are generally many sandy inclusions (black, white, red and brown with occasional mica or quartz) but occasional examples have only a few black and white inclusions. Slip, if present, is almost invariably matt, medium to thick and white (5Y8/1), cream (2.5Y 8/2–8/3) or pale pink (7.5YR 7/3). A buff, light red or grey core may be present.

PWWM

Fabric is fine to medium, occasionally soft but usually hard, light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) to light red (2.5YR 6/6). There are usually medium to many small sandy inclusions on large vessels but small vessels occasionally have only a few small black, white, red and brown inclusions. Occasional undissolved clay lumps occur. Light buff to brown to brown cores are sometimes present. Slip is matt (very occasional examples with a slight lustre occur), cream (10YR 8/3), pink (7.5YR 7/4) or pale yellow (5Y 8/2).

BICHROME

a. Fine Bichrome (Milia-type fabric)

The fabric is fine to very fine, hard to very hard, with few or few to medium inclusions (most commonly black and white with occasional red and brown), usually small with the occasional medium or large inclusion. The exterior surface is slipped in pale yellow to cream to pinkish and often slightly lustrous. The colour of the fabric varies from pink and brown (7.5YR 7/3–6/4) to yellowish brown (2.5Y 7/3) and similar shades. Some examples have a light grey–buff core. Paint colours vary from black (5YR 2.5/1) to reddish grey (2.5YR 5/1), and dark red (2.5YR 3/6) to weak red (10R 4/3).

b. Sandy fabric

Fabric is fine to medium, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), very pale brown (10YR 7/3) or reddish brown (5YR 5/4), usually hard, occasionally softer. All examples have medium to many or many small and occasional medium inclusions of sandy type. Thick light red or buff cores are attested. Slip is matt, cream (10YR 8/2–8/3) or pale yellow (5Y 8/2). Occasional unslipped examples occur. Painted decoration is most commonly black (10YR 2/1) or dark reddish grey (10R 3/1) and weak red (10R 4/3) to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4)

Unique fabrics are presented in the catalogue in Appendix 1.

WPHM

Fabric is fine to medium, quite soft to hard, commonly light brown (10YR 7/3–7.5YR 6/4) and occasionally yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) or pale olive (5Y 6/3). The amount of inclusions is variable with some examples with only a few or many black, white and red inclusions and others with sandy fabric. Some examples have a dark grey or light grey-brown core. Slip, if present, is matt, usually very pale brown (10YR 7/3) or cream (10YR 8/3). Paint colour varies from reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) to very dark grey (5YR 3/1).

WPWM I

WPWM I is a very heterogenous group. Fabric is very fine to fine, occasionally medium, quite soft to very hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) or light reddish brown (5YR 6/4). Number of inclusions is variable, with some examples with only a few or a medium amount of small and medium black, white, red and occasional mica inclusions and some of sandy fabric. A single example has a light grey core. Slip is generally matt, occasionally with a medium lustre and pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2–8/3) or very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Paint colour varies from black (2.5Y 2.5/1) to dark reddish grey (2.5YR 3/1) to dusky red (2.5YR 3/2).

WPWM II

The fabric is fine and usually hard. A few examples are soft or very hard. Colour varies from light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) through to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) with varieties in between. The fabric most generally contains medium–many or many small with a few medium or large inclusions of black white, red and brown (sand). A few examples contain mica. The majority is fired to a uniform colour through but some examples have a thin or thick light buff–brown core. A single example of a unique fabric has only a few small black and white inclusions, a thick dark grey core and what appear to be crystals formed in voids in the fabric. Some examples have been overfired and have a greenish fabric (5Y 5/6). Vessels generally slipped in on the exterior in a medium pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2–3) matt slip but a few examples have a thin pale brown or light grey slip or are unslipped. A single example pale yellow slip on the interior. One example has lime spalling on the exterior surface. The paint is matt and is most usually dark reddish grey–brown (10R3/1–5YR 2.5/2) but may be weak red (10R 4/2), black (GLEY 1 2.5N) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4).

APPENDIX 3
ENKOMI STRATIFIED DEPOSITS (LEVEL A TO LEVEL IIA)

KEY TO DESCRIPTIONS OF ROOM ARCHITECTURE, PHASING AND DEPOSITS

Following is a detailed description of the deposits and architecture of the Area III and Area I occupation of the site from Level A through to Level IIA. This information is supplemented by tables detailing the deposits (A3.1–A3.19) and figures (A3.1–A3.25) showing the relevant plans and sections at the end of the Appendix. Included in the figures are a series of plans showing the relationship of the Level IIIA architecture, retained during excavation, to the remains of the earlier phases (adapted from Dikaios 1969–71:Plates 242, 243, 245, 247–9, 254, 266–8 270 and 273). These will allow the reader to appreciate how the retention of later architecture affected exposure and interpretation of the earlier phases. Section numbers are not sequential within the figures showing the sections (A3.19–25) as they have been scanned from the publication and follow Dikaios' numbering scheme. Firstly, a key to the terminology and methodology used to describe the remains is provided. The information is presented by Area, then by room and occupational sequence. Rooms that change number from Level I to Level IIA are presented together. Area I is described by sector, as this is the most convenient way of ordering the information, and Area III is described by room only.

Plans and Sections

Specific references to figures A3.1–A3.25.

Description

Dimensions of the room, locations of entrances, communication with other rooms and alterations made during the different phases.

Phasing

Sequences of construction and deposition of debris by the occupation Levels assigned by Dikaios along with features and special finds mentioned within the Enkomi site report and shown on the plans.

Room use

The use of the room as stated by Dikaios and alternative theories presented, where relevant, by later researchers.

Discussion

This includes number of contexts located within the museum stores relevant to the room, problems with integrity or errors in recording and reasons for decisions taken not to include material in the present study. As discussed in Chapter 12, an effort has been made to report the episodes of construction and cessation of use in a neutral manner without incorporating the assumptions made by Dikaios as to the nature of the various occupation and abandonment/destruction sequences.

KEY TO ROOM SUMMARY TABLES A3.1–A3.19

1. Stored Room

Indicates the Enkomi room under which the inventoried material is stored in the LM. This relates to techniques of excavation and has been discussed in Chapter 12. 'CM' indicates a special sherd or sherds stored in the Cyprus Museum. Many of the items included in the final catalogue, or those given unique inventory numbers, are located in the Cyprus Museum. '?' signifies non-ceramic small finds which have been recorded from the catalogue (Dikaios 1969–71, Volume II) and not examined for the present study.

2. Room

The final room number under which the context appears in the published site report. Contexts not appearing in the site report have been allocated room numbers based upon their relationship to published contexts and location within the site.

3. Inventory Number

Dikaios assigned the same series of inventory numbers to both whole deposits and to small finds. Generally, if an inventory number is published in the catalogue followed by a forward slash and a subsidiary number it is part of a context. If the number not subdivided then it relates only to a small find. Some of the sherds (usually only those found lying on occupation floors) receive their own inventory number and some are given a sherd number as a division of the context. The assignment of inventory numbers does not necessarily follow a sequence. In some cases material excavated over different seasons but relating to the same area has consecutive numbering and it appears that inventory numbers were often assigned at a much later date than the material was excavated.

3. Provenance

Information appearing on the tray and labels for the inventory number and in the publication catalogue. Where there is conflict between information on the trays in the LM and in the publication catalogue these discrepancies are noted by the insertion of information deemed to be correct indicated in italics.

4. Square

Excavation square recorded on tags and trays in LM. A very low proportion of the contexts have this information recorded as generally location of the material is only recorded by room number.

5. Absolute Height

Height below 'zero point' in metres as recorded by Dikaios (1969–71:7). It would appear that zero point is an arbitrary fixed point to the east of the site on top of the scarp (shown on Figure 9.2) and it is unknown how this relates to actual absolute height. The majority of contexts have absolute height recorded, however pit fill or contexts relating to floor makeup or features usually do not.

6. Excavation year

The year during which the deposits were excavated has been included in the table as this has proven important for attempting to solve stratigraphic problems and for establishing integrity of deposits. Deposits excavated during early seasons are sometimes problematic and it seems that early trial trenches were excavated in arbitrary spits. Consequently, these have not been included in the present study. Including the excavation year has enabled a greater understanding of the processes of excavation and allowed for greater confidence in the integrity of the deposits.

7. Level

The phases of occupation assigned by Dikaios. These have been further divided into early, middle, late and end depending on the complexity of the sequence. This information was partially gleaned from the catalogue and from the discussion of the deposits within the text. Where my phasing differs from that of Dikaios, his original attribution is recorded and my amendment noted in italics. If the context is not published in the site report, the phasing attribution is italicised to indicate that it was not assigned by Dikaios.

8. Relationships

Above, below, equals and approximately contemporary signify the relationships of the deposits within a room. This is especially important to enable the reader to understand where parts of the stratigraphic sequence are missing and to provide cross-checking for relationships between deposits. A question mark indicates that the material above or below the deposit was not located. Where the material immediately underlies a Level that is beyond the scope of the present study the number pertaining to the Level is included.

9. Context type

Type of context has been defined in order to establish the resolution of the deposit. Terminology has remained deliberately ambiguous. 'Fill' is used instead of Dikaios 'destruction'

layers in order to avoid making assumptions as to the nature of the interludes between occupational phases. This also further illuminates whether the context is a small find or part of a fill.

10. No. of sherds

The entire sherd count for the context.

11. No. of diagnostics

The number of diagnostic sherds analysed for the present study.

12. Preservation

A subjective judgement on the overall condition of the sherds within a context. Based upon amount of abrasion and overall sherd size. Three grades of good (G), medium (OK) and poor (P).

13. Special features

Additional information noted about a context. For example, presence of burning, joins or sherds of the same vessel between contexts, presence of other materials within the pottery trays (for example, slag, human bone or tuyere fragments).

14. Published pottery

List of sherds appearing within the Enkomi catalogue.

15. Other objects

List of small finds appearing within the Other Objects catalogue of the Enkomi site report. These have been included as provenance of small finds was helpful for tying in the stratigraphic sequence of the contexts containing only unpublished ceramic material and in order to provide a complete picture of the repertoire of the finds within each occupation phase.

LEVEL A

Plan: Figures A3.1 and A3.9.

Section: Relevant published section details will be included in the specific descriptions of the deposits.

Table: A3.1

Description: A description of the Level A wall and its location within Area III are included in Chapter 10. There are two floor remnants associated with the wall. Floor VI (level -14.75) abutted the south face of the wall and was overlain with a layer of decomposed mudbrick and pebbles from collapse of the mudbrick superstructure of the wall (Dikaios 1969–71:15). One of the many pits dug into the site had destroyed part of the stratification of this area. Dikaios also states that there was a second 'floor' on the northern, external face of the wall (level -14.00) overlain by a .50m layer of reddish decomposed mudbrick. The composition of the floors is not described. The floor to the north of the wall is extremely problematic. It must be assumed that the level published for this floor is incorrect as it is impossible to correlate this level with the published section and it is not possible that a floor at this level could underlay debris from the collapse of the wall, as the level for the top of the stones of the wall is given as -14.15 (Inv. 4527). Section 3 (Figure A3.19) shows what appears to be a floor remnant (unlabelled) also at the approximate level of -14.75. None of the supposed Level A contexts have a floor at level at -14.75 and it is unclear why Dikaios cites this figure as the floor level.

Dikaios attributed a total of nine contexts to Level A. Given the importance of the Level A material in establishing the date of the earliest occupation of the site, each context will be described in detail in order to highlight problems with the integrity of the deposits before a general discussion of the Level A remains.

UNDER ROOM 78

Section: 3, 57 (Figure A3.19)

Description: Based upon the published sections and description, excavation was apparently incomplete in Room 78. Dikaios (1969–71:59) states that the south and east walls of Room 78, constructed during Level IIB, rested on the Level A wall but this does not seem to be the case from either the section or the plans. The remaining walls of the

room rested on a thin layer overlying bedrock. Although Dikaios does not attribute this layer to a specific phase in his discussion in the text, Floor V (level –14.20) is published as the Level IIB floor and all material under this, including a lower floor (Floor VI) is attributed to Level A.

Inv. 4517 (level -14.50—14.72) correlates well with Floor VI–Bedrock illustrated on Section 57, however as the baulk seems to be between this deposit and the Level A wall its exact stratigraphic relationship cannot be ascertained.

Inv. 4520 (level -14.20—14.80) may relate to the entire deposit below Floor V to bedrock. It is possible that Floor VI was fragmentary and not present in this area. In which case this deposit should equal a combination of Level A occupation and collapse from the mudbrick superstructure of the Level A wall.

Inv. 4521 (level -14.20—14.40) comprises material below Floor V and to the top of the Level A wall and would seem to correlate with the deposit illustrated on Section 57. There is a contradiction between the information published for this context and recorded on the original labels. The label states Floor VI to -14.40 whereas the publication records Floor V to -14.40. Based upon Section 57, in this instance it would seem likely that the publication is correct and that what was recorded as Floor VI during excavation is merely the top of a fill layer beneath the material deposited underlying Floor V and not an occupation floor.

Inv. 4527 (level -14.15) equals material from above and amongst the stones on top of the Level A wall and is also consistent with levels on Section 57 (A3.?).

UNDER ROOM 79A

Section: 3, 62 (Figure A3.19)
Description: Material below the Level IIB floor in Room 79A (Floor V) is attributed to Level A.

Inv. 3209 lies immediately below Floor V. It is not associated stratigraphically with the Level A wall and, according to Section 62, would seem to comprise 15cm of fill below FV and to the top of a second fill overlying bedrock. No context below this deposit to bedrock was located. There is no association of Inv. 3209 with the Level A wall and this deposit seems rather to be associated with the building of the Level IIB western wall of 79A (appearing on Section 62). Inv. 3209 may correspond to the layer of fill deposited before the construction of Floor V. This context does not appear in the catalogue list but one sherd (3209/2) appears on Plate 55 with other Level A material. It is possible, therefore, that this context is not attributable to Level A and is best disregarded. Nowhere in the text does Dikaios discuss Level A deposits not directly associated with the wall.

UNDER ROOM 80

Section: 57, 58 (Figure A3.19)

Description: Room 80 was incompletely excavated (see Section 57) and was apparently constructed in Level IIIA. Floor IV (level -14.15) from Level IIIA is shown on plans and Floor V is apparently a poorly preserved remnant from Level IIB, built over the Level A wall in the south east of the room (approximate level -14.30). There is disturbance from pit digging (probably during Level IIIA construction) in the south of the room between the Level A wall and the south wall of Room 80. Additionally, although it is not mentioned in the text, Section 58 shows a pit cut from Floor V and sealed by Floor IV, probably indicating that there was also disturbance on the northern face of the wall. Section 57 (A3.?) also illustrates the infant burial mentioned by Dikaios. The burial would appear to directly underlay the packing of Floor V, leading to the conclusion that it may have been deposited immediately prior to construction.

Inv. 4519 (level -14.40—14.70) is the deposit between Floors VI–VII. No such floors appear on the section and a series of Level A floors is not mentioned in the text. This material may come from below FV to the top of the Level A wall and, therefore, these 'floors' may be the upper surfaces of deposits not occupation floors.

Inv. 4531 (level -14.50—14.77) is again problematic as the provenance is given as from between Floors VI–VII abutting on south wall. The material may come from the north or the south of the Level A wall and it is unclear whether the disturbance illustrated on both faces in Section 58 ran through the entire square. It is impossible to correlate either Inv. 4519 or Inv. 4531 with the published sections.

Inv. 6058 (level -14.35—14.40) is a second context which does not appear in the listed catalogue but from which a sherd is published in the plates (Plate 52C). Provenance is given as Floors V–VI. There is a possibility that this may equal the material of Floor V, which would solve the above problems of a non-existent Floor VII but this cannot be established. This would also mean that the material dates to Level IIB, of which there is no ceramic evidence. Given that the context is not included in a catalogue description it also seems prudent to disregard it.

UNDER ROOM 85

Section: 57 (Figure A3.19)

Description: The Level IIB floor of Room 85 (Floor V) lies at approximately the correct level for this deposit to be below it. Unfortunately the section runs along the top of the wall and

does not illustrate the stratigraphy through the wall. Section 4 (Plate 259.2) also runs through the squares belonging to Room 85 but it would appear that excavation ceased at Floor III of Level IIIA in part of the room.

Inv. 4518 (level -14.15—14.54) is described as a trial along the south face of the early wall from Floors V–VI.

Discussion

The Level A material was all excavated during the last season of Dikaios' excavation in 1958 except for the deposit under Room 79A, which was excavated in 1956. It must be assumed (based upon the missing areas from Sections 3, 4, 57 and 58) that excavation was not completed and perhaps some of the above problems would have been resolved had there been time. The picture that emerges is of a series of poorly linked deposits of dubious stratigraphic provenance and integrity. Dikaios, during his discussion of the erection of the Level IIB building, (1969–71:46) also states that buildings to the south and west of the new west wall (approximately squares I–N 0–6 in the region of the Level A wall) were incompletely excavated and remains poorly preserved.

Dikaios attributes all activity below the Level IIB floors to Level A. This encompasses the construction, subsequent abandonment, stone robbing, deposition of the infant inhumation and levelling of material for the Level IIB construction. It seems exceedingly unlikely that even if the deposits all date to earlier than the Level IA building that they remained uncontaminated. It does, however, seem likely that the wall was constructed either very shortly before or contemporary with the Level IA building. The ceramic evidence, such as it is, would not appear to support a long hiatus in occupation between the Level A and Level I remains. The material from Tomb 17 (dated to MCIII by Dikaios) is not conclusive as two PWHM juglets of the same type were also found with an infant burial dating to Level IB in Area I (Inv. 2276, 2277 see Appendix 1, Figures A1.7.3, 4 and discussed in Chapter 3). Although it seems certain that Tomb 17 was constructed before the Level IA building, there is no stratigraphic evidence to associate the Level A wall with it.

It seems prudent to eliminate the more dubious contexts from the analysis. Inv. 3209 from below Room 79A is problematic as it is not associated with the Level A wall and this area is not described as being Level A deposit in the text. Inv. 6058 and Inv. 4519 from below Room 80 should also be considered doubtful as they appear to correspond to the lime layer deposited beneath Floor V. An additional problem lies with Inv. 4519 which contained slag and tuyere fragments within the context as well as WPWM II. It seems extremely strange that Dikaios did not mention this in the site report. Inv. 4527 also contains a tuyere fragment. The deposit of highest integrity is Inv. 4517 from under Room 78 as it belongs to from below the Level A floor to bedrock. Unfortunately this deposit contains only 11 poorly preserved sherds. The other contexts from Room 78 are Inv. 4520, Inv. 4521,

and Inv. 4527 and are all possibly related to Level A although they may have been contaminated during later occupation. One other context from Room 80, Inv. 4531, lay below the level of the possible levelling material for Level IIB and may be included in the Level A analysis. Inv. 4518 from below Room 85 is also probably early. These six contexts are not definitely uncontaminated or earlier than LCI but have been considered in the analysis as satisfactorily associated with Level A.

ROOM 101/5

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.10–14

Section: 6 (Figure A3.20)

Table: A3.2

Description: Room 101 lay in the north west corner of the building and measured 5.5m N–S and 5.8m E–W. The doorway lay in the south corner of the east wall and the room communicated with Room 103 to the east. One floor is attributed to Level IA and a series of four floors to Level IB. The room was renamed Room 5 during Level IIA. During this phase the room measured 5.25m N-S and 6m E-W and was bounded by repaired walls belonging to the Level I building. No doorway was found during Level IIA but the room probably communicated with Room 16 or Room 21 to the south and with the court to the east through a doorway in the south corner of the east wall (Dikaios 1969–71:41). Only one floor is attributable to Level IIA.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor X** (level -15.25m– -15.37m) was constructed of yellow-brown mortar resting on and incompletely covering the bedrock surface. There was a staircase of three steps built against a section of wall in the north east corner. A circular sandstone post support was located in the centre of the room and a mud-mortar lined pit containing traces of copper oxidisation, charcoal and ash was situated immediately west of the doorway. Dikaios suggested that three small pits cut into the bedrock served as postholes (1969–71:18). A groove cut into the bedrock contained two grinders, which Dikaios believed related to copper working. The earliest Level IB floor directly overlay Floor X.

Level IB: **Floor IX** (level -15.26m– -15.15m) was constructed of yellowish mud. The area in front of the staircase constructed in Level IA was paved with pebbles. A pit (A on Figure A3.11) in the south central area contained a quern and pounder and a second pit (B on Figure A3.11) slightly to the northeast contained a flat schist and exhibited traces of burning. Two further pits (D, Inv. No. 2307, and E on Figure A3.11) dug into the floor are possible postholes. A layer of carbonised matter lay in the northwest (Dikaios 1969–71:21–22).

Floor VIII (level -15.18– -15.12) was constructed of mud mortar and exhibited traces of burning. The staircase was still in evidence and a small wall remnant at the centre of the western wall may have been a post support (Dikes 1969–71:22).

Floor VII (level -15.10– -15.06) was constructed of rammed yellow earth and exhibited several areas of burning and layers of carbonised matter. A hearth lay in the southeast area and a sandstone trough was situated near the eastern wall (Dikaios 1969–71:22).

Floor VI (level -15.05) was constructed of yellow mud mortar and lime and bore traces of fire in the northwest part. The sandstone trough was still in use and to the west was a small square paved area. This was the latest floor of Room 101 and was sealed by a 22cm thick layer of mud brick collapse.

Level IIA: **Floor V** (level -14.80m) is built of mud mortar partially overlain with a thin layer of lime constructed on the layer of mud mortar collapse from the end of the Level IB occupation. The staircase in the northeast corner was still visible and possibly still in use. A circular pit (B on Figure A3.14) contained a stone pestle and grinder (Inv. 1763) and White Slip II bowl fragments (Inv. 1762). The stone trough (C on Figure A3.14) was still visible from the final floor of the Level IB building (although as filled with soil and covered with the lime mortar floor it does not appear that it was still in use). A hollow filled with stones (E on Figure A3.14) lay to the west of the staircase and alongside this was a fragmentary cooking pot (Inv. 1774), a deer antler (Inv. 1773) and animal bone. An oval area of carbonised matter (G on Figure A3.14) lay in the northern central area. A pit was located in the southeast corner. At some point during this phase rubble walls were erected to subdivide the room. The northern part retained its full width but a wall was erected running east to west and leaving an entranceway to the east halfway down the room. The southern half was further subdivided into two units (now renamed Room 26 and Room 27). Dikaios attributes these arrangements to the end of Level IIA and the beginning of Level IIB (1969–71:41).

Room use: Copper working during Level IA, unknown during Level IB, kitchen during Level IIA.

Discussion

A total of 45 contexts were located relating to Room 101/5 (of which eleven are small finds or single sherds only). Although there are some problematic contexts (particularly with levels and numbering of floors), all problems were satisfactorily resolved and all the material was included in the analysis save for three contexts from a trial trench excavated in 1952 (excavated in arbitrary 20cm spits) that could not be related to the stratigraphic sequence. This area of the site is one of the few where there is a clear sequence and substantial amount of material from Level IA through to Level IIA and so is extremely important for the ceramic analysis. Material from Level IIA (Room 5) and some of the later Level IB material of Room 101 was excavated in 1954 and the majority of the

earlier Room 101 material during 1955. As a consequence a few floor levels are missing in the stratigraphic sequence, probably lost to cleaning between seasons. There is great variability across the floor levels of the room.

Room 101 is one of the few rooms with a built floor during Level IA (three contexts date from and below this floor) and seven contexts relate to the end of Level IA, below the earliest IB floor. The majority of material (seventeen contexts) belongs to Level IB and ten contexts come from Level IIA. These numbers exclude small finds but include contexts of single vessels or sherds. According to Dikaios, this room demonstrates the earliest evidence for copper smelting at the site (1969–71:18) with tuyere fragments found amongst the Level IA end material. An example of an elbow or bent tuyere comes from Inv. 2295.

ROOMS 102 AND 104

Plan: Figures A3.2–3; A3.9–13

Section: 6 (Figure A3.20)

Description: Room 102 measured 3.4m N-S and 2.8m E-W and provided access into the building through the gate tower. Room 104 served as the pendant room of Room 102, communicating with it in the northeast corner, and measured 3.4m N-S and 2.4m E-W (Dikaios 1969–71:18). No features were identified in either room.

Phasing:

Level IA: The original floor of both rooms was on bedrock. The level for Room 102 is published as -15.50m in the site report (Dikaios 1969–71:18) but given as -15.74m on Plate 243 (Dikaios 1969–71:Volume IIIb). No evidence for use was traced (Dikaios 1969–71:18). As per Room 102, Room 104 showed no evidence of use and the original floor consisted of the bedrock surface (level -15.74m taken from Plate 243 as no level is given in the text).

Level IB: Dikaios reports that layers of debris within both Room 102 and Room 104 had been levelled twice and calls these 'floors' in inverted commas (also referred to as Floors VIII–VII) but found no evidence of use of the room. On Floor VII a final collapse episode occurred which was later flattened for the construction of the Level II building.

Room use: Dikaios believes these two rooms served as defensive towers during Level IA (1969–71:18) but this has been questioned by Fortin (1989:498) as he believes that the arrangement of the rooms is not effective for defensive purposes or for access into the building. The rooms fell out of use during Level IB.

Discussion

The stratigraphy of Rooms 102 and 104 was extensively disturbed by pits which Dikaios believed were dug by the builders of the Level IIB building in search of construction material (1969–71:22). Rooms 102 and 104 had apparently gone out of use during the occupation of the Level IB building. Dikaios (1969–71:30) states that the gate into the fortress was walled during Level IB but this is not apparent from the plans (Plates 245–248). Ten contexts were located in the stores relating to Room 102/21/27 and eight from Room 104/16 but due to the above problems with pit disturbance and lack of occupation deposits, no material was analysed from these rooms.

ROOM 103/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 7 (Figure A3.20)

Table: A3.3

Description: Room 103 is the only room in the building not adjoining an external wall. It communicated with Room 101 on the west, with Room 106 on the northeast, Room 105 in the southeast and Room 108 on the south. It measured 3.2m N-S and 3.8m E-W. One floor level is attributed to Level IA and a series of six floors to Level IB. The room forms part of the central court during Level IIA.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor XII** (level -15.35m) was up to 10cm thick and constructed of yellow mud, only partially covering the bedrock (Dikaios 1969–71:18).

Level IB: **Floor XI** (level -15.20m) was built of brown mud mortar and exhibited traces of charcoal on the surface. A posthole (A on Figure A3.11) was located near the southwest corner and a pit (B on Figure A3.11) lay immediately to the north of this (Dikaios 1969–71:22).

Floor X (level -15.15m) was also of brown mud mortar. An area covering almost the entire southern third of the room (A) was covered with pebbles, carbonised matter, burnt clay showing copper oxidisation and two tuyere fragments. During the period of use of Floor X, the southern wall was dismantled and replaced with a new wall 1m southward into Room 108, increasing the length of the room to 4.1m N-S. The doorway connecting Room 103 to Room 108 was moved from the southwest to the southeast corner (Dikaios 1969–71:22).

Floor IX (level -15.10– -15.05m) was built of yellow-grey mud mortar. A poorly preserved semi-circular furnace with an external face of stones, plaster and clay (A on Figure A3.13) abutted the northern wall and extended almost to the centre. Large

numbers of fragmentary tuyeres were also contained within the destroyed furnace. The layer of fill between Floors IX and VIII contained a fragmentary Cypro-Minoan tablet (Inv. 1885) (Dikaios 1969–71:22–23).

Floor VIII was built of mud mortar and lime soil (level -14.95m) and the surface was covered with ash and carbonised matter. The furnace (A on Figure A3.13), at a reduced size, was still in use and further tuyere fragments were recovered (Inv. 2333) (Dikaios 1969–71:23).

Floor VII was of brownish mud mortar and exhibited extensive evidence of burning (level -14.86m). The furnace of Floor VIII was still in use. A hearth (A on Figure A3.13) lay against the south wall (erroneously described as abutting the north wall in the text) and immediately to the west an area (B on Figure A3.13) paved with small stones on which was found a tuyere fragment. To the north of A and B lay a small rectangular area built of mud mortar and stones (C on Figure A3.13) and another tuyere fragment was found nearby (Dikaios 1969–71:23).

Floor VI is the final floor of the Level IB building and was built of mud mortar, again charcoal pieces were found on the surface (level -14.80m). All evidence for smelting had ceased and the only features were an area of pebbles in the south and a posthole in the northwestern corner (Dikaios 1969–71:23).

Level IIA: **Floor V** During Level IIA Room 103 was part of the central court. Levels for the Court are variable and extremely difficult to establish with certainty. However, four fragments of a copper ingot (Inv. 2640) published as level -14.78 court (1971:634) give a level for at least part of the court during Level IIA. Unfortunately, this is published as originating below Room 3B, the location of which does not correspond to the recorded square. It can be assumed that the floor level of the court is highly variable as Dikaios states that different areas were probably divided off and that earlier walls may have protruded through the debris. There are recurrent problems with the definition of material corresponding to the court and these will be discussed as they arise. Dikaios named the entire Central Court floor Floor V although the numbering may differ depending upon the number of floors from later Levels overlying it. There appears to have been no Level IIA accumulation of deposit over much of the court.

Room use: Copper smelting during Level I until Level IB late and part of the Central Court during Level IIA.

Discussion

The later levels of Room 103 were excavated in 1954 and the earlier levels in 1955. Some of the 1954 deposits appear to be missing. There are no 1954 contexts for Floors VIII-IX but a dump of material from FIX (Inv. 2336) was located. 29 contexts (three of which contain no pottery) were located. Only one context (Inv. 2326) dates from Level IA and there are two from Level IA end.

Again, the majority of the material dates to Level IB (nineteen contexts). There are five contexts from Level IIA deposits.

Problems arose whilst attempting to correlate published floor numbers and levels with the information recorded on the trays in the Larnaca Museum stores. These appear to have been satisfactorily resolved and will be described below. Room 103/Court lay beneath Room 3C and Room 33 of Level IIB. There were two floor construction episodes in Room 33 during Level IIB so, in effect, the Court below this room actually corresponds to Floor VI, whereas below Room 3C it equals Floor V. Section 7 (illustrating Rooms 3C and 33) illustrates a series of deposits between Floors IV and VI and it would appear that changes in the fill deposit which were designated floors during excavation were later corrected to become changes in the fill. Therefore, material excavated in 1954 bears the label 'floor' for the upper surface of a layer of debris. This is also confirmed by one of the labels in the tray (Inv. 2645) relating to these levels calling it 'deposit on Floor V' instead of between two floors as the majority of material would imply.

Figure A3.13 gives Floor VII as level -14.95 but the text states that FVII is at level -14.86 and Floor VIII is level -14.95. It would also appear much of Floor VI (the final IB floor) was missed during excavation and only noticed in section. This is stated to be a levelling of mud mortar at level -14.80. There are no trays of material associated with this level. As Room 103 was one of the few rooms to have extensive material stored in trays under the final number of the room, despite the above problems it was decided to include all contexts.

ROOM 105/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 8, 9 (Figure A3.20)

Table: A3.4

Description: The room abutted the southern exterior wall and measured 5.3m N-S and 3.6m E-W. It communicates with Room 103 on the northwest corner and Room 111 in the east. One floor is attributed to Level IA and five to Level IB.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor X** (level -15.30m), only partially covered the bedrock (Dikaios 1969–71:19).

Level IB: **Floor IX** (level -15.15m) was built of yellow mud mortar with a small pit or posthole in the centre of the room and another near the southern end of the doorway. The size of the doorway was reduced during this phase of occupation from 2m to .5m. A dump of stones, tuyeres, sherds and crucible fragments with copper encrustation lay in the

southeast corner of the room (Dikaios 1969–71:23).

Floor VIII (level -14.95m) was also of yellow mud mortar and two small postholes (A and B on Figure A3.12) were situated near the centre of the room. There was a large pit (C on Figure A3.12) containing charcoal in the southeast corner (Dikaios 1969–71:23). The plans indicate that the doorway leading to Room 103 was again widened to the dimensions of the Level IA building at this stage although Dikaios does not mention it in the text so it cannot be established if this is an error in the plan.

Floor VII (level -14.85m) contained a large pit cut down to the bedrock near the central west part of the room (Dikaios 1969–71:23).

Floor VI (level -14.60m), the last floor of the Level IB building, exhibited no features (Dikaios 1969–71:23).

Level IIA: **Floor V** This area was also part of the Central Court.

Room use: Copper smelting during early Level IB, part of Central Court during Level IIA.

Discussion

Room 105 was excavated during 1954 and 1955. Due to gaps in the sequence, mixed deposits across much of the room and highly variable floor levels which were found to be difficult to correlate, material from only one area of Room 105 (beneath Room 33) was analysed. The upper layers (below the Level IIB floor to Floor VI) were mixed and not included in the study. Therefore, only one context from Level IA, one from Level IA end and four from Level IB have been included.

ROOM 106/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 8, 9 (Figure A3.20)

Table: A3.5

Description: Room 106 measures 3.6m N-S and 4.7m E-W. It abuts the northern external wall and communicates with Room 109 and Room 103, both to the west. A single floor construction episode belongs to Level IA, three floors to Level IB and it was part of the Central Court during Level IIA.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor IX** (level -15.30m) consisted of 'dark yellowish khommos mixed with soil' (Dikaios 1969–71:19) and there is a thin layer of debris between the floor and the bedrock. A shallow pit abuts the south wall.

Level IB: **Floor VIII** was constructed of yellow mud mortar with a few pebbles with traces of burning on the surface (level -15.15m). Abutting the south wall and extending to the

centre of the room was a depression (A on Figure A3.11) filled with stones, tuyere and crucible fragments. A double row of stones (C on Figure A3.11) extended for approximately 1m from the south wall near the eastern corner and in the northeast corner there was a dump of stones (Dikaios 1969–71:23–24).

Floor VII showed widespread traces of burning and was built of yellow and brown mud mortar (level -15.05m). On the floor were found random stones, a large fragment of a WPHM vessel (Inv. 1674), and a shallow depression in the south contained stones and sherds (Dikaios 1969–71:24).

Floor VI (level -14.95m) was constructed of mud mortar and lime soil with charcoal fragments on the surface. There was a large dump of tuyere and crucible fragments, stones and slag (Dikaios 1969–71:24).

Level IIA: **Floor V** This area was also part of the Central Court.

Room use: Unknown during Level IA, copper smelting during Level IB.

Discussion

Room 106 was excavated during 1953 and 1955 and underlay Room 2 of Level IIB. The room was excavated in two sectors – east and west. Two contexts were located from Level IA, two from Level IA end and fifteen to Level IB. Given the problems relating to locating Level IIA material, the only context relating to Level IIA occupation is a single Red on Red bowl from on the floor of the Central Court. An additional eight contexts were located that appeared to be mixed Level IIA–B deposits, excavated in 1953, and these were not included in the analysis.

ROOM 108/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 7 (Figure A3.20)

Table: A3.6

Description: Room 108 abutted the southern external wall and communicated with Room 103 on the north east corner. During Level IA and early Level IB it measured 3.2m N-S and 3.7m E-W. Around the middle of Level IB the north wall was moved southward and the N-S dimension of the room was reduced to approximately 2m. A single floor construction episode dates to Level IA and three to Level IB. The room was part of the Central Court during Level IIA.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor IX** was constructed of mud mortar (level -15.50m) and sealed a circular pit cut into the bedrock containing sherds (Inv. 3780), soil and charcoal (Dikaios 1969–71:19).

Level IB: **Floor VIII** (level -15.20m) was of hard brown mud mortar. A circular raised bench of boulders and mud mortar lay in the south east and a pit containing fragmentary tuyeres, charcoal, lumps of burnt clay and stones lay abutting the northern wall. Immediately to the west lay a second pit (B) lined with mud mortar and containing charcoal and ashes. Before the building of Floor VII the wall between Room 108 and Room 103 to the north had been moved southward and the pits covered by the new location of the wall. Copper smelting ceased in Room 108 at this point (Dikaios 1969–71:24).

Floor VII (level -14.90m) exhibited no features (Dikaios 1969–71:24).

Floor VI (level -14.70m) was the final Level IB floor and also exhibited no features (Dikaios 1969–71:24).

Level IIA: **Floor V** This area was also part of the Central Court.

Room use: Copper smelting during early Level IB, no use identified during later phases.

Discussion

Room 108 underlay Room 32A of Level IIB and was excavated in 1954 and 1955. Two contexts from Level IA, one from Level IA end, four contexts from Level IB and one of mixed Level IB-IIA material were located. The context above this was mixed Level IIA–IIB material. Some of the material which has been assigned to Room 108 in the present study was assigned to Room 103 by Dikaios in the catalogue (Inv. 3781, Inv. 3786) but the floor numbers and levels correspond to Room 108. This can be seen on section 7 although, unfortunately, a later well has obscured the stratigraphy. Confusion most likely arose due to the movement of the north wall of Room 108 but as these contexts are below the episode of changing the dimensions of the room they definitely belong to Room 108.

ROOM 109/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 7 (Figure A3.20)

Table: A3.7

Description: Room 109 measured 2m N-S and 2.8m E-W. It abutted the northern external wall and communicated through a door in the east with Room 106.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor VII** is constructed of yellowish mud over the bedrock surface (level -15.25m)

Level IB: **Floor VI** (level -15.10m) was constructed on a layer of debris accumulated at the end of Level IA and no features were observed on the floor.

Level IIA: **Floor V.** This area was also part of the Central Court.

Room use: Unknown.

Discussion

Room 109 was a small room, excavated in 1954, and only four contexts (from beneath Level IIB Room 3B) were located relating to this room. One from Level IA end, two from Level IB end, and one from Level IIA. This provides an entire sequence for the room and it is likely that this is all the material excavated. No material was located from beneath Room 3A. Section 7 is somewhat problematic as it appears that prior to the erection of the Level IIB wall running east-west between Rooms 3A and 3B the deposit beneath this is homogeneous and it would appear that the layer of deposit between Floors V and VI runs all the way northward to the Level IIC/IIIA fortification wall. Floor VII stops at the point where the Level IA external north wall should be but Floor VI runs over this area until the point where the northern external face of the wall should be. It must be speculated as to whether the entire northern wall was entirely rebuilt after the Level IA destruction and that the northern boundary of Room 109 during Level IB was not delineated. However a dotted line on the section where the Level IB north external wall should be may indicate incomplete excavation and the deposits may be unrelated. As the deposit analysed for this study comes from the interior and southern face only of Room 109 it is considered to be of satisfactory integrity. It does not appear that Room 109 was used at all during Level IB.

ROOM 110/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–3; A3.9–13

Section: 15, 23 (Figure A3.21)

Description: Room 110 abutted the northern external wall and measured 2.3m N-S by 7.35m E-W. There was no evidence of use and no apparent communication with other rooms (Dikaios 1969–71:19).

Phasing:

Level IA: The bedrock surface was presumably used as a floor (level -15.34m).

Level IB: A thick concrete floor was laid over the original bedrock but was severely disturbed by the Level IB collapse or destruction (Dikaios 1969–71:25). It is unclear whether Dikaios believes this room was still used as a base for a staircase during this period.

Level IIA: **Floor V.** This area was also part of the Central Court.

Room use: Staircase support.

Discussion

Due to the extensive disturbance and lack of a defined stratigraphic sequence no material was analysed from this room.

ROOM 111/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–3; A3.9–13

Section: 15, 23 (Figure A3.21)

Table: A3.8

Description: This room lay between Room 110 to the north and the southern external wall. It was the largest room in the building, measuring 5.75–6m N-S and 7.7–8m E-W. It communicated with Room 105 to the west and Room 107/112 to the east. (Dikaios 1969–71:19).

Phasing:

Level IA: The bedrock surface served as a floor (level -15.55m)

Level IB: A floor of thick concrete (up to 30cm thick) had been constructed partially on Level IA debris and partially on bedrock (approximate level –15.20m). A later floor which also dates to Level IB is shown on the schematic stratigraphic table (Dikaios 1969–71:32-33) but not discussed in the text.

Level IIA: **Floor V.** This area was also part of the Central Court.

Room use: Probably functioned as a roofless central court.

Discussion

Court 111 is located below Rooms 34, 58, 59, 50, 34, 11, 60 and 49 of the Levels IIB and IIIA buildings. Several problems were encountered in attempting to sort out the material and it was decided to include only a single stratigraphic sequence, located beneath the area of Room 49 which lies in the southern central area of the court and to include two single sherd finds which are held in the Cyprus Museum. The sequence in Room 49 is also the only undisturbed sequence (illustrated in Section 23 on Figure A3.21). All the contexts but one from below Room 49 are in the site report, testifying to Dikaios' confidence in the stratigraphy of this area.

The material from below Room 11 (which appears in Section 15) does not form a coherent sequence. Some of the contexts are mixed between floor levels and there is contradiction between the published levels and those on the trays. The western part was severely disturbed by extensive pit digging by the builders of the Level IIB building (as per Rooms 102 and 104), in some places all the way down to bedrock (Dikaios 1969–71:24). The large circular pit visible on Figure A3.11 is not discussed in the text, material was not located in the Larnaca stores and its significance or purpose remains unclear. The disturbance can also be seen in Sections 15 and 23. The disturbed area includes Rooms 60, 11 and 34 and the north of Room 49. The only material located corresponding to the location of Room 58 was classified as being from Room 110 and comprised only material from Level IIA.

In addition to the aforementioned problems, the material excavated from Room 50 and therefore above the eastern section of Room 111 or the northwestern part of Room 112 was attributed to Room 113 in the publication. The squares are recorded on the trays of these contexts and definitely do not overly Room 113.

Although Dikaios only refers to a single floor construction episode dating to Level IB (the thick concrete floor) there are an additional two 'floors' mentioned both in the text and recorded on the trays. Examination of Section 23 (Plate 261) shows that these 'floors' (VI and VII) are included in the debris layer from the end of Level IB and would appear to be changes in the character of the fill and, although possibly fragmentary remnants of floors, it would seem safer to assign them all to Level IB end. Additionally, there is conflict between Dikaios' assignment of Levels to the material. Inv. 4111 (level -14.50– -14.86) consists of fill immediately below Level IIB Room 49 and to the Level IIA court is published as belonging to the end of Level IB, whereas Inv. No. 1807 (a single sherd found on the floor of the court) is published as belonging to Level IIA (level –14.80). Therefore, Inv. 4111 has been assigned to Level IIA. Also, there is contradiction within the items published in the catalogue as to the attribution of material to floors. Inv. 1616 is a single sherd lying on the Early IB floor (level -15.20) and Inv. 4109 is material between Floor VI –VI (level -14.86 – -15.05). This discrepancy is caused partially by the fact that the Room 11 Level IIB floor is Floor IV and the Room 49 Level IIB floor is Floor V. However, as Dikaios uniformly names the Court Floor V this also causes confusion. On Figure A3.14, the level of the Level IIA court is given as -15.05. This level is located very close to Section 23 (Figure A3.21) on which Floor VI is at -15.05. Therefore, it would seem that Floor VI equals Court Floor V but all the material up to Room 49 Floor V is marked as IB destruction layer.

It would seem that the level given for the Court during IIA (Floor V -15.05) on Plate 249 is an error (or perhaps attributable to another part of the room). There is also a possibility that this material is contaminated by the builders of the Level IIB building when the wall between Rooms 49 and 60 was erected. Dikaios (1969–71:31) states that the second destruction of the fortress took place on the concrete floor (Floor VI or Floor VII variously). During Level IIA this was an open court of varying floor levels. Unfortunately Dikaios does not state whether there was any build up of debris. -14.50 is level of IIB building so *either* there was no added depth of occupation between Level IB end layer and Level IIB floor *or* the floor above the concrete floor is actually the IIA Court surface. In order to resolve this problem anything above the concrete floor is assigned to IB-IIA. Dikaios does not mention anywhere Level IIA occupation here, except in single published sherd attributed to IIA court (Inv. No. 1807).

ROOM 107/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 37 (Figure A3.21)

Description: During Level IA, Room 107 and Room 112 comprised a single unit, forming a wide corridor running the entire N-S length of the building and measuring 8.35m N-S and 3.5–4m E-W. No features were found (Dikaios 1969–71:19). At the beginning of Level IB a rectangular staircase platform constructed of sandstone boulders faced by square and rectangular blocks was built, dividing Room 107 from Room 112. The dimensions of Room 107 are now approximately 3m N-S x 4m E-W. The platform abuts the west wall and measures 1.4m N-S by 1.25m E-W and was 1.12m in height. A rubble wall was built along its south face extending eastwards and creating a doorway between Rooms 107 and 112 (Dikaios 1969–71:25).

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor X** (equals FXI in Room 112) is the original bedrock surface (level -15.50m– -15.54m).

Level IB: **Floor IX** was constructed of yellow mud mortar (level -15.00m) sloping upwards towards the base of the staircase platform. A circular hearth (C on Figure A3.11) was situated in the centre of the room. A shallow pit (D on Figure A3.11) and a stone platform (E on Figure A3.11) lay near the northeast corner. Another pit was located in the northwest corner and the room communicated with Room 113 in the northeast (Dikaios 1969–71:25).

Floor VIII (level -14.85m) was built of compacted lime soil atop a foundation of small stones. The room contained two pits (probable postholes), one at the western and one at the eastern wall. Three stone steps led into Room 112 where the floor during this phase was much higher (Dikaios 1969–71:25).

Floor VII (level -14.74m) was mud mortar and showed extensive evidence of conflagration. A screen wall oriented east-west extended 2.25m into the room from the west wall. The doorway leading to Room 113 was blocked at this stage (Dikaios 1969–71:25).

Floor VI (level -14.70m) was constructed of cement and sloped southward up to the screen wall associated with Floor VII, which continued to be used. This wall was extended eastwards by the laying of courses of mudbricks and a ridge in the cement floor continued along this line to the eastern wall, effectively delineating the north half, which Dikaios believes to be a bathroom at this point. Floor VI, the final floor of the Level IB building, showed traces of fire and the floor had subsided in the north due to the weight of the collapse of the northern wall at the end of Level IB (Dikaios 1969–71:26). Two rubble walls, probably constructed from rubble used from the

collapse of the northern wall, were found built upon this floor. Dikaios does not discuss them in relation to Level IB and they apparently predate the Level IIA construction (1969–71:31). It is unclear how the last use of this room is to be interpreted.

Room use: Unknown during Level IA and bathroom during Level IB.

See Room 112 for discussion.

ROOM 112/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 37 (Figure A3.21)

Description: Dimensions during Level IA and rearrangements during Level IB have already been given in the above discussion of Room 107. Room 112 measured 4m N-S x 4m E-W during Level IB. The eastern entrance into the building lay in the south of Room 112 and it also communicated with Room 111 on the west and Rooms 114 and 115 on the east.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor XI** (equals FX in Room 107) is the original bedrock surface (level -15.50m–-15.54m).

Level IB: **Floor X** (level -15.05m) was of yellow mud mortar built on the Level IA end debris. Room 112 still communicates with Court 111 on the west and Rooms 114 and 115 on the east. No features were associated with this floor (Dikaios 1969–71:26).

Floor IX (level -14.90m) was also of yellow mud mortar and also had no associated features. The door leading to Room 115 on the east was blocked with stones and a niche containing a hearth inserted into the doorway space. Dikaios (1969–71:26) states that the doorway leading to Court 111 was also blocked up at this stage but the plans would seem to indicate that this took place during the Floor VIII occupation phase. This blockage effectively cut off all access from the western rooms and central court to those on the eastern side of the building.

Floor VIII (level -14.70m) was constructed of mud mortar and pebbles. The doorway on the east leading to Room 114 was also blocked around this time although it is not stated exactly which floor episode this is to be associated with. The hearth within the niche of the old entrance to Room 115 was further built up and still in use (Dikaios 1969–71:26).

Floor VII (level -14.55m) was constructed of yellow mud mortar on a layer of pebbles

(Dikaios 1969–71:26). No features were found on Floor VII and it would seem that this floor is actually a levelled debris layer which may not related to a period of use. As this 'floor' is attributed to the final destruction of the Level IB building and apparently actually runs over the top of the southern wall of the building (Dikaios 1969–71:31), it is unclear to which period the following floor, Floor VI, should be attributed.

Floor VI (level -14.35m) is also described by Dikaios as the final Level IB floor. It was of the same construction as the previous floor. A 3m deep well was dug along the eastern wall and a stone-lined pit lay near the south wall (1969–71:26).

Room use: Vestibule?

Discussion

A substantial amount of material was located stored as Room 47 (overlying both Room 107 and Room 112 in Level IIIA) and excavated in 1953 and 1954. Only approximately half of the contexts had levels recorded on the trays and only a few contexts had squares recorded. It proved impossible to establish whether this material belonged to Room 107 or Room 112. Additionally, many of the floor numbers were incorrect and large parts of the stratigraphic sequence were missing and it was therefore decided not to include the material in the present analysis.

ROOM 113/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 28 (Figure A3.22)

Table: A3.9

Description: Room 113 was the northernmost of a row of three small rooms running north to south immediately east of the corridor formed by Rooms 107 and 112. It measured 2.3m N-S and 2.3m E-W and communicated with Room 107 in the north west corner until late Level IB when the doorway between the rooms was blocked, presumably only allowing access to the room via an entrance from the roof.

Phasing:

Level IA: Bedrock serves as a floor (level -15.40m) and there is no evidence of use (Dikaios 1969–71:19).

Level IB: **Floor VIII** (level -14.96m) was constructed of mud mortar on the debris from the Level IA destruction. The surface of the floor was covered with a thin layer of red pigment. A unique U-shaped bench was built against the southern part of the western and eastern walls and along the entire length of the south wall. The bench had been

dismantled to the level of the floor by later occupants but as the floor pigmentation stopped at the boundary of the bench and evidence of burning also ceased at this point, Dikaios concludes it was originally built up to a higher level. He states that it was subdivided into six compartments, the edges of which were delineated with specially chosen limestone pebbles although, from the scanty evidence remaining, it is unclear how he reached this conclusion. The compartments were filled with yellow mud mortar and pebble lined. There was a slightly darkened circular area in the surface of the northeastern compartment and in the northwestern corner the lower part of a pot (not located in either the CM or LM) was found embedded in a pit (Dikaios 1969–71:27). It is apparently during the use of Floor VIII that the doorway leading from Room 113 to Room 107 is walled up but Dikaios does not explicitly tie in the stratigraphy of Room 113 with the blocking of the doorway. He states that 'at the time of Floor IX of Room 107 which was approximately at the level of the present floor, the doorway leading from that room to our room had been walled' (1969–71:27). However, his use of level with a lower case l (signifying absolute height) as opposed to an upper case L (signifying phase) and the fact that it is actually Floor VII (level -14.74m) in his discussion of Room 107 (1969–71:25) that is apparently the time in which the doorway to Room 113 is blocked is somewhat confusing. Figure A3.12 (which shows Floor VIII of Room 107 and Floor VII of Room 113 shows a thin line which may indicate blocking the doorway on the Room 113 side but it would appear that the doorway still exists on the Room 107 side. The discussion implies that during the time of the erection of the second, straight, bench the room was isolated and only entered from above.

Floor VII (level -14.90m) was constructed of the same pebbles that had been used for the building material of the bench belonging to Floor VIII and Dikaios believes that these were reused from the dismantling of the bench. A new straight bench was constructed of mud mortar along the south wall the front of which, as well as the entire floor and the lower walls of the room were paved over with cement. A rectangular area (aligned with the northwestern compartment of the bench belonging to Floor VIII) was not paved with pebbles or cement and contained yellowish soil with a base of dark brown earth (A on Figure A3.12). The vessel base embedded in a pit in the northwest remained in use. A stone slab (B on Figure A3.12) was lying on the western side of the bench and two others (C, D on Figure A3.12) were lying on the floor on the western side of the room. A semicircular stone (E on Figure A3.12) lay on the floor immediately northeast of the vessel in the pit (Dikaios 1969–71:27–28).

Floor VI (level -14.60m), the final episode of use of the Level IB building, is not a true floor but rather a levelling of mud brick collapse of up to 40cm thickness which exhibited no evidence for use. The objects found upon this floor (a stone bowl, Inv.

1653, and five stone weights, Inv. 1631) have been assigned by Dikaios to Level IIA (Dikaios 1969–71:28).

Level IIA: **Floor VI** (level -14.60) seems to have served as the only floor during this phase.

Room use: Dikaios introduces a lot of speculation into the description of Room 113 as he believes it to have been a household sanctuary (1969–71:27) but, as discussed in Chapter 10, this interpretation has been disputed (Webb 1999).

Discussion

The description and interpretation of Room 113 and its relationship with Room 107 is confused. It is unclear why Dikaios chooses to describe Floor VI here if it belongs to Level IIA and why exactly he feels that Floor VI was levelled during Level IB at all.

The attribution of material in the stores to Room 113 is problematic and there seems to have been some confusion with the attribution of material by Dikaios to Rooms 113 and 114 in addition to the aforementioned problems with material from Room 111 which was attributed to Room 113. Seven contexts from Room 113 were located (two of which are small finds dating to Level IIA) and a complete stratigraphic sequence was not found. Two of the contexts containing ceramic material are from debris overlying the Final level IB levelling/Court surface, one comprises material from the collapse of Level IB material down to the second Level IB floor, one is floor makeup (note only from the removal of the baulk) and one is material which lay upon the earliest Level IB floor. No material from Level IA was found. Upon examination of Section 28 it appears that Room 113, at least in the part of the room through which the section ran, was not excavated to bedrock, perhaps as Dikaios wished to preserve the red-plastered floor. Therefore, material dating to Level IA may not exist. It should also be noted that the material of Floor VII appears to have been separated out from the fill only during removal of the baulk (Inv. 4102).

Material was stored from below Room 44 and Room 46A. Although Room 46A does not appear on the plans it is shown on Section 28 as being only above Room 113 and therefore the material which was published as belonging to Room 114 from here has been reassigned to Room 113. Further support for this reattribution is provided by the publication of the stone tray fragment (Inv. 1653) which is published (Enkomi 1969–71:631) as originating in Room 114 but appears on Plan 248 and is given a square location corresponding to Room 113. Room 44 from Level IIIA covers both the area occupying Room 113 and extends northward over the Level I building northern wall. Fortunately, the squares were recorded on the trays and it was possible to establish which contexts actually overlay Room 113. Only material from Level IIA is named Room 44 and it would seem that Dikaios renamed the area Room 46A whilst excavating. This goes some of the way to providing the missing stratigraphic sequence. It was decided to include the material that could be found in order to ascertain if the ceramic material could provide evidence of possible ritual use of the room (discussed in Chapter 14).

As stated above in the discussion of Room 111, some of the pottery which Dikaios published as belonging to Room 113 actually originates in Room 111. Although it is possible that incorrect information was later recorded on the trays and that the material does belong to Room 113 this cannot be ascertained. Further evidence for the material not coming from Room 113 is supplied by the given floor levels in the catalogue (1969–71:544). The material is described as coming from below Floor VIII (levels -15.10 – -15.30). These levels do not correspond to the level of Floor VIII in Room 113. It is unfortunate as it seems apparent that Dikaios privileged this material due to his belief that Room 113 was a household sanctuary and a greater number of sherds from this area were included in the publication than they would have been if the material was deemed to have originated in the court.

ROOM 114/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 28 (Figure A3.22)

Table: A3.10

Description: Room 114 lay to the south of R113 and communicated with Room 112 to the west by a doorway in the southwest corner during Level IA and early IB. The doorway was then blocked. It measured 2.3m N-S and 2.2m E-W.

Phasing:

Level IA: Bedrock lies at level -15.40m (Dikaios 1969–71:19). There are no features and no built floor.

Level IB: **Floor VIII** (level -15.00) was built of yellow-white mud mortar constructed on debris from the Level IA occupation. The room initially communicated with Room 112 in the southwest corner but the text states that the doorway was blocked during this phase. Again, this does not correlate with the plans, which show the blocking in place only during Floor VI of Room 114 (and Floor VIII of Room 112) or the text which states that access to Room 114 was blocked from Room 107 (with which it does not communicate) and during the time of Floor IX of Room 112, not during Floor X which would seem to correlate with Floor VIII of Room 114. The only feature on the floor was a rectangular slab abutting the centre of the south wall (Dikaios 1969–71:28).

Floor VII (level -14.90m) was built of dark yellow mud mortar overlying a layer of grey soil, carbonised material and pebbles. A well was cut in the northwest corner and a shallow pit containing a Canaanite jar topped by a Plain White bowl (neither located in museum stores) lay in the northeast.

Floor VI (level -14.60m) is similar to the final floor of Room 113. It is not a true floor

but rather a levelling of a 40cm thick layer of Level IB debris. The 'floor' was overlain by a thin layer of ashes and blackened by smoke (Dikaios 1969–71:28). It should also be noted that floor levels on the trays for Floor VI are given as -14.50 and as Dikaios mentions a 40cm layer of debris between floors this would seem to be correct.

Level IIA: During Level IIA Room 114 forms part of the central court. It would appear that the level of the court is -14.50 in this area and therefore that there was no build up of deposit between the end of Level IB and the use during Level IIA. This is also confirmed by the publication of a sherd from Inv. 4082 as belonging to Level I–IIA in the catalogue. The lowermost floor relating to Level IIB is in fact Floor V so therefore Inv. 4083 should actually be the deposit above the court.

Room use: Storeroom? The presence of a Canaanite jar topped with a Plain White bowl in Floor VII contemporaneous with the bottom part of a jar embedded in a pit in Room 113 and may be suggested as further evidence that Rooms 113–115 served as storerooms. Again, it is unfortunate that these vessels could not be located.

Discussion

Seven contexts were located (two of which are small finds only). Material comes from beneath Rooms 46 of Level IIB. One context comes from above the final Level IB/Level IIA court floor, two from the deposit marking the end of Level IB to the second Level IB floor, one from late Level IB, one from early Level IB and, as there was no built floor during Level IA, one from the end of Level IA. Some information is missing from the trays and there are inconsistencies with the levels but this may be attributed to the fact that the room was excavated over two seasons.

ROOM 115/COURT

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 28 (Figure A3.22)

Table: A3.11

Description: Room 115 lies to the south of R114, abutting the southern external wall and communicating with Room 112 in the southwest corner during the earlier phases until the doorway was blocked in later Level IB. It measures 2m N-S and 2.4m E-W.

Phasing:

Level IA: As with Rooms 113 and 114, there are no features and no built floor and bedrock lies at level -15.40m (Dikaios 1969–71:19).

Level IB: **Floor VI** (level -14.95m) was a thin layer of yellow clay, blackened by fire, overlaying the destruction debris of the Level IA building. A Canaanite jar (designated C on

Figure A3.11 and not located in museum stores) lay on its side in a pit near the southeastern corner and the doorway communicating with Room 112 to the west was narrowed from 55cm to 42cm.

Floor V (level -14.80m) was constructed of mud mortar over a layer of grey soil. A stone bowl (Inv. 1800) lay in the northwest corner and the doorway leading to Room 112 was blocked. This is the final floor of the IB building. The floor was burnt and underlay a mass of fire blackened rubble.

Level IIA: Room 115 does not appear to have been in use in Level IIA. Although it appears as part of the court on Plan 249, Section 28 illustrates large amounts of debris and rubble for a depth of up to 1.4m. Floor IV of Level IIB lies at -13.46.

Room use: Storeroom? Again, there was a Canaanite Jar embedded in the floor during the primary use phase. It would seem that the three rooms 113–115 served a similar function and were treated as a unit by the occupants, with access restricted from the ground floor during the later Level IB occupation phase. Apart from the use of red pigment on the floor of Room 113 there seems to be no reason to consider these anything but storerooms.

Discussion

All material comes from beneath Room 45 of Level IIB, which corresponds almost exactly to the dimensions of Room 115 and all was excavated during the one season in 1954. Consequently, Room 115 is far less problematic than rooms 113 and 114. Ten contexts were located (one of which is a small find). Two contexts come from the bottommost layer of debris above the final Level IB floor (Floor V). One context comes from the material of Floor V which has been separated out only partially, from an area of the floor that was excavated separately. Two contexts come from the fill between Floors V–VI. Again, one context from the makeup of Floor VI was only separated out in an area excavated at a later stage. Therefore, we must assume that Inv. 2456 (Floor V–VI) is a combination of fill and floor makeup. Two contexts come from the end of Level IA.

THE EASTERN COURT

ROOM 116/55

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 27 (Figure A3.22)

Table: A3.12

Description: Room 116 was the northernmost of a row of three rooms running north to south and

abutting the eastern external wall of the Level I building. The rooms had no eastern wall and opened onto a large courtyard (Room 119). Room 116 measured 2m N-S and 2.3m E-W and Room 55 overlies it occupying the same area during Level IIA.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor VII** lies on bedrock (level -15.35) (Dikaios 1969–71:19).

Level IB–IIA: Two episodes of levelling of debris were labelled 'floor VII' and 'floor VI' although not occupation floors. No features were found and no levels are given for the 'floors' (Dikaios 1969–71:29). 'Floor VI' corresponds to the Level IIA use of the area.

Level IIA: Room 55 corresponds to Room 116 of the Level I building and communicates through doorways with Court 54 in the northeast and Room 56 in the southeast. **Floor VI** (level -15.00m) was constructed on the layer of mud brick collapse marking the end of the Level IB building (Dikaios 1969–71:41–42).

Room use: Unknown.

Discussion

A complete stratigraphic sequence from Level IA through to Level IIA was located, comprising a total of eight contexts. The material was excavated in two parts – east and west. Given the lack of features and definite use episodes of the room, only the material from the east part was included in this study in order to provide a sample of the stratigraphy.

ROOM 117/56

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 27 (Figure A3.22)

Table: A3.13

Description: Room 117 lay immediately to the south of Room 116 and measured 2.4m N-S by 2.2m E-W. The room underlay Room 56 of Level IIA.

Phasing:

Level IA: The bedrock surface (-15.45) served as a floor.

Level IB: **Floor IX** (level -15.32m) was a levelling of the Level IA debris and consists of mud mortar containing yellowish sand. No features were found (Dikaios 1969–71:29).

Level IB–IIA: **Floor VIII** (level -15.07m) was constructed of yellow brown mud and lime soil and was built upon the debris of the Level IB destruction. The stratification is similar to Room 116. A bench ran the length of the room from north to south (Dikaios 1969–71:29).

Floor VII (level -14.95m) was of mud or lime soil. A hearth lay in the north and a sandstone quern along the west wall (Dikaios 1969–71:29).

Level IIA: **Floor VI** (level -14.90m) was of light brown mud mortar showing extensive traces of burning. A flat stone slab lay in the southwest of the room (Dikaios 1969–71:42). A new south wall was built, overlying the preceding wall between Rooms 117 and 118. The room seems to have communicated on the northeast with Room 55 and through a very narrow doorway on the southeast with Room 57.

Room use: Unknown.

Discussion

A complete stratigraphic sequence was located, comprising five contexts apparently the total material excavated in this area. Dikaios (1969–71:29) attributes Floors VII and VIII to a transitional period between the end of the Fortress and the erection of the Level IIA building or possibly to the beginning of the Level IIA building but includes them with the Level IB building in plans and discussion.

ROOM 118/57

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 27 (Figure A3.22)

Table: A3.14

Description: Room 118 measured 1.6m N-S and 2.2m during Level IA. During Level IB slight restructuring occurred and the room length was extended eastward to measure 3.3m E-W and a wall was erected on the eastern face of the room.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor XI** lay on bedrock (level -15.40). The only feature was a roughly dressed sandstone block abutting the centre of the northern rubble wall (Dikaios 1969–71:19).

Level IB: **Floor X** was constructed of lime soil built upon the Level IA debris (level -15.04m). A bench bounded by boulders (E on Figure A3.11) ran the entire length of the south wall and terminated in a well. Dikaios (1969–71:29) chooses to discuss this well in connection with the Level IIA building so it is unclear if it in fact dates to Level IB. A pit (D on Figure A3.11) was situated in the northwest corner of the room.

Floor IX (level -14.90m) is built of mud mortar and exhibited no features. Stones accumulated on top of the floor may represent the Level IB destruction.

Level IB–IIA: **Floor VIII** (level -14.75m) was built of brown mud mortar. An area of burning in the centre of the room is interpreted as a rudimentary hearth. As with the final floor in Room 117, Dikaios (1969–71:30) interprets this floor as belonging to a transitional period between the Level IB destruction and the erection of the Level IIA building.

Level IIA: **Floor VII** (level -14.70m) is attributed to Level IIA. Room 57 corresponds to previous Room 118 and communicates through the narrow doorway mentioned above with Room 56 to the north. It was constructed of brown mud mortar and showed evidence of burning. The well built in Level I continued to be used. A platform of mud mortar over a base of sherds was built in the south, over the location of the hearth of the Level IB occupation. It showed no traces of burning but Dikaios believes it may have been an unused hearth (1969–71:42).

Room use: Unknown.

Discussion

Eleven contexts were located relating to Rooms 118/57, the majority of which belong to Level IB, and provide a complete stratigraphic sequence for the rooms. An additional five contexts could not be utilised due to conflicting or missing information recorded on the trays. Two contexts are attributed to Level IIA. The first comprises debris overlying the Level IIA floor and the second context (Inv. 2381) the material making up the mud platform. A single context dates to the transitionary period between Levels IB and IIA, two to the level of the latest IB floor and two contexts are sherds found upon this floor (Floor IX). One context is the fill from Floors IX to X and another is the makeup of Floor X. Two contexts above bedrock relate to the end of Level IA.

ROOM 119/54

Plan: Figures A3.2–4; A3.9–14

Section: 39 (Figure A3.22)

Description: The remainder of the eastern part of the Eastern Court was designated Room 119. There are no features discernable except a well dug during Level IA.

Phasing:

Level IA: The level of the bedrock is not recorded but appears to lie at approximately -15.50 on Section 39. **Floor VIII** appears also on this section but it is not described in the text and it is uncertain to which phase it belongs.

Level IB: **Floor VII** (described as level -14.45m) a rubble wall was erected along the line of the column bases and a north-south remnant extends from the northern wall to the east of the well. There seems to be no depth of deposit accumulated in Room 119 throughout the Level IB period as the levels on Plates 245–248 remain constant and no attempt has been made by Dikaios to assign chronology to this area (1969–71:30).

Level IIA: This room remained a court and was open to the east. The well from the Level I building is still in use and two floors (**Floor VI** and **Floor V**) are attributed to this

phase. An L-shaped paved area ran along the western wall enclosing Rooms 55–57 and turned east towards the well immediately to the south of the entrance to Room 55. During the Floor V phase a hearth was built to the south of the well. Much of the floor was covered with ash and carbonised matter and tuyere and crucible fragments were found in the layer overlying Floor V (Dikaios 1969–71:42).

Room use: Courtyard.

Discussion

Dikaios did not attempt to phase this area it has not been included in the analysis.

STRATIFIED MATERIAL FROM AREA I

SOUTH SECTOR (NORTH WING)

ROOM 119

Plan: Figures A3.6–7; A3.16–17

Section: 3 (Figure A3.23)

Table: A3.15

Description: The room measured 2.2m N-S and 4m E-W and communicated through a door in the southwest corner with Court A.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor VII** (level -14.05m) was constructed of light brown or red mud mortar partially covering the bedrock. No features were found and the floor was overlain by a 15cm thick layer of mudbrick collapse (1969–71:155).

Level IB: **Floor VI** (level -13.90m) was built on top of the Level IA debris. A posthole was situated to the northwest of the doorway leading to Court A and a pit below a niche in the south wall contained an infant burial within a Monochrome bowl. The niche was then blocked with a stone and the floor repaired (Dikaios 1969–71:157). A 65–70cm thick layer of mudbrick collapse overlay this floor.

Room use: Vestibule to Room 135.

Discussion

Ten contexts were found for Room 119 (two of which were small finds only). No separate context relating to Level IA floor material was located, indicating either that the floor material was not separated out during excavation or that it contained no sherdage. Therefore, the single context

from this phase (Inv. 2183) belongs to Level IA End as it immediately underlies the Level IB floor. The material of Floor VI from Level IB was isolated during excavation but contained only one sherd (Inv.2176). Another deposit (Inv. 2175) comprises material found on the floor. The majority of the material (six contexts) comes from debris related to the collapse of the Level IB building.

ROOM 135

Plan: Figures A3.6–7; A3.16–17

Section: 3 (Figure A3.23)

Table: A3.15

Description: Room 135 abutted Room 119 on the east and measured 2.5m N-S and 5.2m E-W. No doorway was located but it is likely that the room communicated with Room 135.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor VII** (level -13.54m), was approximately 40cm higher than the floor in Room 119 due to a difference in the height of the bedrock and was constructed of fine lime overlaying a thin layer of whiteish soil. A hearth (A on Figure A3.16) lay in the central eastern end of the room, an infant burial (B on Figure A3.16) including a PWWM cup (Inv. 2279) was dug into a pit in the southwest corner. Floor VII was overlain by a 15cm thick layer of mudbrick collapse (Dikaios 1969–71:155).

Level IB: **Floor VI** (level -13.38m) was constructed of brown mud mortar overlying the Level IA debris layer. There was a posthole in the centre of the room and a large pit cut down to the bedrock in the northwest corner. A rubble screen wall was erected, dividing off the eastern third of the room and extending southward to near the centre of the room. Adjacent to the western face of this wall was an infant burial (Note: the infant remains were examined by K.O. Lorenz who informed me that they were the remains of three individuals) inside a fragmentary Canaanite jar (Inv. 2275). Two PWHM juglets (Inv. 2276–7) and a Monochrome bowl (Inv. 2274) were also in the jar with the burial. The lower half of a similar Canaanite jar (Inv. 2278 not located in the museum stores) lay embedded in a pit near the centre of the south wall. The floor was overlain by a 25cm thick layer of mudbrick debris (Dikaios 1969–71:157–158).

Room use: Main hall (domestic). The North Wing is the only part of Area I in which infant burials occur and it is interesting that they are present during both phases of occupation.

Discussion

Room 135 has only a single floor construction episode per Level and directly underlay Level IIB occupation. Fourteen contexts were located, five of which consist of small finds or single vessels

associated with infant burials. Room 135 was excavated in 1950 and 1955. Material from Floor VI to Floor VII from 1950 could not be located but a context containing the material of Floor VII (Inv. 771) shows that the room was excavated to this depth during the 1950 season. There is great variability between the levels given for Floor VI between the two different excavation seasons (-13.44 – -13.28). No squares are given for the deposits but it is assumed that the level of Floor VI varied across the room. This is one of the few rooms with material from below the Level IA floor (Inv. 2267) and an additional two contexts relating to IA occupation were found. One context dates to Level IA End and a complete sequence through to the end of Level IB was obtained. Given that it cannot be known when during the use of the room the large pit dug from FVI in the northwest corner was dug or whether it remained open during the life of the room and that one context from this pit (Inv. 2266) contains a BR II sherd the contents of the pit have been dated to IB end.

SOUTH SECTOR (WEST WING)

CORRIDOR 116/117

Plan: Figures A3.5–7; A3.15–17

Section: 3, 31 (Figure A3.23)

Table: A3.16

Description: The open-ended corridor formed by Rooms 116 and 117 leads from Court B in the north to the edge of the bedrock depression in the south. Its eastern boundary is formed by the west wall of Room 119 and the east wall of Room 118A forms the western boundary. It measures 7.2m N-S and 1.5m E-W.

Phasing:

Level A: The Level A deposit (1m x 2m x up to .5m deep) was sealed by the single Level I floor, **Floor VIII.** It would seem that Dikaios assigns Floor IX (a small remnant not described in the publication), as well as the deposit underlying it, to Level A as FVIII is described as the original Level IA floor (Dikaios 1969–71:153).

Level IA: **Floor VIII** (level -13.40– -13.30m) was constructed of light mud mortar, apparently built directly on top of Floor IX (see Section 31). A pit (A on Figure A3.17) lay against the wall in the northwest and another pit with a stone-paved base (B on Figure A3.17) against the wall in the southwest. Dikaios (1969–71:155) classifies both pits as door pivots but Pit A at 0.8m D would seem an excessive size for a posthole. A large, semicircular pit with a stone-faced exterior (C on Figure A3.17) also lay against the west wall in the centre. A floor constructed of lime ran to the south of this and a stone built drain ran from the floor to a shallow well.

Level IB: Dikaios (1969–71:158) states that the corridor was used without alteration in Level IB. A 10cm thick layer of ash lay on the floor.

Room use: Bathroom and corridor (Dikaios 1969–71:156). The interpretation of this room as both a corridor and a bathroom is difficult to explain. Dikaios seems to feel a need for the occupants of the building to have access from Court A to Court B through 116/117 and this clouds his interpretation. He feels the primary purpose was as a corridor and that the room's use as a bathroom 'must have been secondary and occurred only occasionally' (1969–71:156).

Discussion

Two contexts (Inv. 2191 and 2192) were located relating to Level A. These are both included in the site report and would appear to constitute the only Level A remains. Although not explicitly stated in the site report, given the levels and the evidence on Section 31 (unfortunately floors are not numbered on the section), it would appear likely that Inv. 2191 (FVIII to bedrock) equals the material of the foundation trench and Inv. 2192 (FIX to bedrock) the fill it was dug into. It seems probable that no sherd material was obtained from the material of Floor IX. Further confirmation of this lies in the fact that Dikaios describes Inv. 2191 as 'End of A' in the catalogue whereas Inv. 2192 is described as 'A' (1971:541). The description of the Level A remains is confusing and it is unclear how exactly the digging of the foundation trench relates to the earlier material. It would seem highly probable that, as the foundation trench was dug for the western wall of Room 116/117, then the wall and the foundation trench fill should be considered contemporaneous. Dikaios (1969–71:153) dates the wall to Level IA therefore the foundation trench should also date to Level IA. Floor IX should therefore predate the wall and the foundation trench (if it is a floor as it is not described) which would leave the deposit below the floor (Inv. 2192) as the sole Level A deposit. Even if the foundation trench consisted of redeposited Level A fill, there is still a chance of contamination of the material and it cannot be attributed with certainty. Inv. 2192 contains only 19 very small, worn sherds. The ceramic material and its attribution to MCIII will be discussed in the pottery section but it would seem that this very small, dubiously attributed deposit is insufficient to be able to define MCIII occupation at the site. In summary, I have redated Inv. 2191 to Level IA, whilst Inv. 2192 remains as Level A.

Six contexts, including pit fills, were located labelled as Room 117. No material from the post-Level A phase could be located from Room 116 but given the lack of a boundary between the rooms and the poorly defined location of Room 116 it is possible that no material was excavated under this room number. The lack of a stratigraphic sequence during Level I in this room makes it even more difficult to attempt to assign the earliest deposits to Level A. Inv. 2182 (Room 117 material of FVIII, level 13.40-13.50) was found to be mixed in a tray with a late context and consequently unuseable.

ROOM 118A

Plan: Figures A3.6–7; A3.16–17

Section: 31 (Figure A3.23)

Table: A3.16

Description: Room 118A (5m x 5m) lay immediately to the west of Corridor 116/117. The southern section was divided into narrow parts by two east-west running walls which Dikaios (1969–71:156) believed to be a wooden staircase support. No doorway was apparent.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor XI** (level -14.20m) was the bedrock surface over which lay a 12cm thick layer of ashy deposit.

Level IB: **Floor X** (level -14.08m) was constructed of dark mud mortar overlying the ashy layer of Level IA. A 62cm thick layer of mudbrick collapse and pebbles overlay the floor (1969–71:158).

Room use: Partially for staircase support, remainder unknown. Dikaios cites the thick layer of burning as evidence that there was a wooden structure within the room.

Discussion

Only three contexts were located for Room 118 but these provide a complete stratigraphic sequence. No floor material was separated from the fill and all the contexts are so-called 'destruction' layers. One context corresponds to Level IA end and two relate to the deposit between Floor X and Level IIB occupation.

SOUTH SECTOR (EAST WING)

ROOM 121

Note: Room 52 overlies Room 121 but is discussed separately below.

Plan: Figures A3.6; A3.16

Section: 6 (Figure A3.23)

Table: A3.17

Description: This was the southernmost room of the East Wing complex and measured 2.15m N-S and 5.6m E-W. No features or doorways were located.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor VIII** (level -13.65m) was the bedrock surface and underlay a 23cm thick layer of mudbrick debris which Dikaios attributes to the collapse of walls (1969–71:156).

Floor VII (level -13.48m) overlay the debris layer and was constructed of 2cm thick lime concrete.

Floor VI (level -13.33m) is the second building phase of Floor VII and is also constructed of lime concrete. It was overlain by a 25cm thick layer of mudbrick debris (Dikaios 1969–71:156).

Room use: Unknown, probable basement.

Discussion

Three contexts were located in the stores, providing a complete sequence for Level IA. However, the stratigraphic sequence found on the trays in the stores does not match the publication. Dikaios states that Floor VII was a 2cm thick layer of lime concrete (level -13.48cm) and Floor VI (level -13.33) was a rebuilding episode of this floor (1969–71:156). No floor at level –13.48 was found in the stored material. Inv. 2247 (material of FVI, level -13.33– -13.35) corresponds to Floor VI and there is no separation of contexts between the lowermost 35cm to bedrock. It is possible that Floor VII was only recognised in section after excavation or was not present across the entire room. Therefore, material located consists of fill from below the Level IB floor, Floor V, (attributed to Level IA end), material of Floor VI (attributed to Level IA) and material below Floor VI to bedrock (also attributed to Level IA). On Section 6, Floor VII and all material to bedrock is attributed to the destruction of Level IA but it must be assumed this is an error. Section 6 also shows that the southern end of Room 121 was disturbed by the digging of a late well.

ROOM 120

Plan: Figures A3.6; A3.16

Section: 6 (Figure A3.23)

Description: This room lay immediately to the north of Room 121 and measured 4.2m N-S and 6m E-W. No features or doorways were found.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor VI** (level -13.48m) was a thin layer of yellow-brown mud mortar partially covering the bedrock and overlain with a 25cm thick layer of mudbrick collapse (1969–71:156).

Room use: Unknown, probable basement.

Discussion

No material was analysed from this room. It was excavated during 1950 and I found it was not possible to correlate the material in the stores with the floor levels of the publication.

ROOMS 51, 52, 122 AND 123

Plan: Figures A3.7; A3.17

Section: 6 (Figure A3.23)

Table: A3.17

Description: During Level IB, Floor V was laid and covered both Rooms 120 and 121. The building of new internal rubble walls led to the creation of new Rooms 51, 52, 122 and 123. No doorways or features were in evidence.

Phasing:

Level IB: **Floor V** (level -13.08m) was constructed of yellow mud mortar overlying the Level IA debris. It was covered with a 50–70cm thick layer of collapsed mudbrick and boulders.

Room use: Unknown, probable basement.

Discussion

Two contexts from Room 52 immediately overlying the Level IA deposit in Room 121 were located (plus two small finds Inv. 2234 and Inv. 2221 from the publication). No material was located from Room 51 or Room 123 and the material of Room 122 (excavated in 1950) seems to have been excavated in arbitrary 20cm spits and therefore of mixed contexts.

ROOMS 124–126A

Plan: Figures A3.6–7; A3.16–17

Section: 6 (Figure A3.23)

Description: These rooms comprised the northern third of the East Wing. Room 124 ran the entire length from E–W but was only 1m N–S. The orientation of Rooms 125, 126 and 126A was E–W, subdividing the room into narrow corridors, suggested by Dikaios as wooden staircase supports similar to the arrangement in Room 118. No doorways are apparent.

Phasing:

Level IA: The original floor (level c. -13.33m) was bedrock and underlay a 20–40cm thick layer of ash, again, similar to the situation in Room 118 (Dikaios 1969–71:156).

Level IB: These rooms continued to be used without rearrangement (level c. -12.93m) and filled by a layer of mudbrick collapse at the end of Level IB.

Room use: Staircase support and corridor.

Discussion

It was impossible to establish where amongst these rooms excavated material may have originated and therefore it was not analysed.

Final note to the East Wing:

There is little discussion of the rooms of the east wing in the site report and very few items appear in the catalogue. As no use was found on the floors and the material excavated during both 1950 and 1955 it would seem that Dikaios had trouble resolving stratigraphic problems and made some generalisations as to floor levels and deposits over the entire complex which really only applied to a small area. This would explain the contradictory information on the context trays and in the site report. An additional room, Room 111, is shown on Figure A3.17 dating to Level IB and a few small finds appear in the catalogue. It is classified as the corridor leading from Court A to Court B and not discussed in the text. Some material was located in the stores but, again, it was difficult to establish whether the material derived from Room 111 or within Court B and to correlate the published floor levels with the material in the trays and it was decided not to include this material.

THE NORTH SECTOR

ROOM 112

Plan: Figures A3.6–7; A3.16–17

Section: 43 (Figure A3.24)

Description: Room 112 abutted Room 136 on the west and consisted of a main area, a vestibule and a possible porch or staircase support in the north. There was extensive disturbance in the northern part during Level IIB and stratigraphic evidence was only preserved in the southern part of the main hall (Dikaios 1969–71:157). No features or doorways were located.

Phasing:

Level IA: Bedrock (level -14.00m) served as the floor and overlying this was a 70cm thick layer of debris and ashes.

Level IB: A floor of lime concrete (level -13.38m) was constructed over the Level IA debris (1969–71:158). This was overlain by a 30cm thick layer of ashes and red soil.

Room use: Hall?

Discussion

As stated above, there was extensive Level IIB disturbance in this room. No contexts relating to the undisturbed southern area could be located. Material located from the supposedly earlier levels of the room was found to contain Mycenaean IIIC:IB sherds and none of the material was included.

ROOM 136

Plan: Figures A3.6–7; A3.16–17

Section: 15 (Figure A3.24)

Table: A3.18

Description: The room measures 4.98m N-S and 3m E-W and abuts Room 112 on the east. No doorway was located.

Phasing:

Level IA: **Floor IX** was the bedrock surface (level -13.80m). This was overlain by a thin grey layer and a 20cm thick layer of mudbrick debris.

Level IB: **Floor VIII** (level -13.41m) of brown mud mortar was constructed on the Level IA debris layer. A stone pillar support (A on Figure A3.17) was located near the centre of the room and another possible pillar support of small stones lay near the centre of the east wall. A circular hearth lay near the centre of the north wall.

Floor VII (level -13.37m) was a possible repair of Floor VIII and was constructed of yellowish mud mortar. It does not appear to have been present across the whole room.

Floor VI (level -13.32m) was also of yellowish mud mortar. A new circular hearth was constructed against the northern end of the east wall, embedded in a low, narrow bench (10cm H x 40cm W) which ran from the northeast corner southward along the east wall for almost half the length of the room. An ashy layer overlay the floor and a 45cm thick layer of brown soil over this (1969–71:158).

Room use: Domestic.

Discussion

Material from Room 136 was located from below two Level IIIA rooms, Room 25 and Room 26. The sequence from Room 25 was excavated in 1955 and comprises 6 contexts (including two small finds). The topmost context (immediately below the Level IIB building) could not be located. Four contexts come from below Room 26. This was excavated in 1951 and is slightly more problematic. Again, the topmost context is missing as it was a mixed context of Level IB–IIB material. Floor levels are different but this may be explained as a sloping up of the bedrock which is shown on the section immediately to the west of Room 136 (Section 43). The deposits have added floor numbers which is most likely due to the tendency of Dikaios to label changes in deposit 'floors' during the early years of excavation. Therefore, the problems can be resolved and the material has been included.

ROOM 102

Plan: Figures A3.8; A3.18

Section: 25, 28 (Figure A3.25)

Description: This room ran alongside the eastern side of the building and measured 1.8m E-W. The N-S extent is not given by Dikaios due to either poor preservation or later disturbance.

Phasing:

IIA early: **Floor X** (level -14.25m) is not described. It was overlain by a thick pebbly deposit.

IIA later: **Floor IX** (level -13.42– -13.76m) is not an occupation floor but a change in the fill from a pebbly deposit to one of hard light-coloured mud mortar, probably mudbrick collapse which Dikaios says overlies the first Level IIA destruction. Therefore FIX equals the top of the layer of second IIA destruction (seen in section 28 on Plate 282). Although no descriptions are given in the text, a table (Dikaios 1969–71:163) lists an additional two floors (Floor VIII, level -13.36m and Floor VII, level -13.20m) which apparently belong to Level IIA although postdating the second Level IIA destruction.

Room use: Corridor.

Discussion

Room 102 was excavated during 1951. Although 13 trays of material possibly relating to Room 102 were located it proved impossible to sort out problems of provenance and stratigraphy and it was decided not to include this room in the present analysis. Five of the trays may have belonged to either Room 102 or Room 142 and if Room 142 would have belonged to a later phase of occupation. None of the contexts had square recorded, only three of the trays had recorded absolute heights and it was impossible to relate these to the published floor levels for this room. As no items are included from this room for either the pottery or other objects catalogues it would appear that Dikaios was aware of the stratigraphic problems and also unable to utilise this material.

ROOM 142

Plan: Figures A3.8; A3.18

Section: 25, 28 (Figure A3.25)

Table: A3.19

Description: The room lay in the north of the building and immediately to the west of Room 102. It measured 2.2m E-W. The N-S measurement was 3.5m during the earlier phase and

4.8m during the later phase when the narrow corridor to the south separating the room from Room 143 was overbuilt. No doorway was located.

Phasing:

IIA early: **Floor XII** (level -14.30m) was built of calcareous mortar overlying the bedrock. A group of stones lay in the northwest corner and a small pit was dug against the centre of the east wall. A layer of debris, including charcoal and ash overlay the floor.

IIA later: **Floor XI** (level -13.95m), of mud mortar, overlay the debris layer. A large pit filled with pebbles was sealed by this floor (on Section 28). This was overlain by another deposit of debris and ash.

Floor X (level -13.50m) of calcareous mortar was built on the levelled surface of the second debris layer. Two pits lay in the southwest area of the room. Prior to the construction of Floor X the south wall was removed and the limit of Room 142 extended southward to abut the north wall of Room 143. Dikaios (1969–71:162) referred to Room 142 as the main hall and Room 143 as the vestibule.

Floor IX (level 13.40) was built of lime and red mortar and was the final floor of the Level IIA building.

Room use: Main hall?

Discussion

Twelve contexts forming a good stratigraphic sequence were recovered from Room 142, including from the corridor between Room 142 and Room 143. No pit fills were recovered and the only floor material separated out from the fill belongs to the earliest floor (Floor XII). Further deposits relating to this room were unable to be used for the present study as it was impossible to establish whether they belonged to Room 102 or Room 142.

ROOM 143

Plan: Figures A3.8; A3.18

Section: 25 (Figure A3.25)

Description: Room 143 was 2.1m N-S and 2.2m E-W. It lies to the south of Room 142, separated by a narrow corridor running east-west during the earlier phase. No description of the stratigraphy is given in the text and the room appears unexcavated on Section 25.

Room use: Possibly served as vestibule during later phase.

Discussion

No material relating to this room was located in the LM stores.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
78	under 78	**4517**	FVI - bedrock	M–N 6–8 E	14.50–14.72	1958	A	Bedrock	?			Fill below floor	11	0	OK		4517/1 Pl. 52/E (RonR), 4517/4 Pl. 52/D (RonB), 4517/6, 7 Pl. 52/A (WP)	
78	under 78	**4520**	FV - bedrock	M–N 6–8 E	14.20-14.80	1958	A	Bedrock	IIB			Fill below floor	37	1	OK		4520/1 Pl. 52/C (BS&WP), 4520/3 Pl. 52/D (RonB), 4520/7 Pl. 52/A (WP)	
78	under 78	**4521**	FVI - 1440 *(published as FV-1440)*	M–N 8–10 E	14.20-14.40	1958	A	?	IIB			Fill below floor	12	1	OK		4521/5 Pl. 52/E (RonR), 4521/6 Pl. 52/C (BS&WP)	
78	under 78	**4527**	Stones *(published as L-M 7-10 E 14.15–14.60)*	M–N 8–10 E	14.15	1958	A	?	?			Amongst stones of Level A wall	168	2	OK	1 tuyere fragment	4527/1 Pl. 52/C (BS&WP), 4527/2-3 Pl. 52/D (RonB), 4527/4-11 Pl. 52/A (WP)	
80	under 80	**4531**	Under FV or FVI to FVII (1477) abutting on S wall *(published as FVI to FVII)*	M–N 2–4 E	14.50-14.77	1958	A	?	?			Fill between floors	22	0	P		4531/1-2 Pl. 52/C (BS&WP), 4531/3, 4 Pl. 52/A (WP)	
85	under 85	**4518**	Trial along S face of early wall. FV-FVI (S part)		14.15-14.54	1958	A	?	?			Fill below floor	11	1	P		4518/3 Pl. 52/A, (WP), 4518/4 Pl. 52/D (RonB), 4518/6 Pl. 52/C (BS&WP)	
Totals		**6**											**261**	**5**				
79A	under 79A	**3209**	under FV	K–Λ 4–6 E	14.45-14.60	1956	A *(not included as of dubious integrity)*	?	IIB			Fill below floor	61	0	P		3209/2 Pl. 55/9 (RonB)	
80	under 80	**6058**	FV - FVI	M–N 4–6 E	14.35-14.40	1958	A *(not included as of dubious integrity)*	?	?			Fill between floors	49	0	P		6058/4 Pl. 52/C (BS&WP)	
80	under 80	**4519**	FVI - FVII *(published as M-N 4-6 E)*	M–N 2–4 E	14.40-14.70	1958	A *(not included as of dubious integrity)*	?	?			Fill between floors	52	1	P	Tuyere frags, copper, slag in context	4519/1 Pl. 52/A (WP), 4519/2 Pl. 52/C (BS&WP), 4519/9 Pl. 52/E (RonB)	

Table A3.1: Area III, Level A deposits.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
5B																		
5B	5	2806	Below FIV (W)		14.70–14.75	1954	IIA *(IIA end)*	2805	II B			Fill between floors	83	4	OK			
5B	5	2805	FV		14.75–14.90	1954	IIA	2318	2806			Material of floor	31	1	P		2805/1 P. 60/20 (Pithos), 2805/2 Pl. 115 (Coarse)	
101	101	2318	FVI - FVII (previous R5B) *(in text as FVI–FVII but should equal FV-FVI)*		14.90–15.00	1954	IB *(IB end)*	2317	2805			Fill between floors	78	0	P	Tuyere fragment. Same vessels as 2313, 2315	2318/1 Pl. 55/22 (RonR)	
101	101	2317	FIX (=FVI) - FVII		15.00–15.06	1954	*IB late*	2315	2318		2316	Fill between floors	50	0	P			
101	101	2315	FVII - FVIII (previous R5)		15.06–15.12	1954	*IB mid*	2313	2317		2314	Fill between floors	91	3	P	Same vessel sherds as 2313, 2318		
101	101	2313	FVIII - FIX (previous R5B) Inv. no mentioned in text p.22		15.12–15.15	1955	IB *(IB early)*	2303	2315	2311, 2312		Fill between floors	29	0	P	Tuyere fragments. Same vessels as 2315, 2318	2313/1 Pl. 56/23 (WS I)	
101	101	2311	FVIII - FIX (Previous R5) Note: tray numbered 2311-12. Inv. no mentioned in text		15.12–15.15	1955	*IB early*	2303	2315	2312, 2313		Fill between floors	106	3	P			
101	101	2312	FVIII - FIX (Previous R5)		15.12–15.15	1955	IB *(IB early)*	2303	2315	2311, 2313		In fill between floors	0	0	–	Small find only		2312 (TC bead/whorl - not illustrated)
101	101	2303	FIX - FX (Previous R5B)		15.15–15.25	1955	IA *(IA end)*	2300	2311-12, 2313			Fill between floors	142	2	OK	Tuyere fragments. Sherd from same vessel as 2297	2303/4 Pl. 56/21 (WS I)	
101	101	2300	FX - bedrock (previous 5B)		15.25–15.30	1955	IA	bedrock	2303		2297-8	Material of floor	193	9	P		2300/4 Pl. 114 (PW?), 2300/7 Pl. 58/24 (PW pithos)	
26																		
101	101	2316	Below FVI (previous R26) *(R26 IIB floor (FV) at 1500 so equals below FVI. No IIA preserved here and FVI-FVII also missing)*		15.00–15.10	1954	*IB – IIA*	2310	IIB			Fill between floors	36	0	P			
101	101	2310	FVIII - FIX (previous R26)		15.10–15.15	1955	*IB early*	2305	2316			Fill between floors	76	0	OK			
101	101	2305	FIX - stones (previous R26)		15.15–15.20	1955	IA *(IA end)*	2295	2310			Fill between floors	168	4	OK	Tuyere fragments. Part same vessel as 2302. /9 missing	2305/1 Pl. 114 (PWHM), 2305/3 Pl. 114 (PWWM), 2305/9 Pl. 119 (Pithos)	
101	101	2295	FIX stones - bedrock (previous R26)		15.20–15.50	1955	IA *(IA end)*	bedrock	2305			Fill below floor	576	7	OK	Tuyere fragments	2295/1, Pl. 114 (PWWM), 2295, 2295/a, 1 Pl. 114 (PW), 2295/1 Pl. 56/6 (BR I), 2295/1a Pl. 57/1 (BSHM), 2295/2 Pl. 56/5 (BR I), 2295/3 Pl. 55/6 (RonB), 2295/5 Pl. 119 (Pithos)	

Table A3.2: Area III, Room 101/5.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
5A																		
5A	5	1761	In layer overlying FV (N part)		14.72	?	IIA *(IIA end)*		II B			Fill between floors	1	1	-	Single sherd with pot mark only	1761 Pl. 119.15 (PWHM)	
?	5	1758	In layer overlying FV		14.72	?	IIA *(IIA end)*		II B			Fill between floors	0	0	-	Small find only		1758 Pl.127/37 (Biconical stone bead)
5A	5	2798	FVII - FVIII *(floors renamed. FVIII = FV, this equals to FV)*		14.70-14.76	1954	IIA *(IIA end)*	2795	II B	2801, 2799		Fill between floors	332	3	OK	Joins with 2799. /8 is coarse not WM. /12 missing	2798/5 Pl. 115 (PWHM), 2798/8 Pl. 115 (CPW), 2798/12 Pl. 115 (PW?), 2798/2, 3 Pl. 59/25, 24 (WS II)	2798/9 Pl. 154/11 (TC loomweight), 2798/10 Pl. 127/32 (TC bead)
5A	5	2801	FVII - FVIII *(floors renamed. FVIII = FV, this equals to FV)*		14.70-14.77	1954	IIA *(IIA end)*	2795	II B	2798, 2799		Fill between floors	135	4	OK	Sherds from same vessels in 2811		2801/2 (bracket) no pic.
5A	5	2799	FVII - FVIII *(floors renamed. FVIII = FV, this equals to FV)*		14.70-14.85	1954	IIA *(IIA end)*	2795	II B	2798, 2801		Fill between floors	133	0	OK	Joins with 2798. 2799/2 not seen	2799/3 Pl. 119 (Pithos), 2799/4 Pl. 60/10 (RLWM)	2799/2 Pl. 154/24 (handle of Syro-Pal jar with pot mark)
?	5	1757	On FV		14.80	?	IIA	2795	?			Material on floor	0	0	-	Small find only		1757 Pl. 127/34 (Biconical stone bead)
?	5	1774	On FV (on Plan 249)		14.80	?	IIA	2795	?			Material on floor	1	0	-	Cooking pot fragment only	1774 Pl. 60/30 (CPW)	
?	5	1762	In pit B on FV	Δ-E 22-24E	14.80	?	IIA	2795	?			Pit fill	1	0	-	WSII bowl fragments only	Not in catalogue. In text p.41	
?	5	1763	In pit B on FV	Δ-E 22-24E	14.80	?	IIA	2795	?			Pit fill	0	0	-	Small finds only		1763/1 Pl. 127/17;154/4 (basalt pestle), 1763/2 Pl. 127/26;154/3 (Diabase grinder)
?	5	1772	On FV	Δ-E 22-24E	14.80	?	IIA	2795	?			Material on floor	0	0	-	Small finds only		1772 Pl. 127/40 (fragmentary paste bead)
?	5	2797	In pit in FV	Δ-E 22-24E	14.80	?	IIA	2795	?			Pit fill	0	0	-	Small finds only		2797/6 Pl. 154/5 (haematite pebble)
5A	101	2795	FVIII - FIX (renamed FV - FVI in publication) = yellow layer *(this actually MB collapse layer above FVI). Published as IB-IIA but below IIA floor.*		14.80-15.00	1954	IB-IIA *(IB end)*	missing ?	2798, 2799, 2801	2811	2811, 2812	Fill between floors	83	1	OK			
5A,B	101	2811	Dark soil between FVIII and yellow layer of FIX *(now FV and FVI). Published as IB-IIA but below IIA floor.*		14.80-14.95	1954	IB-IIA *(IB end)*	2812	II B	2795	2795	Fill between floors	206	3	OK	Sherds as same vessels in 2801. /6 not in tray	2811/6 Pl. 115 (PW?), 2811/1 Pl. 59/22a (WS II), 2811/2, 3 Pl. 60/21, 24 (Pithos)	
5A,B	101	2812	FIX (yellow layer) - now FVI		14.95-15.00	1954	*IB Late*	?	2811		2795	Material of floor	9	0	P			

Table A3.2 (continued): Area III, Room 101/5.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
5A			**Missing level 15.00–15.12**															
101	101	**2306**	FVIII - FIX (previous R5A)		15.12–15.20	1955	*IB early*	2301, 2304, 2307, 2308	missing ?			Fill between floors	20	0	OK			
101	101	**2308**	From pit in FIX (previous R5A)			1955	*IB early*	2301, 2304	2306		2307	Pit fill	5	0	OK			
101	101	**2307**	Pit D FIX (previous R5A) - note: pit on plan (pl. 245) and in text			1955	*IB early*	2301, 2304	2306		2308	Pit fill	12	0	OK		2307/1 Pl. 114 (PW?), 2307/3 Pl. 121 (Coarse Mono.)	
101	101	**2304**	FIX - FX (previous R5A)		15.15–15.25	1955	*IA end*	2297-8	2306, 2307, 2308	2301, 2303		Fill between floors	131	3	P		2304/1 Pl. 114 (PWHM)	
101	101	**2301**	FIX - FX (previous R5A)		15.15–15.30	1955	*IA end*	2297-8	2306, 2307, 2308	2303, 2304		Fill between floors	56	4	P			
101	101	**2297-8**	FX - bedrock (Previous R5A) mentioned in text.		15.25--15.40	1955	*IA*	bedrock	2304	2296		Material of floor	258	3	P	Sherd from same vessel as 2303		
27																		
?	5	**1765**	In layer overlying FV	Z-H 20 22	14.77–14.90	?	IIA *(IIA end)*	3648	II B	3649		In fill between floors	0	0	-	Small find only		1765 Pl. 127/23, 42 (Fragment of ivory comb)
27	5	**3649**	FIV - FV		14.77–14.90	1954	IIA *(IIA end)*	3648	II B	1765	3650	Fill between floors	200	1	OK	Sherds from same vessels in 3648	3649/1 Pl. 61/35 (LH IIIA:2), 3649/3 Pl. 61/32 (LH IIIA:2e), 3649/7 Pl. 59/8 (Mono.)	3649/5 Pl. 127/27, 154/1 (grinder)
27	101	**3648**	FV - FVI. *(Published as IB-IIA but below IIA floor)*		14.90–15.06	1954	IB–IIA *(IB end)*	missing ?	3649			Fill between floors	301	3	OK	Sherds from same vessels in 3649	3648/14 Pl. 121 (CPW), 3648/2 Pl. 119, 60/19 (PW Pithos)	
			Missing level 15.06–15.18															
CM	101	**1775**	SE part of FVII		15.17	1955	IB late	? 2302	missing ?			Material of floor	1	1	-	Single sherd only	Frontispiece Vol. 1, p.303	
101	101	**2302**	FVIII - FIX (Previous R27)		15.18–15.26	1955	IB early	2309, 2299	missing ?			Fill between floors	158	2	P	Part same vessel as 2305	2302/6 Pl. 114 (PWHM), 2302/2 Pl. 58/25, 119 (PW Pithos)	2302/4 Pl. 153/26 (Tc lamp)
101	101	**2309**	FIX - FX (previous R27)		15.25–15.37	1955	*IA end*	2296	2302	2299		Fill between floors	18	0	OK			
101	101	**2299**	FIX - F on rock (previous R27)		15.26–15.37	1955	*IA end*	2296	2302	2309		Fill between floors	93	2	P	Tuyere fragments		
101	101	**2296**	FX - bedrock (previous R27)		?–15.40	1955	*IA*	Bedrock	2309, 2299	2297-8		Material of floor	21	0	OK			
Totals		**42**											**3834**	**64**				

Table A3.2 (continued): Area III, Room 101/5.

Stored Room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
3C	C above 103	2646	FIV - FV. *(This equals from FIV to top of change in fill, not floor)*	E–Z 24–28E	14.52–14.65	1954	*IIA end*	2645	IIB			Debris layer on floor	109	0	P	Joins in 2645		
3C	C above 103	2645	Deposit on FV *(debris layer to FV)*	E–Z 24–28E	14.65–14.75	1954	*IIA end*	2640, 2348	2646	2638		Debris layer on floor	58	1	P	Joins in 2646. Tuyere fragments		
3C	C above 103	2638	FV - FVI *(Equals from debris layer to FV)*		14.65–14.75	1954	*IIA end*	?	?	2645		Debris layer on floor	110	2	OK	Joins in 2348 and 2647. 1 engraved shell and tuyere fragment		
103	C above 103	2347	FVI and part FVII (previous R33) *(Note: R33 has extra IIB floor so this equals top of debris layer to FV.)*		14.64–?	1954	*IIA end*	?	?			Debris layer on floor	136	2	OK	Joins in 2348		
103	C above 103	2647	FV - FVI (Previous 3C). *(Equals top of debris layer to FV.)*	Z–H 24–28E	14.60–14.70	1954	IB-IIA *(IIA end as above 2640)*	2345	?			Debris layer on floor	134	1	OK	Joins with 2638	2647/3 Pl. 57/6 (RSHM)	
3B *(square = 3C)*	C above 103	2640	Under FIV. *(On plan 249 and publsihed as in court.)*	E–Z 24–28E	14.78	1954	IIA	?	?		2645, 2638	Material on floor	0	0	-	Small find only		2640 (copper ingot fragments) Pl. 130/16a
103	103	2348	FVI - FVII (previous R3C). *(equals FV - FVII)*		14.75–14.86	1954	*IB late*	2342, 2343, 2344	2645, 2638			Fill between floors	217	3	OK	Joins in 2348, 2638 and 2347		
103	103	2346	FVI - FVII (previous R3C south). *(equals FV - FVII)*		14.76–14.82	1954	IB late	2342, 2343, 2344	?			Fill between floors	130	4	OK	Joins with 2348	2346/1 Pl. 114 (BSWM), 2346/2 Pl. 114 (PWHM), 2346/3 Pl. 114 (PW?)	2346/5 (grinder) Pl.153/22
103	103	2345	FVI - FVII (previous R3C). *(equals FV - FVII)*		14.70–14.86	1954	*IB late*	2342, 2343, 2344	2647			Fill between floors	51	0	OK			
103	103	2342	FVII - FVIII (previous R3C)		14.86–14.95	1954	*IB mid*	2341	2348, 2346, 2345	2339, 2344, 2343		Fill between floors	68	0	P			
103	103	2344	FVII - FVIII (previous R3C)		14.86–14.93	1954	*IB mid*	2341	2348, 2346, 2345	2339, 2342, 2343		Fill between floors	24	0	P			
103	103	2343	FVII - FVIII (previous R3C)		14.86–14.90	1954	*IB mid*	2340	2348, 2346, 2345	2339, 2342, 2344		Fill between floors	142	1	P	Some of same vessel as 2339		
103	103	2339	FVII - FVIII (old 3B)		?	1955	*IB mid*	2340	2640			Fill between floors	16	0	OK	Joins with 2340, 2336. Same vessel as 2343. Many tuyere fragments		
103	103	2333	FVIII (previous R33)		?	1955	*IB mid*					Material on floor	7	0	OK	Tuyere fragments		
103	103	2341	FVIII - FIX (previous R3C-33)		14.95–15.05	1955	*IB mid*	2336	2342	2340		Fill between floors	91	0	OK	Tuyere fragments		

Table A3.3: Area III, Room 103/Court.

Stored Room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Other objects published
103	103	2340	FVIII - FIX (previous R3B)		14.90–15.10	1955	*IB mid*	?	2339	2341		Fill between floors	142	2	OK	Joins with 2342, 2336 and 2339. Tuyere fragments		
CM	103	1855	FVIII - FIX	Z–H 24–26E	14.95–15.10	?	IB mid	?	?		2341, 2340	In fill between floors	0	–	–	Small find only		1885 (Cypro-Minoan tablet) Pl. 126/55, 190/1 Plan 248
103	103	2336	dump of FIX (previous R3C)		15.10	1954	IB *(IB mid)*	2337, 2338	missing?			Material on floor	238	3	G	Joins with 2340 and 2339. 1 tray of tuyere fragments and 70 fragments of unfired basin	2336/1 Pl. 54/31 (RSHM), 2336/4 Pl. 56/7 (BR I), 2336/23 Pl. 56/22 (WS I)	2336/10 (tuyeres) Pl. 126/28, 27
103	103	2337	FIX - FX (previous R3C)		15.05–15.15	1955	*IB mid*	2331	2336, 2341	2338		Fill between floors	18	0	P			
103	103	2338	FIX - FX (previous R3C)		15.05–15.15	1955	*IB mid*	2331	2336, 2341	2337		Fill between floors	77	1	P			
103	103	2329	S pit, FX (previous R33)			1955	*IB mid*	2332	?		2327, 2334, 2335,	Pit fill	16	0	OK			
103	103	2334	FX in clay basin (previous R33)			1955	*IB mid*	2332	?		2329, 2335, 2334	Material on floor	30	0	OK			
103	103	2327	FX (previous R33)		15.15	1955	*IB mid*	2332	?		2329, 2334, 2335	Material on floor	0	–	–	Tuyeres only		
103	103	2335	From pebbles of FX (previous R33)		15.15	1955	*IB mid*	2332	?		2329, 2334, 2327	Material on floor	74	2	OK			
103	103	2332	FX - FXI (previous R33)		15.15–15.30	1955	*IB early*	?	2329, 2334, 2327, 2335		2331	Fill between floors	202	2	OK	Tuyere fragments. Contains sherds of same vessels as in 2331		
103	103	2331	FX - FXI (previous R3C)		15.15–15.20	1955	*IB early*	?	2337, 2338		2332	Fill between floors	84	0	OK	Contains sherds of same vessels as in 2332. Tuyere and slag fragments		
103	103	2330	FXI - FXII on rock (previous R3C)		15.20–15.35	1955	*IA end*	2326	2331	2328		Fill between floors	275	1	OK	1 tuyere fragment		
103	103	2328	FXI - FXII on rock (previous R33)		15.20–15.35	1955	IA *(IA end)*	Bedrock	?	2330		Fill between floors	109	0	OK	/3 lamp missing from tray	2328/2 Pl. 119 (PW pithos)	2328/3 (TC lamp) Pl. 153/25
103	103	2326	From bedrock (previous R3C)		15.35	1955	IA	Bedrock	2330			Material on floor	6	0	P			
Totals		**29**											**2564**	**25**				

Table A3.3 (continued): Area III, Room 103/Court.

Stored Room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
105	105	**2364**	FVI - FVII (previous R33)		14.65–14.84	1954	*IB mid*	2361	mixed IB - IIB			Fill between floors	52	1	OK	Tuyere fragment		
105	105	**2361**	FVII - FVIII (previous R33)		14.84–14.95	1955	*IB mid*	2357, 2358	2364			Fill between floors	32	0	OK			
CM	105	**1886**	FVIII - FIX		14.95–15.10	?	IB early	?	?			In fill between floors	0	0	–	Small find only		1886 (dome shaped weight) Pl. 126/14, 153/3
105	105	**2357**	FVIII - FIX (previous R33)		14.93–15.15	1955	*IB early*	2354	2361	2358		Fill between floors	34	0	P			
105	105	**2358**	FVIII - FIX (previous 33)		14.95–15.15	1955	IB early	2354	2361	2357		Fill between floors	109	1	P	6 tuyere fragments	2358/1 Pl. 56/29 (WS I)	
105	105	**2354**	FIX - rock (previous R33)		15.15–15.31	1955	*IA end*	2349	2357, 2358			Fill between floors	57	0	OK	Tuyere fragment		
105	105	**2349**	Floor on rock - bedrock (previous R33)			1955	*IA*	Bedrock	2354			Fill below floor	68	2	OK	Some burning. 1 tuyere fragment		
Totals		**7**											**352**	**4**				

Table A3.4: Area III, Room 105.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
			West Part															
2	C above 106	**1608**	On FV – on Plan 249 (W)		14.78	?	IIA	2505 or 2510	?			Material on floor	1	0	–	Single vessel	RonR bowl mentioned in text	
2	106	**2510**	FV - FVI (W)		14.78–14.90	1953	IB end	1678, 2501	IIA	2505, 2509		Fill between floors	526	3	?	Contains slag and tuyere fragments	2510/12, 14 Pl. 56/30, 31 (WS I)	
2	106	**2505**	FV - FVI (NW)		14.78–14.90	1953	*IB end*	1678, 2501	IIA	2510, 2509		Fill between floors	217	0	?	Tuyere fragments. Joins with 2527		
2	106	**2509**	FVI (SW) *(should be FV - FVI)*		14.78–14.90	1953	*IB end*	1678, 2501	IIA	2510, 2505		Fill between floors	66	0	?	Tuyere fragments		
2	106	**1678**	On FVI (W) - 1494 (in text and on plan 248 as A)		?–14.94	1953	IB late	2501	2510, 2505, 2509			Dump on floor	5	0	?	Approximately 30 tuyere fragments. Lamp missing		1678/1 Pl. 153/30 tuyere, 1678/6 TC lamp
2	106	**2506**	FVI - FVII (in text) (W)		14.90–15.05	1955	*IB mid*	1673, 1674, 1887	2510, 2505, 2509, 1678			Fill between floors	54	1	OK	9 tuyere fragments. /6 missing	2506/6 Pl. 114 (PW?)	
CM	106	**1673**	On FVII (W)		15.04	?	IB late *(IB mid)*	1887	2506			Material on floor	1	1	?	Single sherd only	1673 Pl. 58/6 (Bich WM)	
2	106	**1674**	On FVII (W) (potspread), on plan Pl. 247 and mentioned in text. *This actually on FVII (W) according to text, also in depression. Tray and catalogue say FVII-FVIII)*		15.04–15.15	1955	IB mid	1887	2506			Potspread on floor	3	2	G	Also I PWWM LC BS in tray	1674 Pl.57/20-21 (WPHM) also on plan Pl. 247	
2	106	**1887**	FVII-FVIII (W) Note: inv. no. mentioned in text		15.05–15.15	1955	IB *(IB early)*	2498	2506			Fill between floors	110	3	OK	Approximately 25 tuyere fragments	1887/6 Pl. 53/18 (WP), 1887/9 Pl. 121 (CPW)	1887/8 Pl. 126/29, 153/29 (TC copper mould)
2	106	**2498**	FVIII - FIX (W)		15.15–15.30	1955	IA *(IA end)*	2495	1887			Fill between floors	67	2	OK	2 tuyere fragments	2498/3 Pl. 114 (PW?)	
2	106	**2495**	FIX - bedrock (W)		15.30–15.37	1955	*IA*	bedrock	2498	2496		Fill below floor	43	0	P			

Table A3.5: Area III, Room 106/Court.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
			East part															
2	106	**1626**	On FVI (E) Note: inv. no mentioned in text		14.84	1953	*IB late*	2527	I B			Material on floor	23	0	?			
2	106	**1675**	On FVI (E) (in text)		14.92	1953	IB end *(IB late)*	2507 or 2504	I B			Material on floor	1	1	G	Single sherd only	1675 Pl. 58/14 (BichWM)	
2	106	**2527**	FVI - FVII (in text)		14.84–15.05	1953	*IB mid*	2504	1626	2507, 2504		Fill between floors	179	0	?	Tuyeres and slag in tray. Joins with 2505 and same vessel as 2497	2527/1 Pl. 114 (PWWM)	
2	106	**2507**	FVI - FVII (E)		14.90–15.05	1953	IB advanced *(IB mid)*	2504	1675?	2527, 2504		Fill between floors	271	0	P	Tuyeres. Joins with 2504	2507/13 Pl. 58/15 (BLWM)	
2	106	**2504**	FVI - FVII (in text) (E)		14.90–15.05	1953	IB advanced *(IB mid)*		1675?	2527, 2507		Fill between floors	163	0	P	Tuyere fragments. Infant bones in tray. Joins with 2507	2504/5 Pl. 56/36 (WS I)	
2	106	**1676**	On FVII, inv. no. on plan Pl. 247 (E) *(in shallow depression)*	Γ–Δ 30–32	15.14–15.20	1953	*IB mid*	2503	2527, 2507, 2504			Material on floor	6	1	?		1676/1 Pl. 114 (BSWM) also on plan 247	
?	106	**1677**	on FVII (E)		15.04	?	IB mid	2503	2527, 2507, 2504			Small find	0	0	–	Small find only		1677 (perforated stone) Pl. 126/31, 153/33
2	106	**2503**	FVII - FVIII (E)		15.00–15.15	1955	*IB early*	2497	2527, 2507, 2504			Fill between floors	62	1	?	Slag		
2	106	**2497**	FVIII - FIX		15.15–15.25	1955	*IA end*	2496	2503			Fill between floors	22	0	?	Same vessel as in 2527		
2	106	**2496**	FIX - bedrock (E)		15.25–?	1955	*IA*	Bedrock	2497	2495		Fill below floor	61	0	P		2496/2, 7 Pl. 114 (PW?)	
Totals		**21**											**1881**	**15**				

Table A3.5 (continued): Area III, Room 106/Court.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
32A	108	**3790**	NE corner between FV and FVI		14.60–14.70	1954	*IB - IIA*	3788, 3789	II B			Fill between floors	4	0	OK			
32A	108	**3789**	below FVI (lime floor) – 1470 to stone wall		14.70–	1954	*IB late*	3787	3790	3788		Fill between floors	29	0	OK			
32A	108	**3788**	FVI - FVII (NE corner)		14.70–14.90	1954	*IB late*	3787	3790	3789		Fill between floors	20	0	P	Slag		
32A	108	**3787**	FVII - FVIII		14.90–15.20	1955	*IB mid*	3782	3788, 3789			Fill between floors	53	1	P	Tuyeres. /1 joins with 3786/1		
32A	108	**3782**	Pit in FVIII under N Wall (on plan 245)		15.20	1955	*IB early*	3786	3787			Small find	1	0	OK	Tuyeres and single RonR bowl		
32A	108	**3786**	FVIII - FIX *(cat. says R103 but levels and Floors = 108)*		15.20–15.40	1955	IB *(IA end)*	3781	3782			Fill between floors	57	1	OK	/1 joins with 3787/1	3786/2 Pl. 56/20 (WS I)	
32A	108	**3781**	FIX - bedrock *(cat. says R103 but levels and Floors = 108)*		15.40–15.55	1955	IA	3780, Bedrock	3786			Material of floor	42	1	OK		3781/1 Pl. 56/26 (WS I)	
32A	108	**3780**	Pit in bedrock (on plan 243)		15.55–15.65	1955	*IA*	Bedrock	3781			Pit fill	3	1	OK	Two crucible fragments		
Totals		**8**											**209**	**4**				

Table A3.6: Area III, Room 108.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
3B	C above 109	**2641**	FIV - FV		14.55–14.70	1954	*IIA end*	1720, 2643	IIB			Fill between floors	188	0	OK	Slag and tuyeres. Includes non-joining sherd of 1720. Some sherds burnt/blackened		
3B	109	**1720**	FV - FVI		14.70–15.15	1954	*IB end*	2639	2641	2643		Fill between floors	1	1	OK	Single partial vessel only		
3B	109	**2643**	FV - FVI		14.70–15.10	1954	*IB end*	2639	2641	1720		Fill between floors	146	0	OK			
3B	109	**2639**	FVI - FVII		15.10–15.25	1954	*IA end*	bedrock	2643, 1720			Fill between floors and material of floor?	358	1	OK			
Totals		4											**693**	**2**				

Table A3.7: Area III, Room 109/Court.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
49	C above 111	**4111**	FV - FVI, R111 *(Described as 2nd destruction debris but as immediately below IIB may be contaminated with IIA occupation)*		14.50-14.86	1954	IB-IIA	4110, 4109	IIB			Fill between floors	80	3	OK		4111/4 Pl. 57/19 (WPWM)	
CM	C above 111	**1807**	Court below R50	H–~~O~~ 40–42E	14.80	?	IIA	?	?			Material on floor	1	1	OK	Single sherd	1807 Pl. 60/7 (BichWM)	
49	111	**4110**	yellow floor (FVI) - 1500		14.86-15.00	1954	*IB end*	4108	4111	4109		Fill between floors	71	1	P	Sherds from same vessel as 4109		
49	111	**4109**	FVI - FVII, R111		14.86-15.05	1954	IB *(IB end)*	4108	4111	4110		Fill between floors	124	1	OK	Sherds from same vessel as 4110	4109/1 Pl. 57/22 (WPWM), 4109/4 Pl. 58/20 (PWHM), 4109/15 Pl. 54/32 (RS)	
CM	111	**1616**	On FVI (old R11) *(Equals on concrete floor ie FVII)*		15.20	?	IB early	?	?			Material on floor	1	1	G	Single sherd	1616 Pl. 58/8 (Bich?)	
49	111	**4108**	FVII - FVIII, R111 *(Actually thickness of FVII. In publication as IA but this should all be concrete floor and therefore IB FVII.)*		15.05-15.30	1955	IA *(IB early)*	4107	4109, 4110			Material of floor	205	4	OK		4108/4 Pl. 58/22 (PWHM), 4108/16, 17 Pl. 53/6, 16 (WP)	
49	111	**4107**	FVIII - bedrock, R111 *(equals below FVII - bedrock. ie. top of IA debris not floor)*		15.30-15.55	1955	IA *(IA end)*	Bedrock	4108			Fill below floor	173	1	P		4107/7 Pl. 58/18 (PWHM), 4107/8 Pl. 56/18 (PWS), 4107/9 Pl. 53/4 (WP)	4107/6 TC saucer-shaped lamp (not illustrated)
Totals		**7**											**655**	**12**				

Table A3.8: Area III, Room 111/Court.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
44	C above 113	**4076**	Grey layer - FVI(=FV)	Δ–E 48–50	14.52–14.60	1953	*IIA end*	?	?			Fill between floors	22	2	P			
46A	C above 113	**4104**	FV - FVI	Δ–E 46–48	14.23–14.60	1953	*IIA end*	?	IIB			Fill between floors	115	2	P			
?	Final IB floor/ C above 113	**1653**	On FVI *(published as R114 but equals R113)*	Δ–E 46–48	14.60		IB-IIA					Material on floor	–	–	–	Small find		1653 Pl. 127/7; 154/19. Illustrated on Plan 248. Fragment of circular stone tray
?	Final IB floor/ C above 113	**1631**	on FVI on ex-fortress R113 *(note that publication says this is R114 but square equals R113)*	Γ–E 46–48 E	14.50	?	IB-IIA	?	?			Material on floor	–	–	–	Small find		hoard of 4 heamatite weights (1-4), engraved pebble (5), perforated bird-shaped stone (7), and white pebble (6) Pl. 127/8-15
46A	113	**4103**	Below FVI - FVII		14.50–14.90	1953	*IB end*	4012	4083	4082		Fill between floors	221	0	OK			
46A	113	**4102**	FVII (from section B-B) *(published as R114 but equals R113)*		14.90	1954	IB advanced *(IB mid)*	?	4103			Floor makeup	28	0	OK		4102/1 Pl. 58/28, 86/3 (Myc. Ia)	
46A	113	**4101**	On FVIII (on pebbles under FVII)		15.00	1954	IB early	?	?			Material on floor	22	3	OK		4101/1 Pl. 58/16 (BLWM)	
Totals		7											**408**	**7**				

Table A3.9: Area III, Room 113/Court.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
46	C above 114	4083	FV - FVI *(equals to court)*		14.40–14.50	1953	(B–IIA *(IIA end)*	4082	IIB			Fill between floors	76	4	OK			4083/1 Pl. 153/9 TC loomweight
46	114	4082	FVI - FVII, R114, court? *(equals below court to FVII*	Δ–H 46–48E	14.50–14.85	1953	IB-IIA *(IB end)*	4079?	4083	4103	4080	Fill between floors	161	0	OK		4082/1 Pl. 59/22 (WS II)	
?	114	1654	FVI - FVII		14.64	?	IB end	?	?		4082	In fill between floors	0	–	–	Small find only		1654 Pl. 153/12 bronze drill
?	114	1790	10cm above FVII		14.80	?	IB late *(IB end)*	?	?		4082	In fill between floors	0	–	–	Small find only		1790 Pl. 126/46 biconical stone bead
46	114	4080	FVI - FVII below late thickness of S wall			1954	*IB end*	4079	?		4082	Fill between floors	32	0	OK			
46	114	4079	FVII - FVIII, R114		14.82–15.00	1954	IB *(IB early)*	4078	4080			Fill between floors	79	1	OK		4079/2 Pl. 56/19 (WS I)	
46	114	4078	FVIII - bedrock, R114		15.00–15.30	1954	*IA end*	bedrock	4079			Fill between floors	869	3	P		4078/6 Pl. 114 (PWHM), 4078/1, /7 Pl. 58/19 & 114 (PW Pithos)	
Totals		7											1217	8				

Table A3.10: Area III, Room 114/Court.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
45	115	**2484**	Layer of stones - FV	Z–H 48–50	14.20–14.90	1953	*IB end*	2462	IIA	2492		Level IB destruction debris	61	1	P	Sherds of same vessels as 2492		
45	115	**2492**	Layer of stones - FV		14.25–1485	1953	IB end	2462	IIA	2484		Level IB destruction debris	77	1	P	Sherds of same vessels as 2484	2492/1 Pl. 114 (PWHM)	
?	115	**1800**	on FV in north east corner		14.80	?	IB late	2456	?			Object on floor	0	0	–	Small find only		1800 (stone bowl) Pl. 126/25, 153/34
45	115	**2462**	Material of FV (unexcavated layer near W wall)			1954	*IB late*	2461	?			Material of floor	5	1	P			
45	115	**2456**	FV - FVI		14.80–14.90	1954	*IB early*	2455	?	2461, 1793		Fill between floors	164	4	OK		2456/7 Pl. 114 (PW?)	
45	115	**2461**	FV - FVI (unexcavated area near W wall)			1954	*IB early*	2459	2462	2456, 1793		Fill between floors	15	0	OK			
?	115	**1793**	FV - FVI		14.80–14.90	?	IB early	2455	?	2456, 2461	2456, 2461	In fill between floors	2	1	OK	Two sherds only	1793/1 Pl. 57/8 (WP?)	
45	115	**2459**	Material of FVI (unexcavated layer near W wall)			1954	*IB early*	2459	2461			Material of floor	73	2	?		2459/2 Pl. 114 (PWWM)	
45	115	**2455**	FVI - bedrock (sloping to 1540)		14.90–15.00	1954	*IA end*	Bedrock	1793	2460		Fill below floor	1097	5	OK	/1, /6 and /19a missing from tray	2455/14, /26, /32 Pl. 114 (PWHM), 2455/10 Pl. 114 (PWWM), 2455/9, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, Pl. 114 (PW?), 2455/7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19a Pl. 119 (PW Pithos)	
45	115	**2460**	FVI - bedrock (to W wall)			1954	*IA end*	Bedrock	2459	2455		Fill below floor	103	4	OK		2460/2, 6 Pl. 114 (PWWM)	
Totals		**10**											**1459**	**19**				

Table A3.11: Area III, Room 115.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
55	55	**4281**	FV - FVI		14.50–15.00	1954	IIA *(IIA end)*	4283	IIB			Fill between floors	206	3	G		4281/1 Pl. 61/33 (Myc IIIA:1 or IIIA:2)	
55	116	**4283**	material of FVI (E) havarra		14.95–15.22	1954	*IIA*	1806	4281			Material of floor	27	0	P			
55	116	**1806**	East part, top of FVII? *(published as between FVI - FVII (15.35-15.22)*		15.22–15.35	1954	IB *(IB end)*	4282	4283			Fill between floors	115	1	OK		1806/7 Pl. 114 (PW?), 1806 Pl. 315/8 (Bich.WM handle with engraving)	
55	116	**4282**	FVII, (komnos layer) - bedrock (east)		15.35–?	1954	*IA end*	bedrock	1806			Fill below floor	134	3	P			
Totals		**4**											**482**	**7**				

Table A3.12: Area III, Room 116/55.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
56	56	**4298**	FV (1465) - FVI		14.65–14.90	1954	Destr. of IIA *(IIA end)*	4297	II B			fill between floors	198	3	P	Some burning. Tag in tray says should be bronze object and slag but missing	4298/1 Pl. 60/6 (BichWM), 4298/11 Pl. 59/2 (BS&WP)	4298/2 terracotta loomweight (no illust)
56	56	**4297**	FVI (1490) - FVII		14.90–14.95	1954	*IB–IIA*	4296	4298			Fill between floors	55	0	OK	4297/2 joins with 4296/4	4297/2 Pl. 115 (PWHM)	
56	117	**4296**	FVII (1495) - FVIII		14.95–15.07	1954	*IB–IIA*	1804	4297			Fill between floors	108	1	G	Some joins with 4295, 1804 and 4297		
56	117	**1804**	FVIII (1507) - FIX, R117		15.07–15.32	1954	IB *(IB end)*	4295	4296			Fill between floors	592	15	G	Very large context (4 trays). Some joins with 4296	1804/20 Pl. 57/9 (WP?), 1804/22 Pl. 57/16 (WPWMI), 1804/28 Pl. 58/2 (BichWM)	
56	117	**4295**	FIX (1532) - bedrock		15.32–15.45	1954	*IA end*	Bedrock	1804			Fill below floor	67	1	OK	1 tuyere fragment. Some sherds burnt. 4295/1 joins with sherd in 4296	4295/1 Pl.114 (PWWM)	
Totals		**5**											**1020**	**20**				

Table A3.13: Area III, Room 117/56.

Stored room	Room	Inv. no.	Provenance	Square	Abs. ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. comtemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
57	57	**2384**	FVI - FVII		14.30–14.70	1954	Destr. of IIA *(IIA end)*	2381, 2382	II B	4309		Fill between floors	270	2	P	5 tuyere fragments	2384/3, 4 Pl. 115 (PW?) 2384/7 Pl. 115 (Can.), 2384/11 Pl. 59/11 (BR I)	
57	57	**2381**	Demolition of mud platform FVII			1954	*IIA*	2382	2384			Material of built feature	29	2	OK			
57	118	**2382**	FVII - FVIII		14.70–14.75	1954	*IB–IIA*	2380	2381, 2384, 2383			Fill between floors	24	1	OK			
57	118	**2380**	FVIII - FIX		14.75–14.90	1954	IB late	2375	2382	2374		Fill between floors	150	5	OK	3 tuyere fragments. Join with 2374. 2380/5 with pot mark	2380/5 Pl. 56/32 (WS I), 2380/8 Pl. 54/10 (WP), 2380/9 Pl. 54/2 (BS&WP), 2380/5 Pl. 153/20 (WS I with engraved sign)	
57	118	**2374**	FVIII - FIX		14.75–14.90	1954	*IB late*	2375	2382	2380		Fill between floors	92	3	OK	Join with 2380		
CM	118	**1795**	On FIX		14.90	1954	IB early *(IB mid)*			1796		Material on floor	1	1	–	Single sherd	1795 Pl. 58/12 (BichWM)	
57	118	**1796**	On FIX		14.90	1954	IB early *(IB mid)*	2375	2374, 2380	1795		Material on floor	2	1	–	Also CPW frag in tray	1796 Pl.315/7 (PWHM incisions only illustrated and on plan, pl 247)	
57	118	**2375**	FIX - FX		14.90–15.04	1954	*IB early*	1805	2374, 2380, 1795, 1796			Fill between floors	77	1	OK		2375/6 Pl. 114 (PWWM)	
57	118	**1805**	Material of FX		15.10	1954	IB Early	2376, 2377	2375			Material of floor	37	0	OK	Join with 2377	1805/1 Pl. 58/27-27a, 86/2 (Myc I or LMIA)	
57	118	**2376**	FX - bedrock (W)		15.10–15.40	1954	*IA end*	Bedrock	1805	2377		Fill below floor	88	3	OK			
57	118	**2377**	FX - bedrock		15.10–15.40	1954	IA *(IA end)*	Bedrock	1805	2376		Fill below floor	72	2	OK	PW /3 and /7 missing from tray. Join with 1805	2377/2, 4 Pl. 114 (PW?), 2377/3 Pl. 121 (PWHM) 2377/3 Pl. 55/19 (RonR), 2377/7 Pl. 57/17 (WPWMII) Note: 2377/3 no. used twice	
Totals		**11**											**842**	**21**				

Table A3.14: Area III, Room 118/57.

Stored Room	Room	Inv. No.	Provenance	Square	Abs. Ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. contemp.	Context type	No. Sherds	No. Diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
114	119	**2142**	Under FV stones (old R45)	K–M 12–14	13.30–13.45	1955	IB *(IB end)*	2133	IIB			Fill between floors	143	5	OK	Joins in 2147, 2133	2142/1 Pl. 53/31 (WP), 2142/3 Pl. 55/15 (RonB)	
?	119	**2131**	Under FV		13.40–13.55	?	IB end	?	IIB			Fill between floors	–	–	–	Small find only		2131 (not in catalogue, on p799–800), Pl. 182 (unfinished cylinder seal)
113	119	**2147**	Under FV		13.45–13.50	1955	*IB end*	2134	2142			Fill between floors	10	0	OK	Joins in 2142		
114	119	**2133**	In layer overlying FVI (previous R45)		13.45–13.70	1955	IB end	2163	2142			Fill between floors	97	0	OK	Joins in 2142. Sherd from same vessel as in 2134. Missing lamp 2133/2 from publication		2133/1 Pl. 126/18 (TC loomweight), 2133/2 (TC lamp - not illustrated)
114	119	**2134**	Under FV (previous R45)		13.50–13.90	1955	IB *(IB end)*	2175	2147	2137		Fill between floors	62	5	OK	Tuyeres. Sherd from same vessel as in 2133	2134/1 Pl. 56/16 (WS I), 2134/4 Pl. 53/25 (WP)	
?	119	**2137**	In layer overlying FVI		13.50–13.90	–	IB end	2175	2147	2134		In fill between floors	–	–	–	Small find only		2137/1–2 (Fragmentary biconical terracotta beads with engraved zig-zags) Pl. 126/7-8, 36, 40
114	119	**2163**	Under FV		13.70–13.90	1955	*IB end*	2175	2133			Fill between floors	39	0	OK	Joins with 2175		
119	119	**2175**	On FVI		13.90	1955	IB *(IB mid)*	2176	2163, 2134			Material on floor	32	0	G	Joins with 2163	2175/1 P. 56/11 (PWS),	
119	119	**2176**	FVI material		13.90–13.95	1955	IB *(IB early)*	2183	2175			Material of floor	1	0	OK	Single sherd only	2176/1 Pl. 53/26 (WP)	
?	119	**2184**	FVI - bedrock (previous R45)		13.95–14.10	–	IA end	Bedrock	2176	2183		In fill below floor	–	–	–	Small find only		2184 (Biconical terracotta bead with engraved zig-zags) Pl. 126/45
119	119	**2183**	FVI - bedrock (previous R45)		13.95–14.10	1955	IA *(IA end)*	Bedrock	2176	2184		Fill below floor	47	2	OK		2183/1 Pl. 53/19, 21 (WP)	
Totals		**10**											**431**	**12**				

Table A3.15: Area I, South Sector, North Wing.

Stored Room	Room	Inv. No.	Provenance	Square	Abs. Ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. contemp.	Context type	No. Sherds	No. Diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
10	135	**769**	1313 - FVI		13.13–13.44	1950	Destr. of IB *(IB end)*	?	II B	5202	2286	Fill between floors	60	2	P		769/2 Pl. 58/13 (BichWM)	
10	135	**5202**	FV - FVI (IV and V?) *Note: context equals FV-FVI*		13.13–13.44	1950	*IB end*	?	II B	769	2286	Fill between floors	142	1	P			
10	135	**2286**	FV - FVI		13.13–13.28	1955	IB end	2275, 2287, 2266, 2256	II B		769, 5202	Fill between floors	208	4	OK	Contains sherds from 2275/1		2286/4 (potdisc - not illustrated)
?	135	**2294**	In pit dug through FVI		13.38–13.65	–	IB *(IB end)*	2256	2286		2274–7, 2287, 2266	In pit fill	0	–	–	Small find		2294 (Biconical terracotta spindle whorl with engraved zigzags) Pl. 126/32)
10	135	**2287**	From pit in rock at FVI			1955	*IB end*	2256	2286	2266	2274–7, 2294	Pit fill	79	2	G	Joins in 2266		
10	135	**2266**	From pit in rock at FVI			1955	IB *(IB end)*	2256	2286	2287	2274–7, 2294	Pit fill	45	2	G	Joins in 2287	2266/1, 2 Pl. 54/17, 20 (WP), 2266/4 Pl. 55/14 (RonB)	
10	135	**2275**	Pit in FVI (with infant burial)			1955	*IB mid*	2256	2286		2274, 2276–7	Pit fill and pot associated with infant burial	7	1	G	Partial storage jar used for infant burial and sherds in fill of burial. Some 2275/1 sherds in 2286	Can. jar on plan (Plate 268). Not in catalogue.	
10	135	**2274**	In 2275 in pit in FVI		13.38	1955	*IB mid*	2256	2286	2276, 2277	2275	Pot associated with infant burial	1	0	G	Single vessel		
10	135	**2276**	In 2275 in pit in FVI			1955	*IB mid*	2256	2286	2274	2275	Pot associated with infant burial	1	1	G	Single vessel		
10	135	**2277**	In 2275 in pit in FVI			1955	*IB mid*	2256	2286	2274, 2276	2275	Pot associated with infant burial	1	1	G	Single vessel		
10	135	**2256**	FVI - FVII		13.28–13.54	1955	*IA end*	2279	2266, 2287, 2275			Fill between floors	125	1	OK			
10	135	**771**	In FVII		13.54	1950	*IA*	?	?		2279	Material of floor	3	0	OK			
10	135	**2279**	In Pit B in FVII (with infant burial)			1955	*IA*	2267	2256		771	Pot associated with infant burial	1	1	G	Single vessel		
10	135	**2267**	FVII - bedrock		13.54–13.65	1955	*IA*	Bedrock	2256			Fill below floor	53	0	P			
Totals		**14**											**726**	**16**				

Table A3.15 (continued): Area I, South Sector, North Wing.

Stored Room	Room	Inv. No.	Provenance	Square	Abs. Ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. contemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
117	117	**2190**	FVII - FVIII (rock)		13.30–13.40	1955	I *(IB end)*	bedrock	IIB	2181, 2205		Fill between floors	30	0	P	Ashy layer over Floor FVIII	2190/1 Pl. 54/18 (WPHM)	
117	117	**2181**	FVII - FVIII		13.30–13.40	1955	IB *(IB end)*	2182	IIB	2190, 2205		Fill between floors	49	1	P	Ashy layer over Floor FVIII		
117	117	**2205**	FVII - FVIII		13.30–13.40	1955	IB *(IB end)*	2182	IIB	2190, 2181		Fill between floors	196	3	OK	Ashy layer over Floor FVIII	2205/1 Pl. 56/15 (WS I)	
117	117	**2187**	Pit B in FVIII (previous R45)		13.40–13.50	1955	IA–IB	2182	2205		2186	Pit fill	16	0	P		2187/1 Pl. 54/29 (RS)	
117	117	**2186**	Pit A in FVIII (SW corner)		13.40–14.10	1955	IA–IB	2182	2205		2187	Pit fill	57	0	P		2186/1 Pl. 57/18 (WPHM)	
117	117	**2182**	Material of FVIII		13.40–13.50	1955	*IA*	2191	2186, 2187			Material of floor	–	–	–	*Mixed with late context in tray - unuseable*		
117	Under 117	**2191**	FVIII - bedrock (previous R45)		13.50–13.65	1955	A end *(IA)*	Bedrock	2182			Fill of foundation trench	67	3	OK		2191/1 Pl.57/28 (WPHM), 2193, 4 Pl. 55/1, 2 (RonB)	
Totals		**6**											**415**	**7**				
116	Under 116	**2192**	FIX - bedrock		13.50–?	1955	A	Bedrock	?			Fill below floor	19	0	P		2192/1, 3, 4 Pl.52/F (BSHM), 2192/5 Pl. 52/A (WPHM), 2192/6 Pl. 52/D (RonB), 2192/7 Pl. 52/C (BS&WP)	
Totals		**1**											**19**	**0**				
118A	118A	**2156**	FIX - 1380 (previous R35)		13.47–13.80	1955	IB *(IB end)*	2157	IIB		2157	Fill between floors	153	3	OK		2156/2 Pl. 57/23 (WPWM), 2156/5 Pl. 55/17 (RonB), 2156/6 Pl. 55/21 (RonR)	
118A	118A	**2157**	Previous R35 *(equals to FX)*		13.80–14.10	1955	IB *(IB end)*	2174	2156		2156	Fill between floors	81	0	OK		2157/1 Pl. 57/29 (WPWM), 2157/2 Pl. 53/27 (WPHM)	
118A	118A	**2174**	To bedrock *(equals FX- FXI)*		14.10–14.22	1955	*IA end*	Bedrock	2157			Fill below floor	12	0	OK			
Totals		**3**											**246**	**3**				

Table A3.16: Area I, South Sector, West Wing.

Stored Room	Room	Inv. No.	Provenance	Square	Abs. Ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. contemp	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
?	52 *(published as 121)*	**2234**	In debris		12.58–12.74	–	IB end	2235	IIB	2233	2233, 2221, 2235	In fill between floors	–	–	–	Small find only		2234 (conical terracotta bead) Pl. 126/43
52	52	**2233**	Under FIV (stones)		12.58–12.74	1955	*IB end*	2235	IIB	2234	2234, 2221, 2235	Fill between floors	181	1	P	Same vessels as 2235		
?	52 *(published as 121)*	**2221**	In layer overlying FV		12.74–12.90	–	IB end	2235	2233	2235	2234, 2233, 2235	In fill between floors	–	–	–	Small find only		2221 (Flat blue paste bead) Pl. 126/13, 49
52	52	**2235**	FV (previous R12B) *(equals layer overlying FV)*		12.74–13.22	1955	*IB end*	2246	2233	2221	2233, 2234, 2221	Fill between floors	43	0	P	Same vessels as 2233		
121	121	**2246**	FV - FVI (Previous R52)		13.22–13.33	1955	*IA end*	2247	2235			Fill between floors	52	0	OK			
121	121	**2247**	Material of FVI *(equals FVI and FVII)*		13.33–13.35	1955	IA	2248	2246			Material of Floor	14	0	P		2247/1 Pl. 56/9 (PWS)	
121	121	**2248**	FVI - bedrock *(equals FVII-FVIII)*		13.35–13.70	1955	*IA*	Bedrock	2247			Fill below floor	197	3	P			
Totals		**7**											**487**	**4**				

Table A3.17: Area I, South Sector, East Wing.

Stored room	Room	Inv. No.	Provenance	Square	Abs. Ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. contemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
25	136	**2095**	FV - FVI *(equals top of debris deposit to FVI)*		13.14-13.30	1955	*IB end*	2257	IB end?			Fill between floors	134	2	OK			
25	136	**2257**	FVI - FVII		13.32-13.37	1955	*IB late*	2263	2995			Fill between floors	74	6	P			
?	136	**2258**	FVI - FVII *(equals FVI-FVIII)*		13.32-13.44	?	IB late	?	2095		2257, 2259	In fill between floors	-	-	-	Small find		2258 (Fragmentary terracotta bead/whorl with engraved zigzags)
?	136	**2259**	FVI - FVII *(equals FVI-FVIII)*		13.32-13.44	?	IB late	?	2095		2257, 2258	In fill between floors	-	-	-	Small find		2259 (limestone disc shaped spindle whorl)
25	136	**2263**	FVII - FVIII		13.37-13.41	1955	*IB mid*	2283	2257			Material of floor	28	0	OK			
25	136	**2283**	FVIII - bedrock		13.41-13.78	1955	IA *(IA end)*	Bedrock	2263	1038, 1055		Fill between floors	84	3	OK		2283/1 Pl. 58/3 (TEY), 2283/4-5 Pl. 53/28-29 (BS&WP), 2283/9 Pl. 53/20, 22 (WPHM)	
26	136	**1015**	FVI - FVII *(equals top of debris layer above FVI to FVII)*		13.02-13.42	1951	*IB end*	1024	mixed IB-IIB			Fill between floors	99	3	P			
26	136	**1024**	FVII - FVIII			1951	*IB mid*	1038	1015			Material of floor	34	0	P			
26	136	**1038**	Material of FVIII *(equals FVIII to top of ashy layer)*		13.43-13.52	1951	*IA end*	1055	1024	2283		Fill between floors	22	0	OK			
26	136	**1055**	FIX - FX *(euqals ashy layer to FIX*		13.52-13.66	1951	*IA end*	Bedrock	1038	2283		Fill between floors	77	1	OK			
Totals		**10**											**552**	**15**				

Table A3.18: Area I, North Sector.

Stored room	Room	Inv. No.	Provenance	Square	Abs. Ht (m below zero)	Excav. year	Level	Above	Below	Equals	Approx. contemp.	Context type	No. sherds	No. diags	Pres.	Special features	Published pottery	Published other objects
44	142	**1982**	FVIII - FIX (W)		13.30–13.40	1955	*IIA later*	1983	IIB			Fill between floors	96	0	P			
44	142	**1983**	FIX - FX		13.40–13.50	1955	*IIA later*	1985	1982			Fill between floors	109	0	P			
44	142	**1985**	FX - FXI (W)		13.50–13.90	1955	IIA later	2000, 2001, 2002, 2025, 2064	1983			Fill between floors	125	1	OK		1985/1, /2, /3 Pl. 61/14, 22, 23, 87/17, 15, 20 (LH IIIA:2), 1985/4 Pl. 61/18, 87/18 (LH IIIA)	
44	142	**1988**	(W) between two S walls under FX *(in corridor)*		13.60–13.80	1955	IIA later	2281	?			Fill between floors	16	0	OK		1988/1 Pl. 87/21 (LH IIIA)	
44	142	**1986**	FX - bedrock *(in corridor)*	Ξ–O 4–6 N	13.80–?	1955	IIA later	Bedrock	?		2281	Fill between floors	68	0	OK		1986/1, /2 Pl. 61/15, 5, 87/22, 19 (LH IIIA) 1986/3, /4 Pl. 61/20, 17, 87/16, 23 (LH IIIA:2)	
44	142	**2281**	Under FX between two S walls (in corridor)		13.80–14.06	1955	IIA later	Bedrock?	1988		1986	Fill between floors	34	0	OK	Some burnt sherds	2281/1 Pl. 61/19, 87/14 (LH IIIA:2)	
44	142	**2000**	FX (FXI) - FXII (W) *(FX number changed to FXI)*		13.90–?	1955	IIA early	2282	1985	2001, 2002, 2025, 2064		Fill between floors	49	0	G	Sherds from same vessels as 2002	2000/1, 2, 3 Pl. 61/26, 27, 1, 87/1 (LH IIIA)	
44	142	**2001**	(W) FXI - FXII		13.90–14.30	1955	IIA early	2282	1985	2000, 2002, 2025, 2064		Fill between floors	105	3	G	joins with 2064, 2025	2001/1, /6, /9 Pl. 61/1, 2, 7, 87/1, 7, 8 (LH IIIA:1 or IIIA:2e), 2001/2-5, /14 Pl. 61/12, 9, 16, 6, 87/12, 6, 5 (LH IIIA:2e), 2001/8, /13 Pl. 61/4, 13, 87/2, 10 (LH IIIA:2), 2001/10 Pl. 61/25, 87/13 (LH IIIA?)	
44	142	**2002**	(W) in stones under FXI		13.90–14.30	1955	IIA early	2282	1985	2000, 2001, 2025, 2064		Fill between floors	22	4	G	Sherds from same vessels as 2000	2002/1 Pl. 61/28 (LH ? IIIA)	
44	142	**2064**	FXI - FXII (W)		13.90–14.30	1955	IIA early	2282	1985	2000, 2001, 2002, 2025		Fill between floors	55	2	G	joins with 2025, 2001	2064/1, /2 Pl. 61/3, 10, 87/4, 5 (LH IIIA:2e), 2064/3 Pl. 61/11, 87/9 (LH IIIA:2), 2064/4 Pl. 59/29 (WS II)	
44	142	**2025**	FXI - FXII (W)		13.90–14.30	1955	*IIA early*	2282	1985	2000, 2001, 2002, 2064		Fill between floors	15	0	G	joins with 2064, 2001		
44	142	**2282**	Material of FXII		14.30–14.34	1955	*IIA early*	Bedrock	2000, 2001, 2002, 2064, 2025			Material of floor	25	0	P			
Totals		**12**											**719**	**8**				

Table A3.19: Area I, Level IIA Building.

Level A	Level IA	Abs. Ht	Level IB	Abs. Ht	Level IIA	Abs. Ht	Level IIB	Abs. Ht	Level IIIA	Abs. Ht	Level IIIB	Level IIIC
	101 * (x)	x = -15.37	101 (ix-vi)	vi = -15.05 vii = -15.10 viii = -15.18 ix = -15.26	5 (v)	v = -14.80	5 (vii-v) 26 (v-iv) 27 (iv)	vii-v = -14.70-14.35 v = -15.00 iv = -14.77	5 (iv) 5a (-) 26 (iii) 27 (iii)		C(ii)	GC (-)
	102 *	* = -15.50	102 (vii)	vii = -15.18	21 (-)	vi = -15.00	21 (v-iv) 27 (iv)	v-iv = -14.70-14.63 iv = -14.77	21 (iii) 27 (iii)		C(ii)	GC (-)
	103 (xii)	xii = -15.35	103 (xi-vii)	vi-ix = -14.80-15.05 x = -15.15 xi = -15.20	C (v)	v = - 14.65 (?)	3c (iv)	iv = -14.52	3 (iii)		10 (ii)	GC (-)
	104 *	* = -15.74	104 (-)	- = -15.35	16 (-)		16 (iv)	iv = -15.00	16 (-)		C(ii)	GC (-)
	105 * (x)	x = -15.31	105 (ix-vi)	vi = -14.60 vii = -14.85 viii = -14.95 ix = -15.15	C (v)	v = -14.78	32b (-) 33 (v-iv)	 v = -14.54	32 (iii) 33 (iii)	iii = -14.02	C(ii)	GC (-)
	106 (ix)	ix = -15.30	106 (viii-vi)	vi = -14.95 vii = -15.05 viii = -15.15	C (v)	v = -14.63	2b (iv) 2c (iv)	iv = 14.52 iv = -14.48	2 (iii)		2 (-)	GC (-)
	107 *	* = -15.50	107 (ix-vi)	vi = -14.72 vii = -14.74 viii = -14.85 ix = -15.00	C (v)	v = -15.05 (?)	51 (v) 52 (-)	v = -14.30	44 (iv-iii)		44 (ii)	44 (i)
	108 (ix)	ix = -15.50	108 (viii-vi)	viii = -15.20	C (v)		32a (v-iv)	v = -14.06	32 (iii)		C (ii)	GC (-)
	109 *	* = c.-15.30	109 (vi)		C (v)	v = c.-14.63	3b (iv)	iv = -14.55	3 (iii)		3 (-)	GC (-)
	110 *	* = -15.34	110 (vii)	vii = -15.10	C (v)	vi = -14.50	1 (iv-iii)	iv = -14.65	1 (ii)		1 (-)	GC (-)
	111 *	* = -15.55	111 (vii-vi)	vi = -14.80 vii = -15.05	C (v)	v = -14.50	11 (iv) 34 (iv) 35 (v-iv) 49 (v) 60 (v-iv) 58 (iv) 59 (v-iv) 50 (-)	iv = -14.50 iv = -14.50 v = -14.50 iv = -14.75 v-iv = -14.70-14.54	11 (iii) 34 (iii) 35 (iii) 49 (iii) 58 (iii) 59 (iii) 50 (-)	 iii = -14.04 	11 (-) 34 (ii) 35 (ii) 49 (ii) 58 (ii) 59 (ii) 50 (-)	11 (i) GC (-) C (i)
	112 * (xi)	xi = -15.54	112 (x-vii)	vii = -14.55 viii = -14.70 ix = -14.86 x = -15.02	C (v)	v = -14.20 vi = -14.35	47 (iv)	iv = -13.90	47 (iii)		44 (ii)	44 (i)
	113 *	* = -15.40	113 (viii-vii)	vii = -14.92 viii = -15.00	C (v)	vi = 14.60	46 (v)	v = -14.24	44 (iv-iii)		44 (ii)	44 (i)

* = bedrock C = court GC = Great Court (-) = no room/floor number listed

Table A3.20: Enkomi Area III floor concordance.

Level A	Level IA	Abs Ht	Level IB	Abs Ht	Level IIA	Abs Ht	Level IIB	Abs Ht	Level IIIA	Abs Ht	Level IIIB	Level IIIC
	114 *	* = -15.40	114 (viii-vii)	vii = -14.92 viii = -15.00	C (v)	vi = -14.50	46 (v)	v = -14.24	45 (-)		44 (ii)	44 (i)
	115 *	* = -15.40	115 (vi-v)	v = -14.80 vi = -14.95	C (?)	iv = -13.62	45 (-)		45 (-)	- = -13.66	44 (ii)	44 (i)
	116 *	* = -15.35	116 (vii)	vii = -15.35	55 (vi)	vi = -15.00	55 (v)	v = -14.50	55 (iv-iii)		Disturbed	Disturbed
	117 *	* = -15.45	117 (ix-vii)	vii = -14.95	56 (vi)	vi = -14.90	56 (v)	v = -14.65	56 (iv)		Disturbed	Disturbed
				viii = -15.07								
				ix = -15.32								
	118 *	* = -15.40	118 (x-viii)	viii = -14.75 ix = -14.90 x = -15.04	57 (vii)	vii = -14.70	57 (vi-v)	vi = -14.30	(-)		Disturbed	Disturbed
	119 *	* = c.-15.35	119 (vii)	vii = -14.45-15.08	54 (vi-v) 57 (vii)	v = -14.55 vi = -14.70 vii = -14.70	54 (iv) 57 (vi-v)	iv = -14.20 vi = -14.30	54 (-) 54a (-) (-)		Disturbed	Disturbed
					7 (-)		7 (vi-v)	v = 14.53	7 (iii)		7 (ii)	GC (-)
					8 (viii)	viii = -15.55	8 (vii a-v)	vii a = -14.45	77 (vi)		8 (ii)	C (i)
					12 (vii-vi)	vi = -13.44 vii = 13.55	12 (v-iv) 12a (-) 41 (iv)	v = 13.36	12 (iii) 12a (-) 41 (iii)		12 (ii) 41 (ii)	12 (i) (-)
					13 (vi-v)	v = -13.65 vi = -13.75	13 (iv)	iv = -13.52	13 (iii)		13 (ii)	13 (i) 14 (-)
					13a (-)		13a (vi-v)		13a (iv)	iv = -13.50	13 (ii)	13 (i)
					19 (vii-vi)	vi = -13.55 vii = -13.65	19 (v-iv)	v = -13.48	19 (iii)		19 (ii)	C (i)
					20 (vi-v)	v = 13.60 vi = 13.65	20 (iv)	iv = -13.52	20 (iii) 62 (iii)		20 (-)	C (i)
					40 (vi-v)	vi-v = -13.26	40 (iv)	iv = 13.15	40 (-)		40 (-)	37 (i)
					42 (-)	- = -13.10	42 (-)		42 (iii)	iii = 13.10	42 (ii)	36 (i)
					43 (iv)	iv = -13.20-13.36	43 (-)		43 (iii)	iii = 13.10	43 (ii)	38 (-) 38a (i) 39 (i)
					77 (viii)	viii = -14.05	77 (vii)	vii = -14.00	77 (vi)	vi = -13.82	8 (ii) 9 (ii-i) 17 (ii)	C (i)
deposit							78 (v)	v = -14.20	78 (iv-iii)		22 (ii)	22 (i)
deposit							85 (-)		85 (iv-iii)	iv = -13.95	17 (ii) 74 (ii)	C (i) 74 (i)
deposit									80 (iv)	iv = -14.15	69 + 71 (ii)	71 (i)

* = bedrock C = court GC = Great Court (-) = no room/floor number listed

Table A3.20 (continued): Enkomi Area III floor concordance.

Level A	Level IA	Abs. Ht	Level IB	Abs. Ht	Level IIA	Abs. Ht	Level IIB	Abs. Ht	Level IIIA	Abs. Ht	Level IIIB	Level IIIC
	108		108				Court B (-)		27 (iii)		27 (ii)	27 (-)
	111		111 (x-ix)				(-)		11 (iii)		11 (ii)	11 (i)
	112 *	* = -14.25	112 (-)	2nd destr = -13.05 - = -13.40			112 (-)		64 (v)	v = -12.80	42 (iv-ii)	42 (i)
deposit	116		116 (viii)	viii = -13.40			116 (-)		(-)		45 (iii-ii)	45 (i)
deposit	117		117 (viii)	viii = -13.30			117 (vii-v)	vii = -13.25	(-)		45 (iii-ii)	45 (i)
	118a *	* = -14.20	118a (x)	2nd destr = -13.42 x = -14.08			118 (ix-vii)	ix = -13.47	35 (vi) 4a (iv) 36b (v)		35 (v-iv)	35 (i)
	119 * (vii)	vii = -14.05 * = -14.10	119 (vi)	2nd destr = -13.24 vi = -13.90			113 (v) 114 (v)	v = -13.40 v = -13.25	45 (iv)		45 (iii-ii)	45 (i)
	120 * (vi)	vi = -13.48 * = -13.53	122 (v) 123 (-) 51 (-) 52 (-)	2nd destr = -12.50 v = -13.20			122 (-) 123 (-) 51(iii) 52 (iv-iii)	 iii = -12.60 iv = -12.58	12 (iii)		12 (ii)	12 (i)
	121 * (vii-vi)	vi = -13.33 vii = -13.48 * = -13.66	 51 (-) 52 (-)	v = -13.16 (?51,52)			 51 (iii) 52 (iv-iii)	 iii = -12.60 iv = -12.58	 51 (-) 52 (-)		5 (-) 12a (iii) 12b (iii)	5 (i) 12a (-) 12b (-)
	124 *	* = c. -13.33	124 (-)	2nd destr = c. -12.53 2nd use = c. -12.93			124 (-)		12 (iii)	iii = -12.15	12 (ii)	12 (i)
	125 *	* = c. -13.33	125 (-)	2nd destr = c. -12.53 2nd use = c. -12.93			125 (-)		12 (iii)	iii = -12.15	12 (ii)	12 (i)
	126 *	* = c. -13.33	126 (-)	2nd destr = c. -12.53 2nd use = c. -12.93			126 (-)		12 (iii)	iii = -12.15	12 (ii)	12 (i)
	126a *	* = c. -13.33	126a (-)	2nd destr = c. -12.53 2nd use = c. -12.93			126 (-)		12 (iii)	iii = -12.15	12 (ii)	12 (i)
	135 * (vii)	vii = -13.54 * = -13.65	135 (vi)	2nd destr = -13.13 vi = -13.38			135 (v)	v = -13.13	10 (-)		10 (iii) 9 (iii)	10 (i) 9 (i)
	136 *	* = -13.80	136 (viii-vi)	vi = -13.32 vii = -13.44 viii = -13.50			136 (v-iv)	v = -12.92	25 (iii) 26 (iii)		25 (ii) 26 (ii)	14 (i) 26 (i)
					102 (x-vii)	vii = -13.20 viii = -13.36 ix = -13.42–13.76 x = -14.25	102 (-)		44 (vi)	vi = -2.96	44 (v-ii) 41 (iv)	44 (i) 41 (-)
					142 (xii-ix)	ix = -13.40 x = -13.50 xi = -13.95 xii = -14.30	142 (viii-vii)	viii = -13.30	44 (vi)		44 (v-ii)	44 (i)
					143 (-)		143 (-)		44 (vi)	vi = -12.96	44 (v-ii)	44 (i)

* = bedrock C = court GC = Great Court (-) = no room/floor number listed

Table A3.21: Enkomi Area I floor concordance.

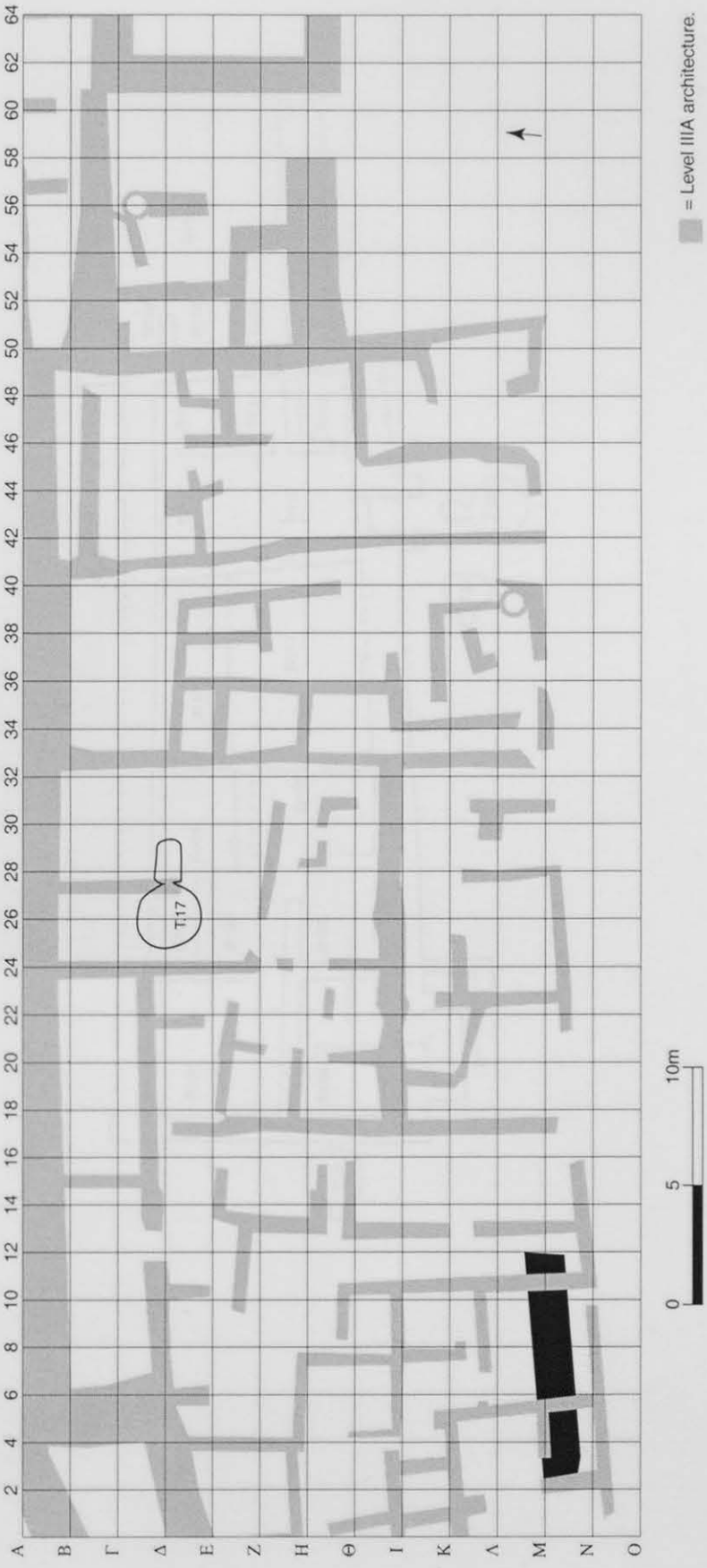


Figure A3.1: Area III, Level A in relation to Level IIIA architecture.

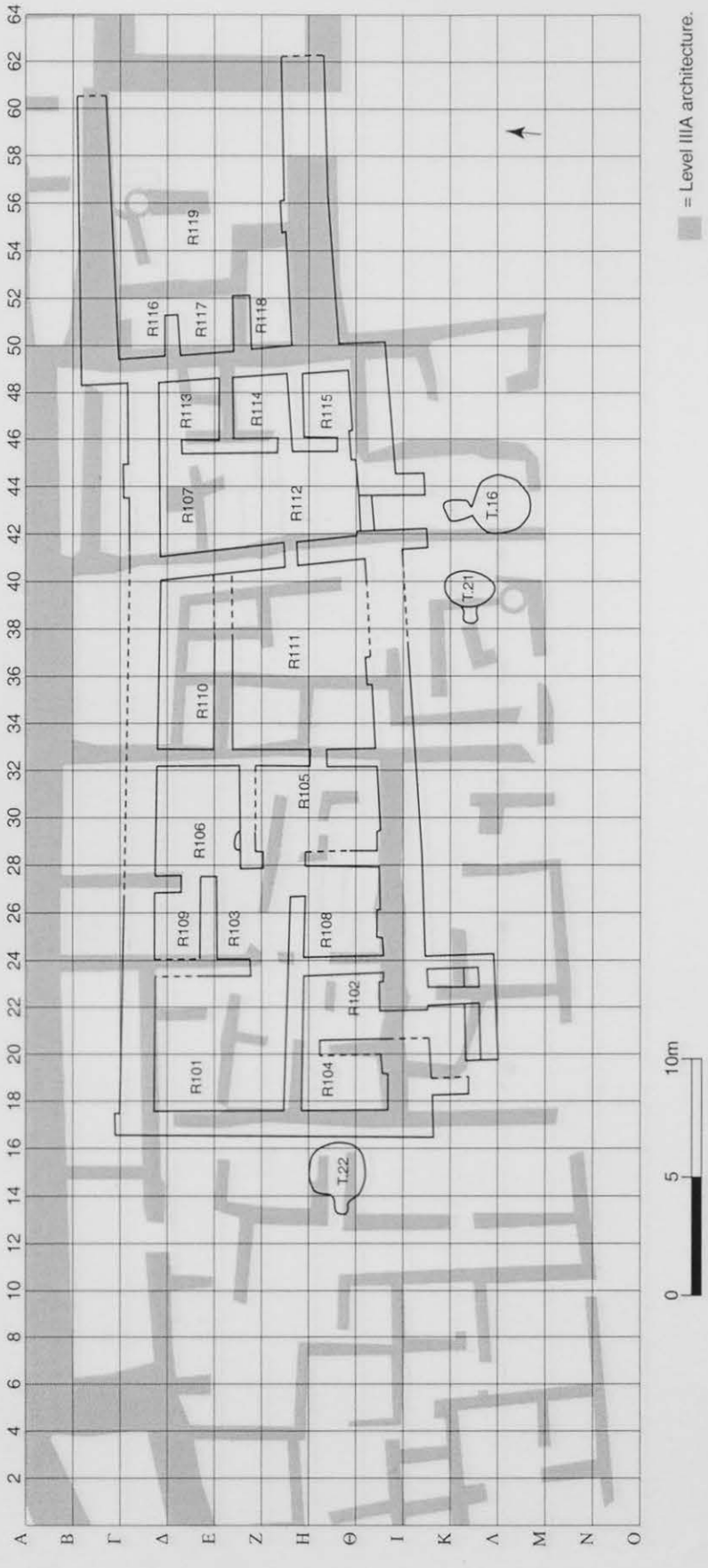


Figure A3.2: Area III, Level IA in relation to Level IIIA architecture.

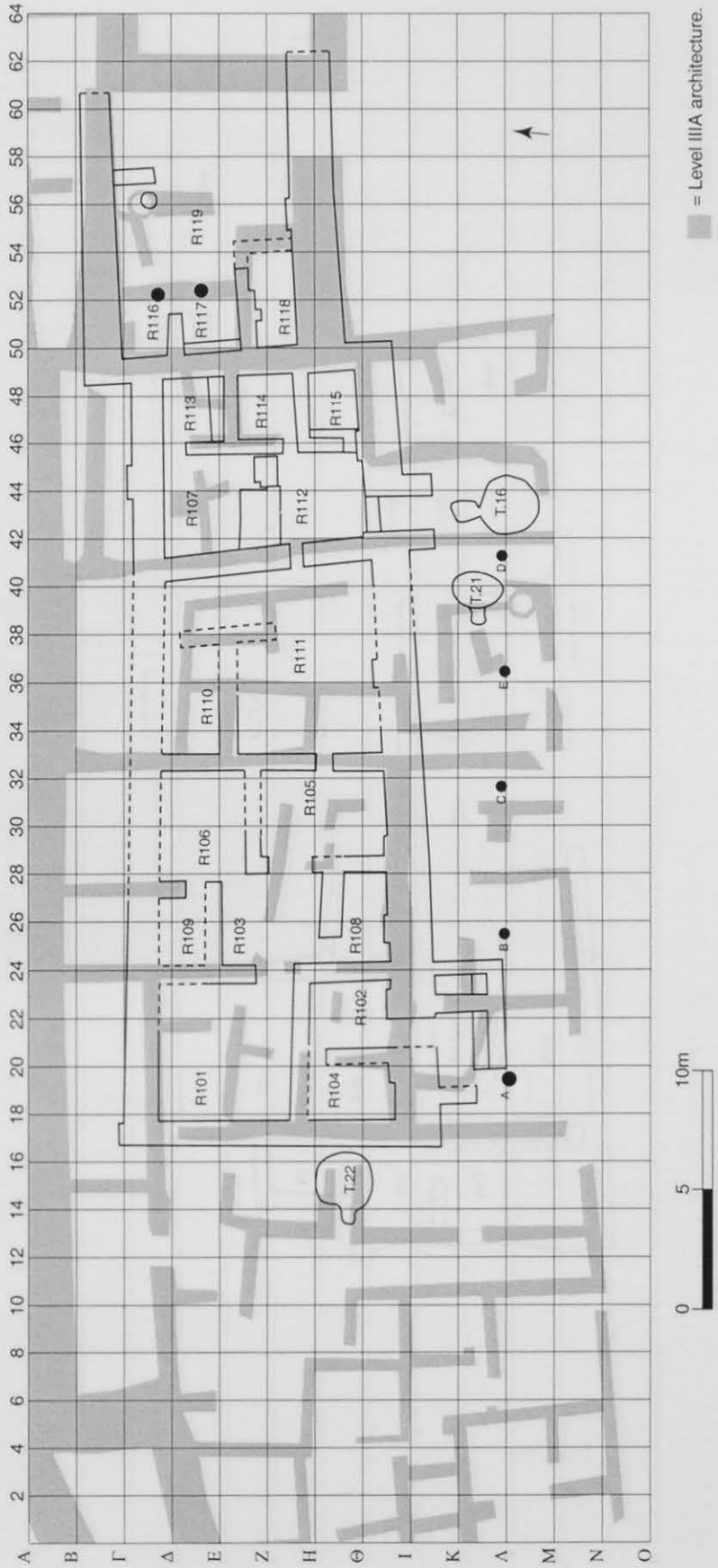


Figure A3.3: Area III, Level IB in relation to Level IIIA architecture.

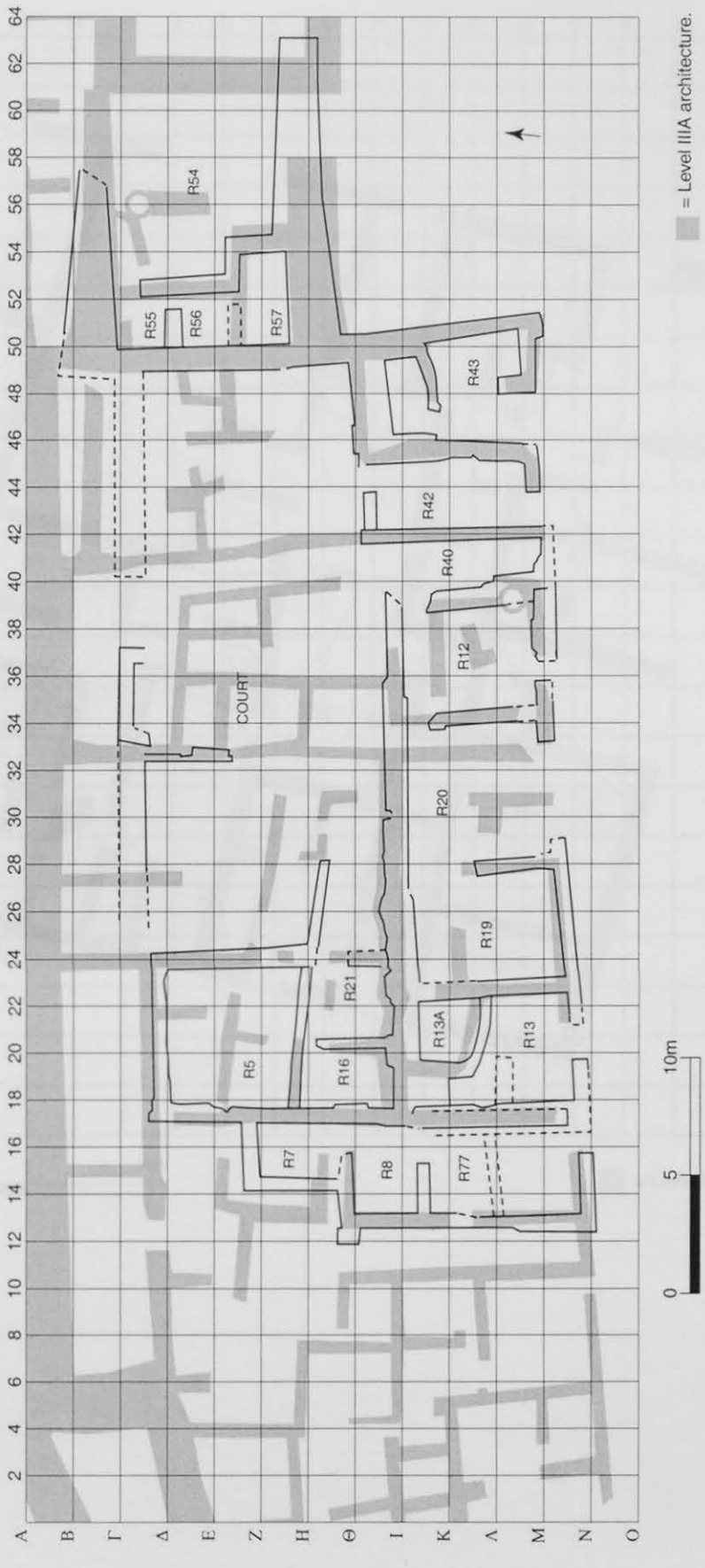


Figure A3.4: Area III, Level IIA in relation to Level IIIA architecture.

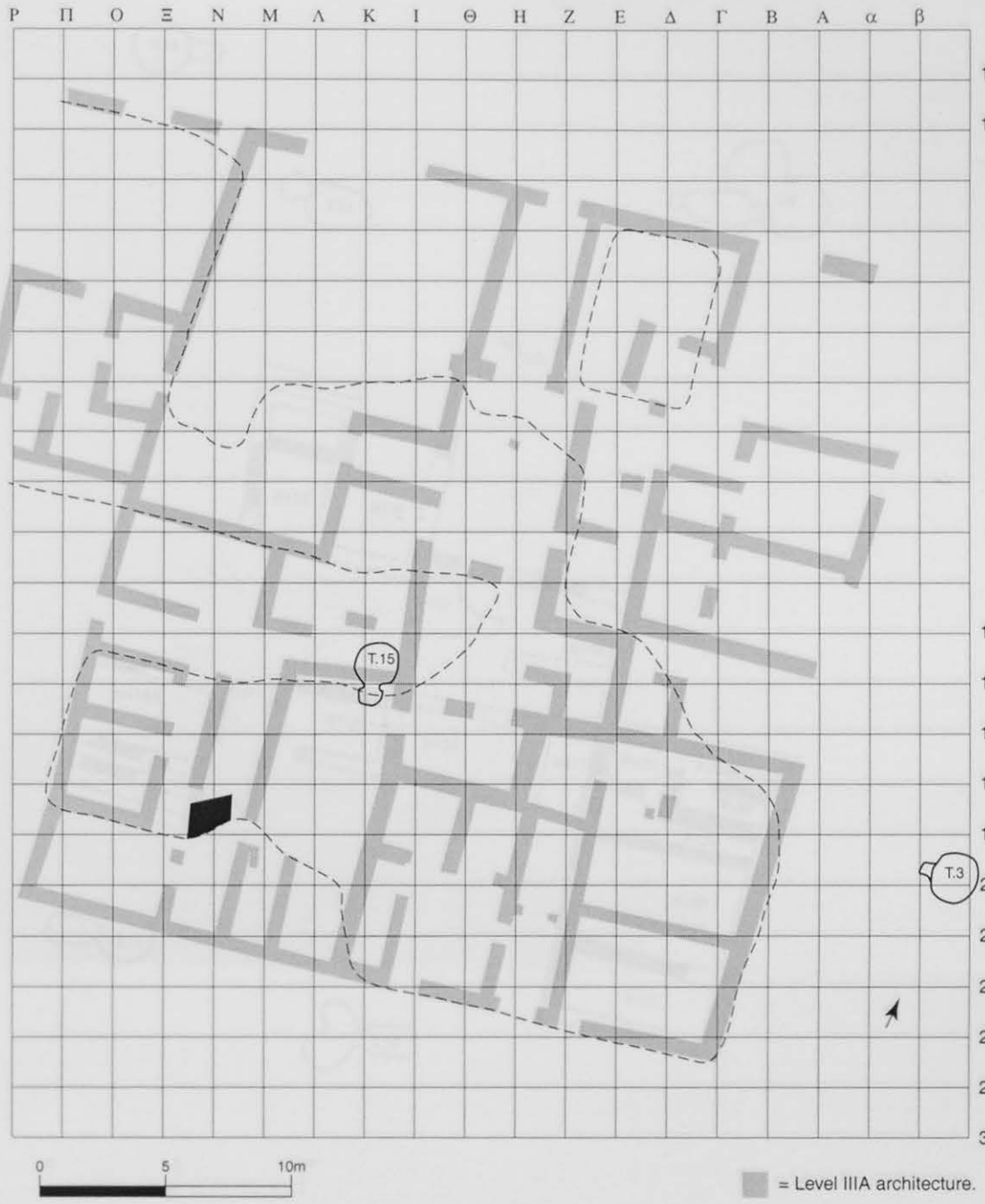


Figure A3.5: Area I, Level A in relation to Level IIIA architecture.

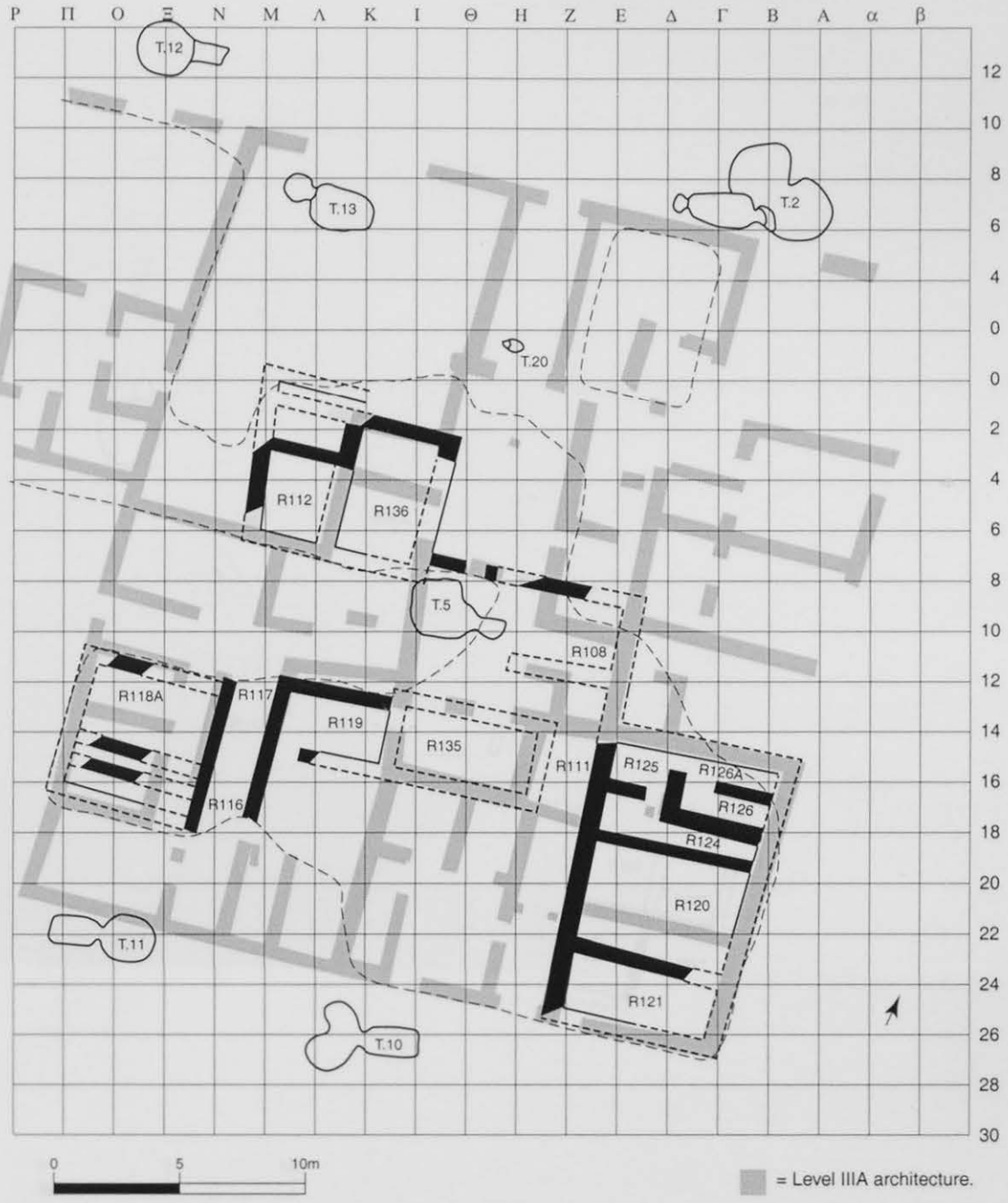


Figure A3.6: Area I, Level IA in relation to Level IIIA architecture.

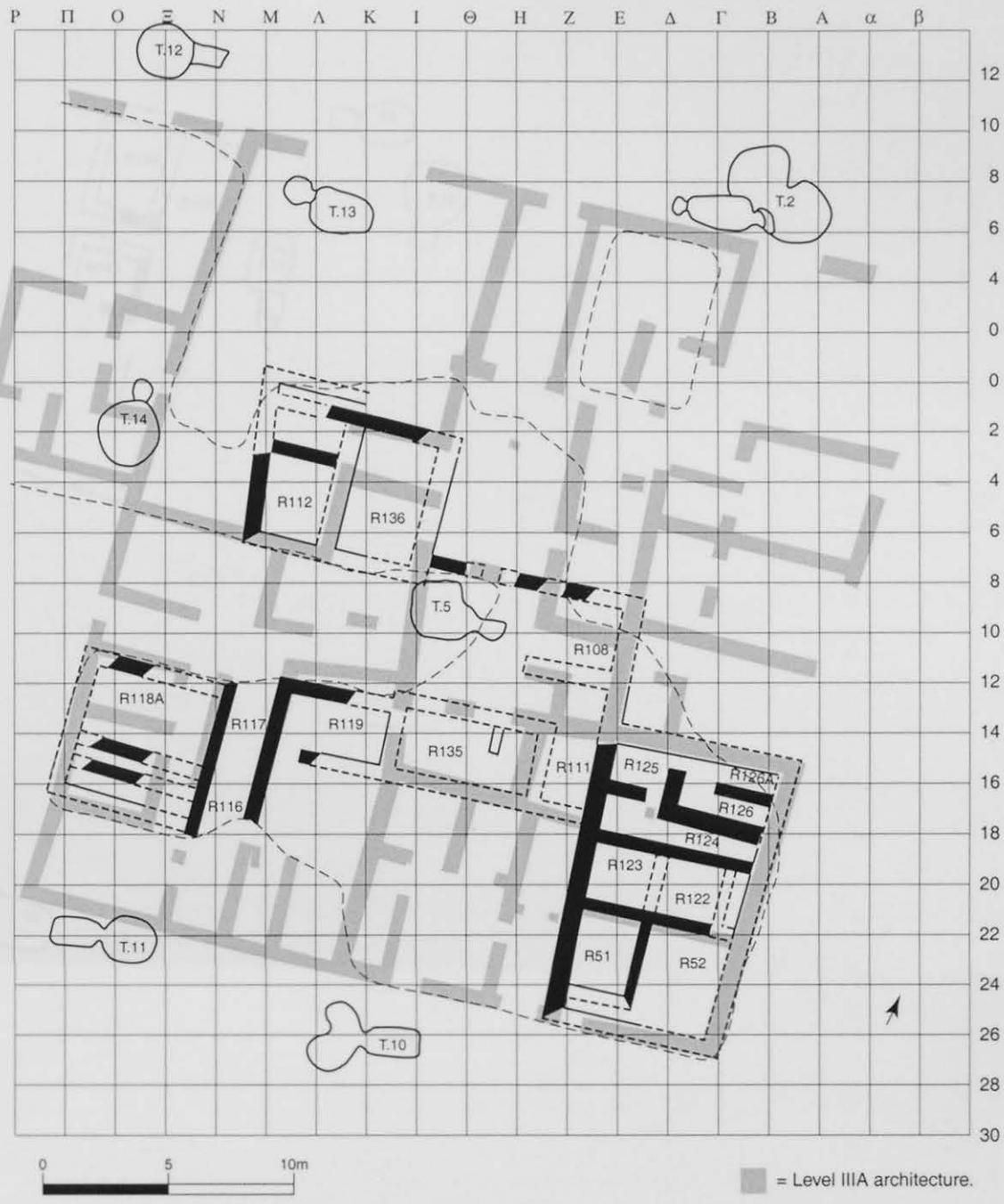


Figure A3.7: Area I, Level IB in relation to Level IIIA architecture.

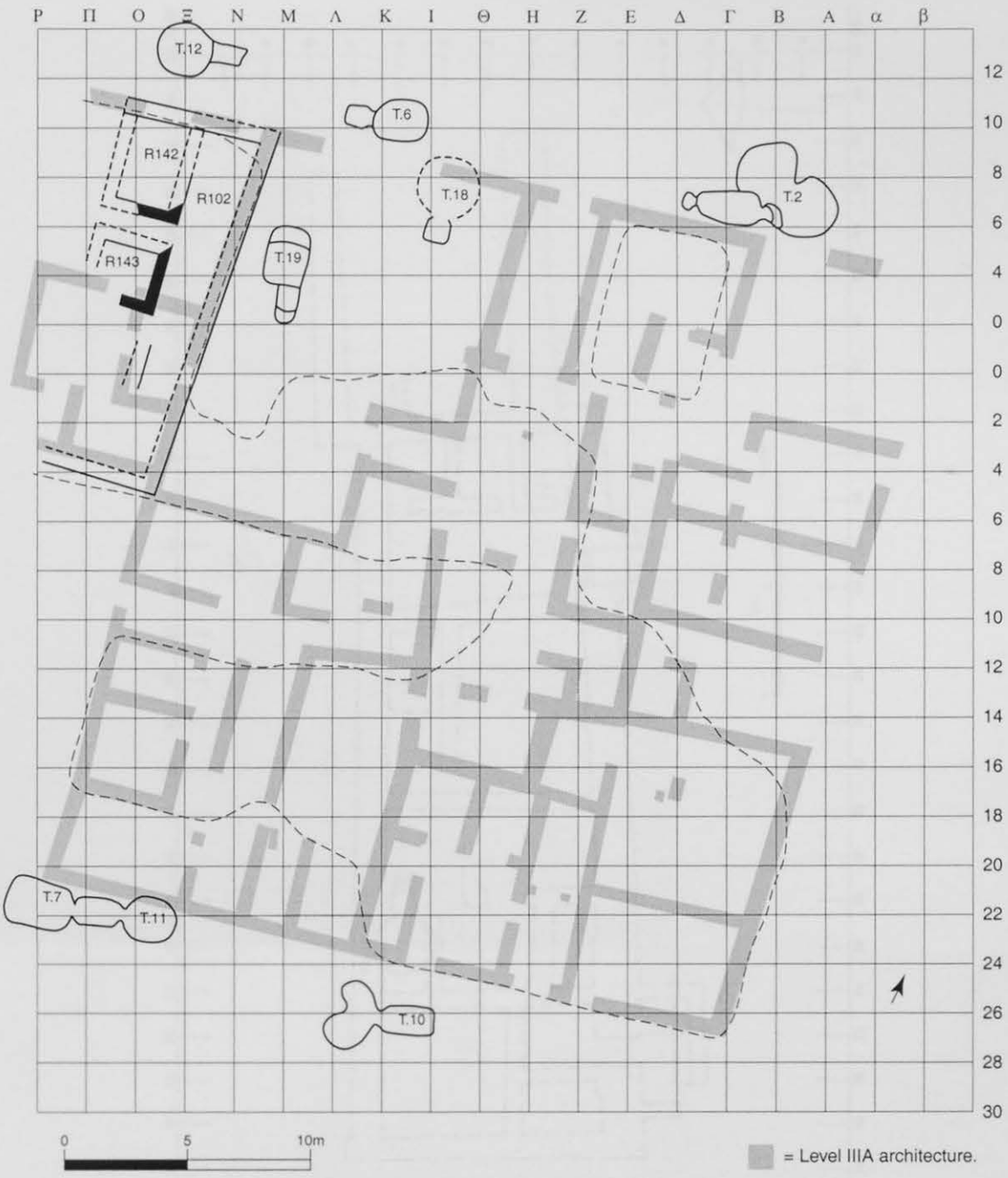


Figure A3.8: Area I, Level IIA in relation to Level IIIA architecture.

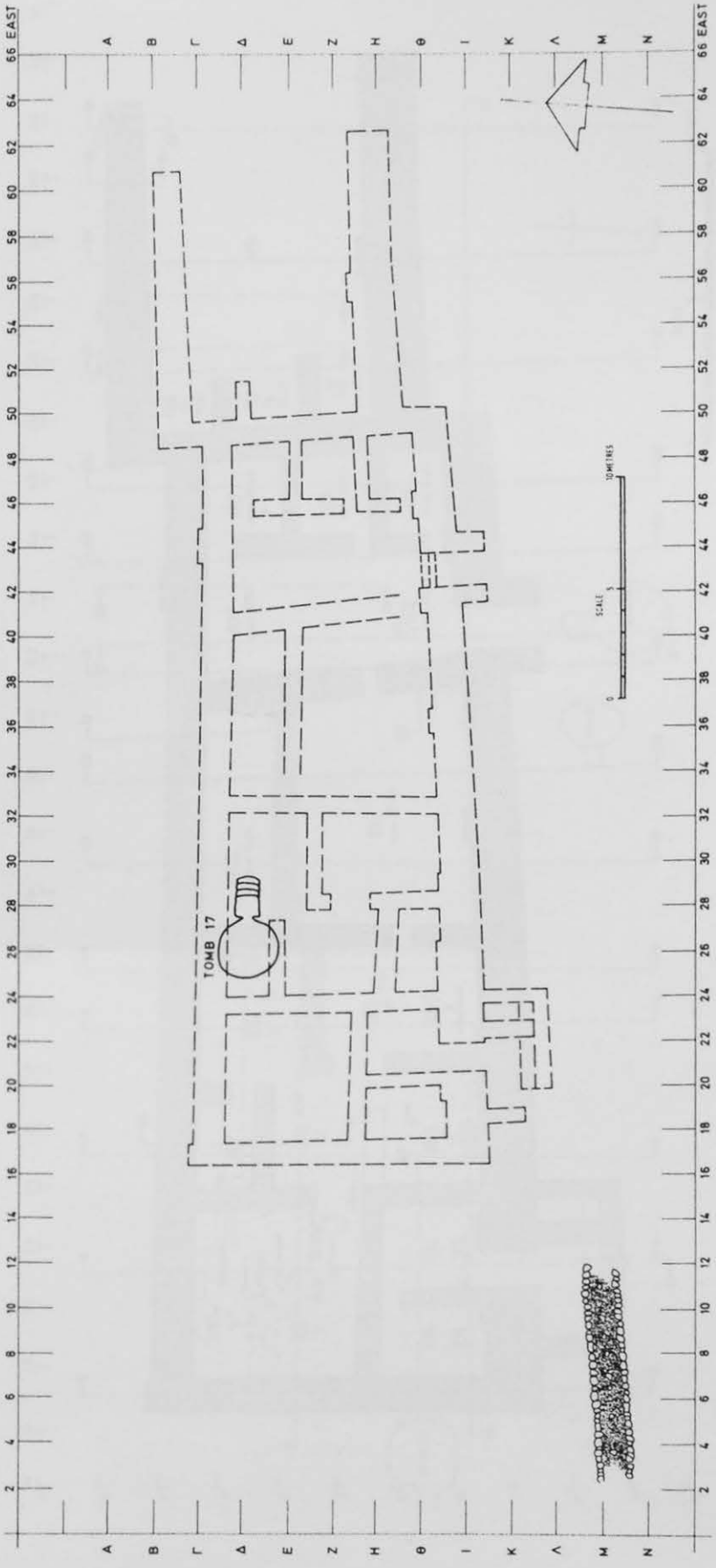


Figure A3.9: Area III, Level A (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 242).

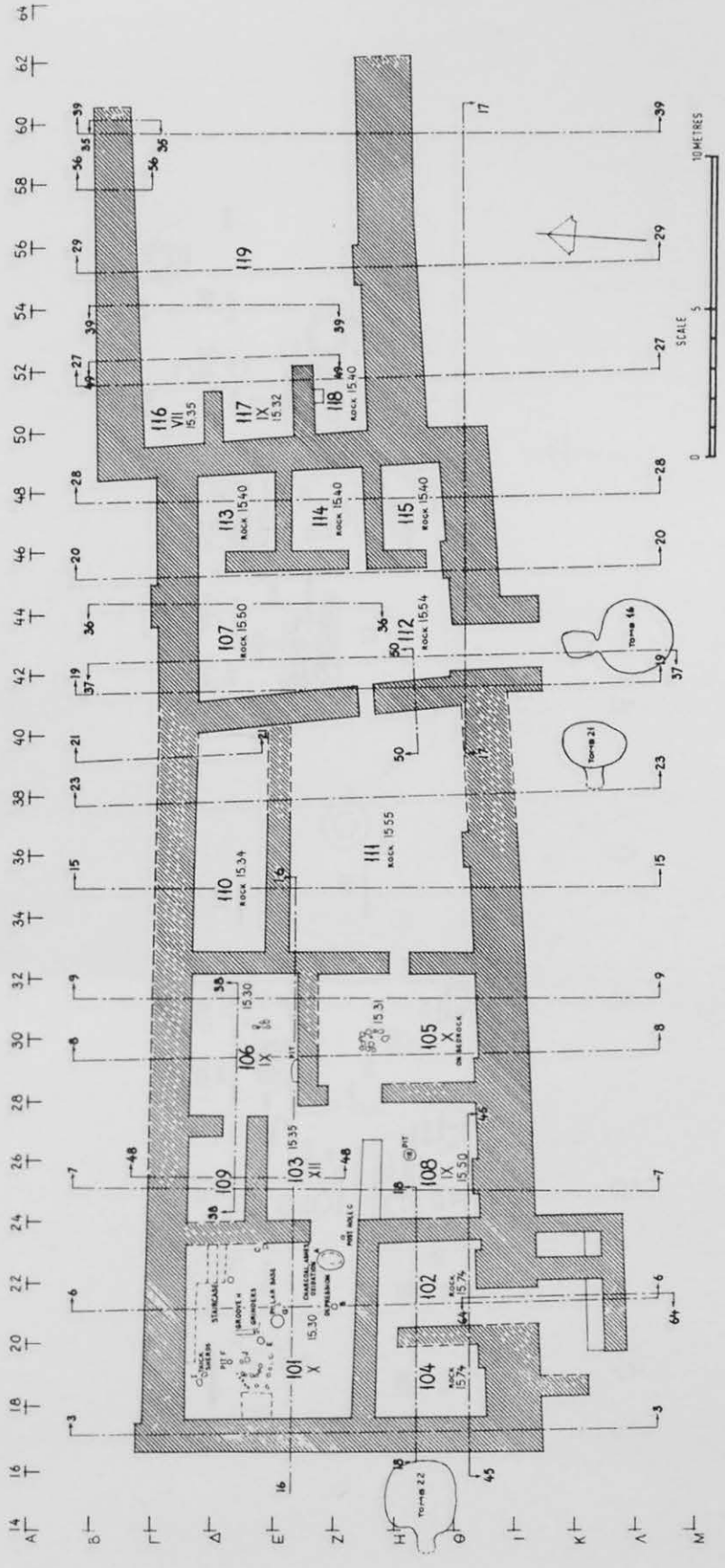


Figure A3.10: Area III, Level IA (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 243).

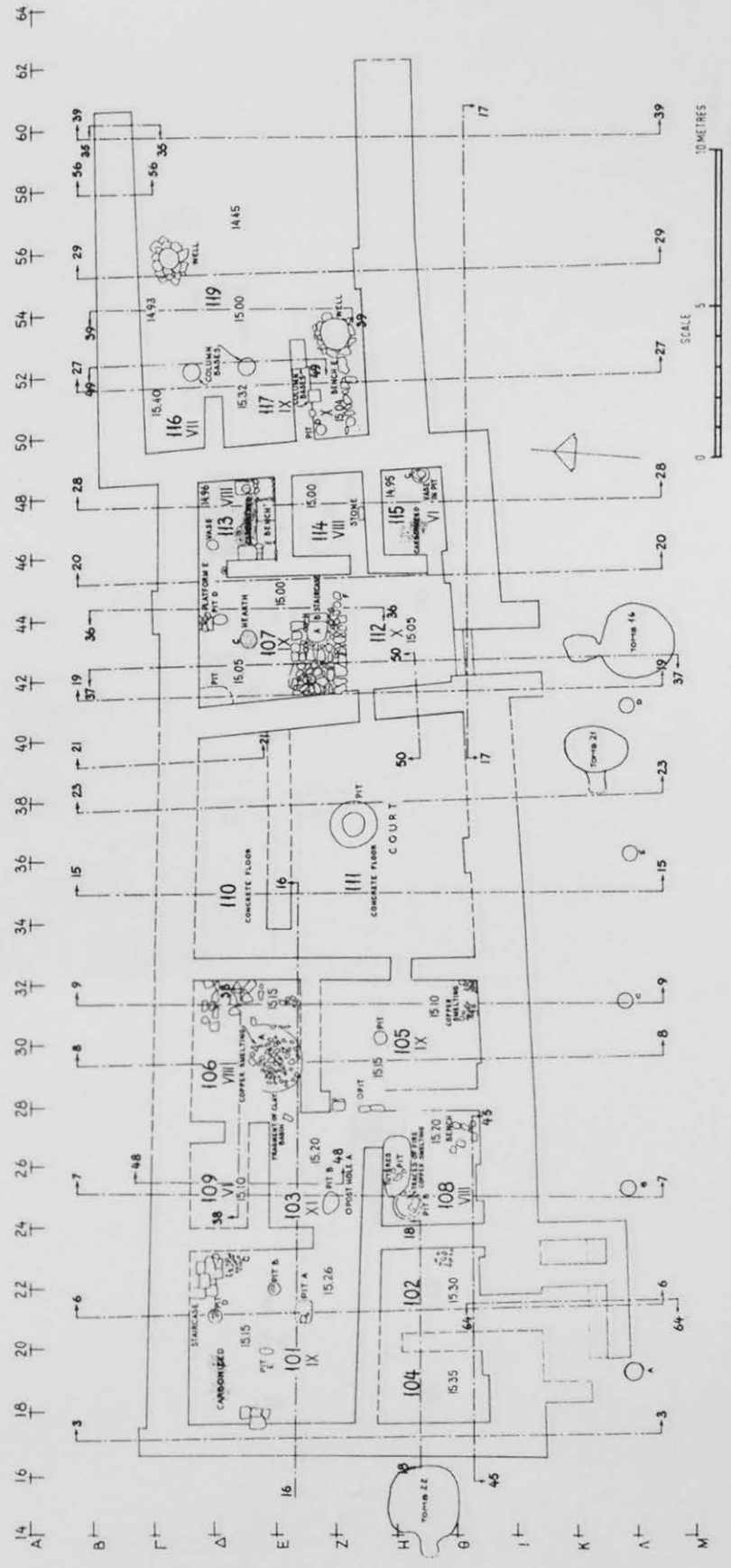


Figure A3.11: Area III, Level IB initial (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 245).

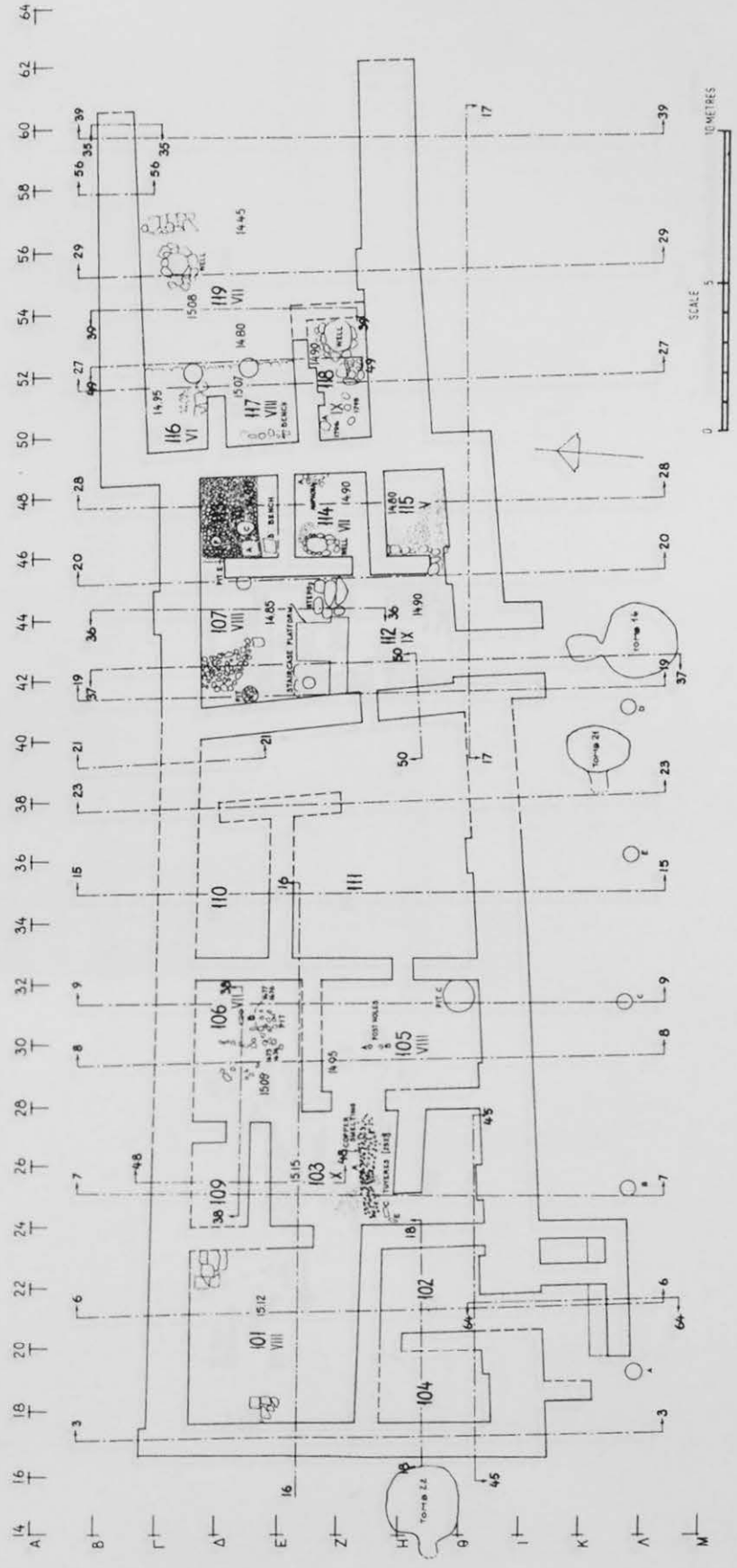


Figure A3.12: Area III, Level IB mid (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 247).

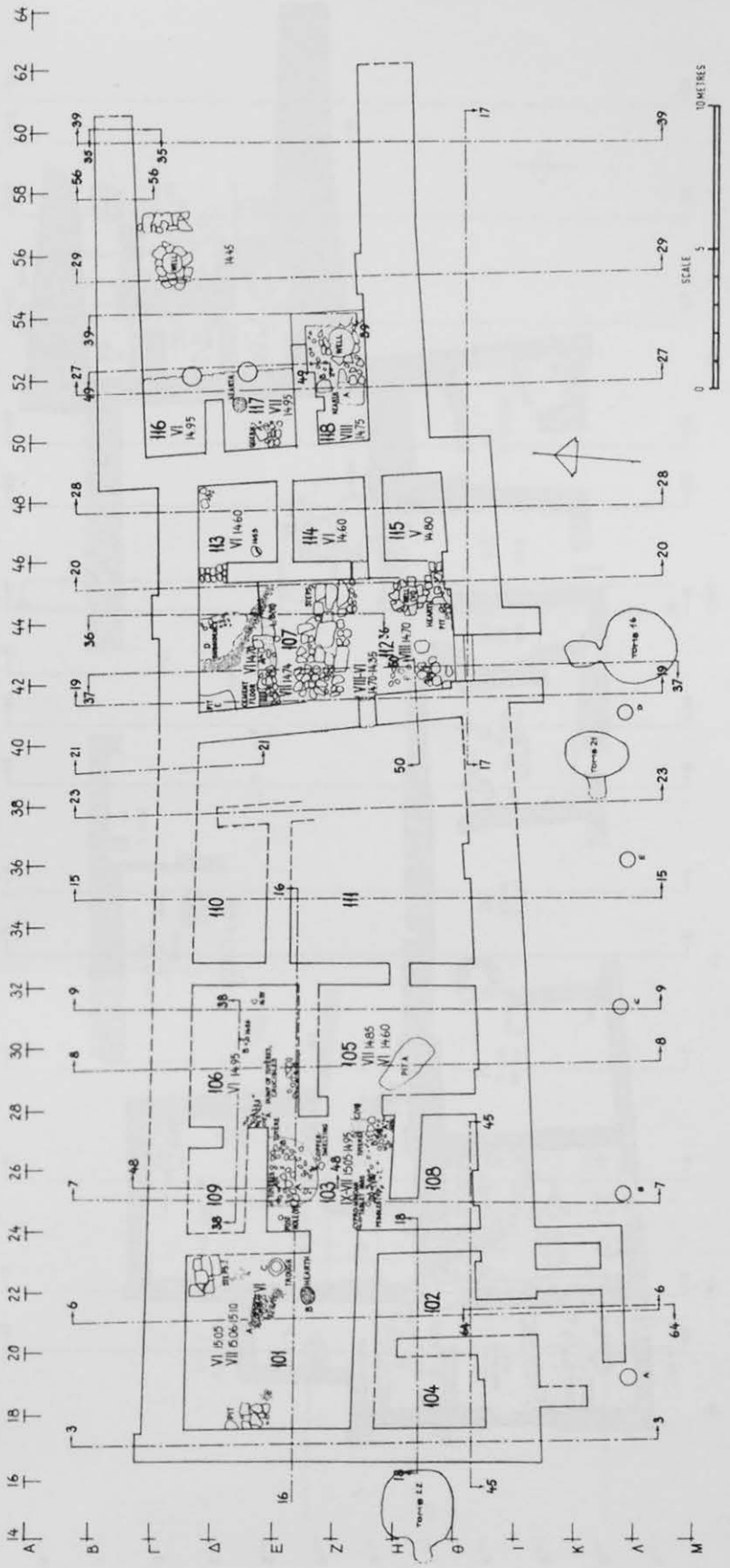


Figure A3.13: Area III, Level IB late (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 248).

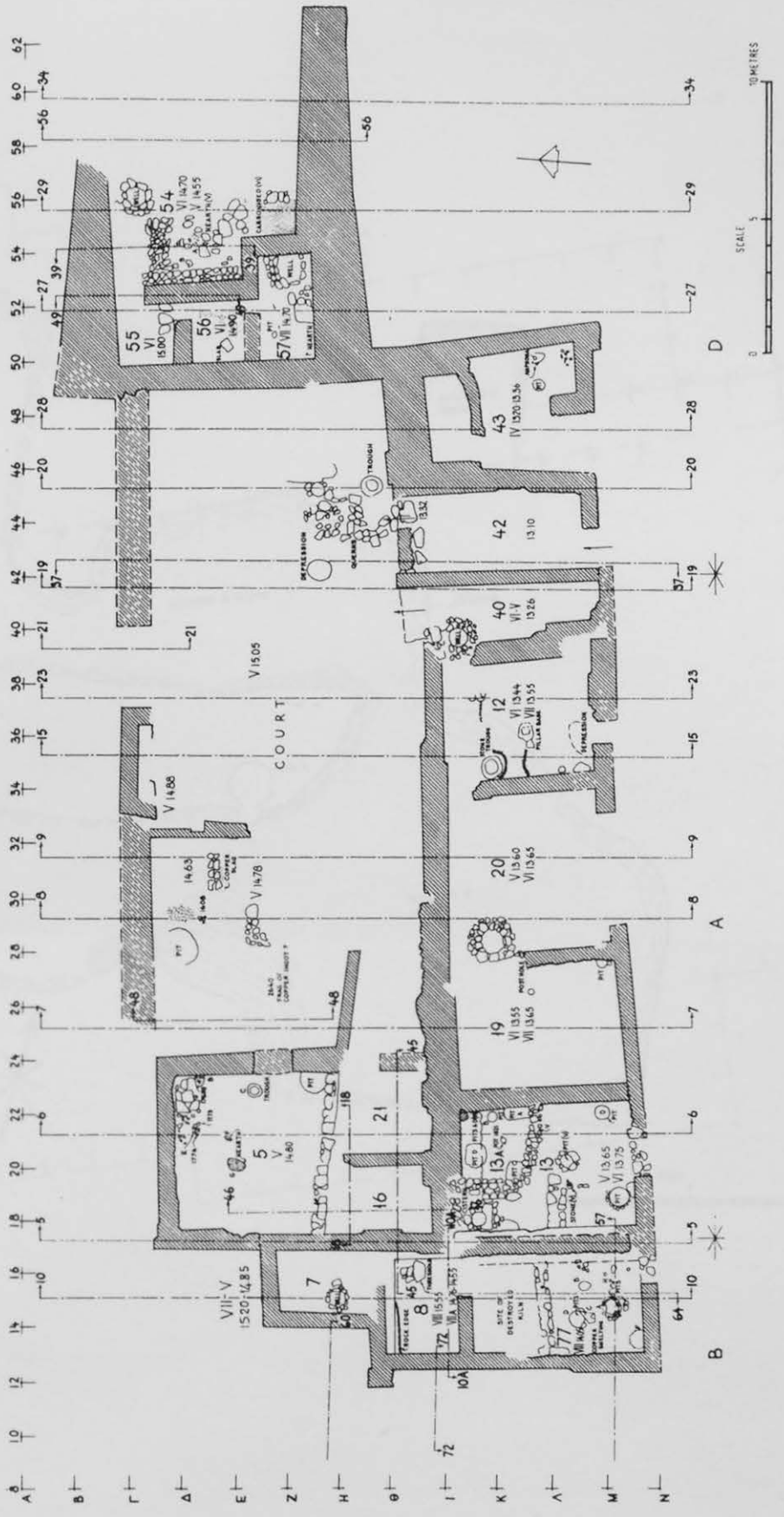


Figure A3.14: Area III, Level IIA (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 249).

Figure A3.15: Area I, Level A (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 266).

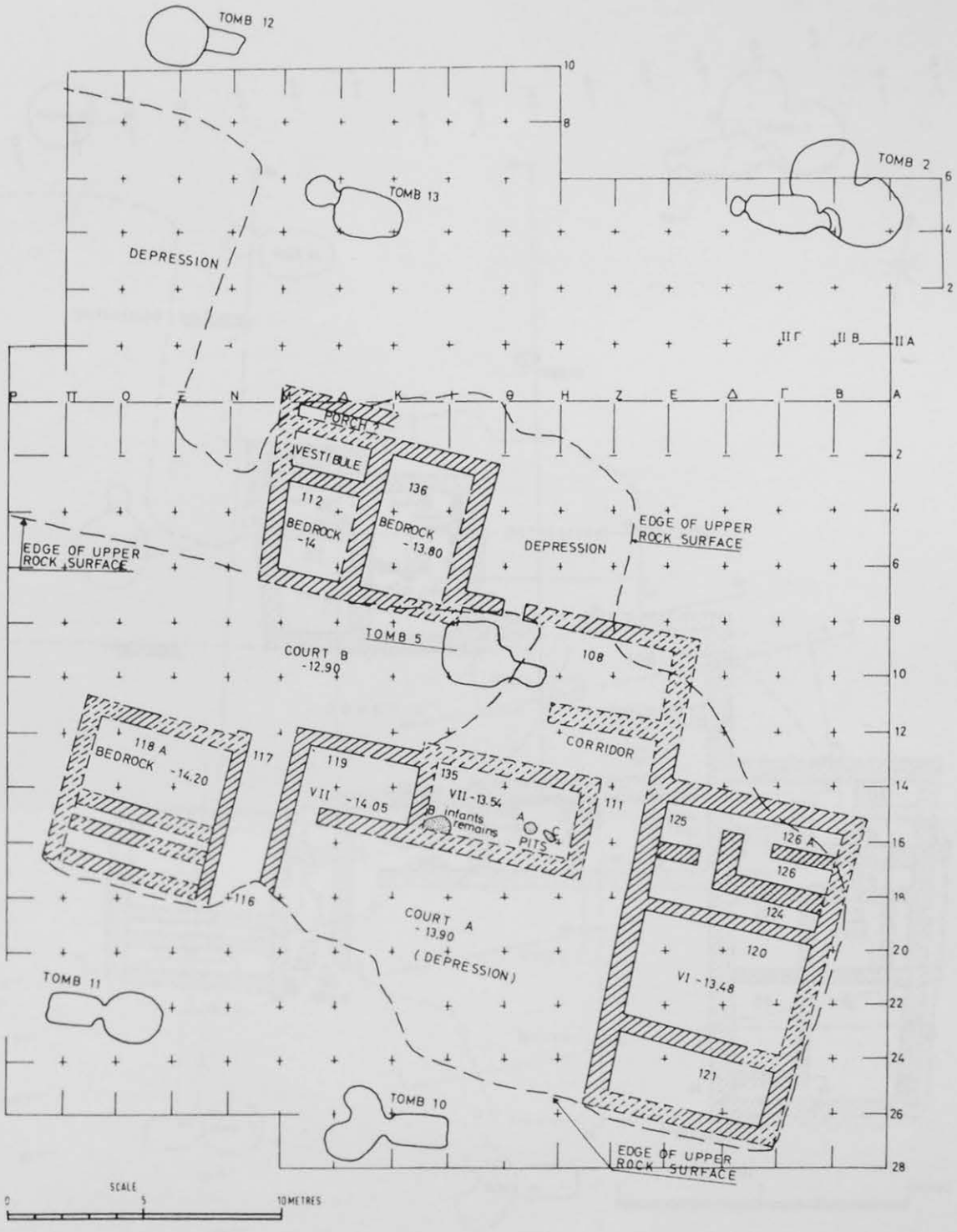


Figure A3.16: Area III, Level IA (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 267).

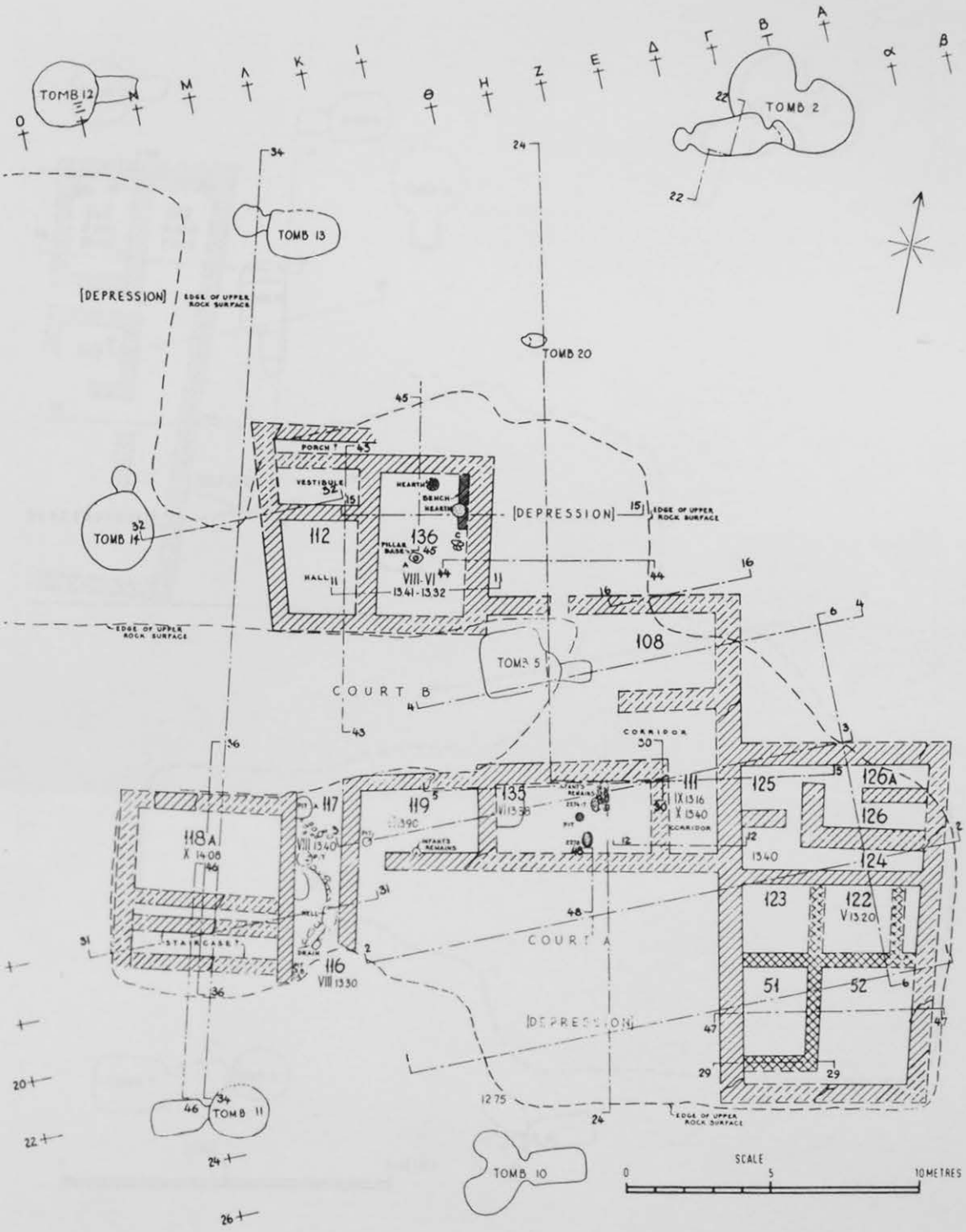


Figure A3.17: Area III, Level IB (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 268).

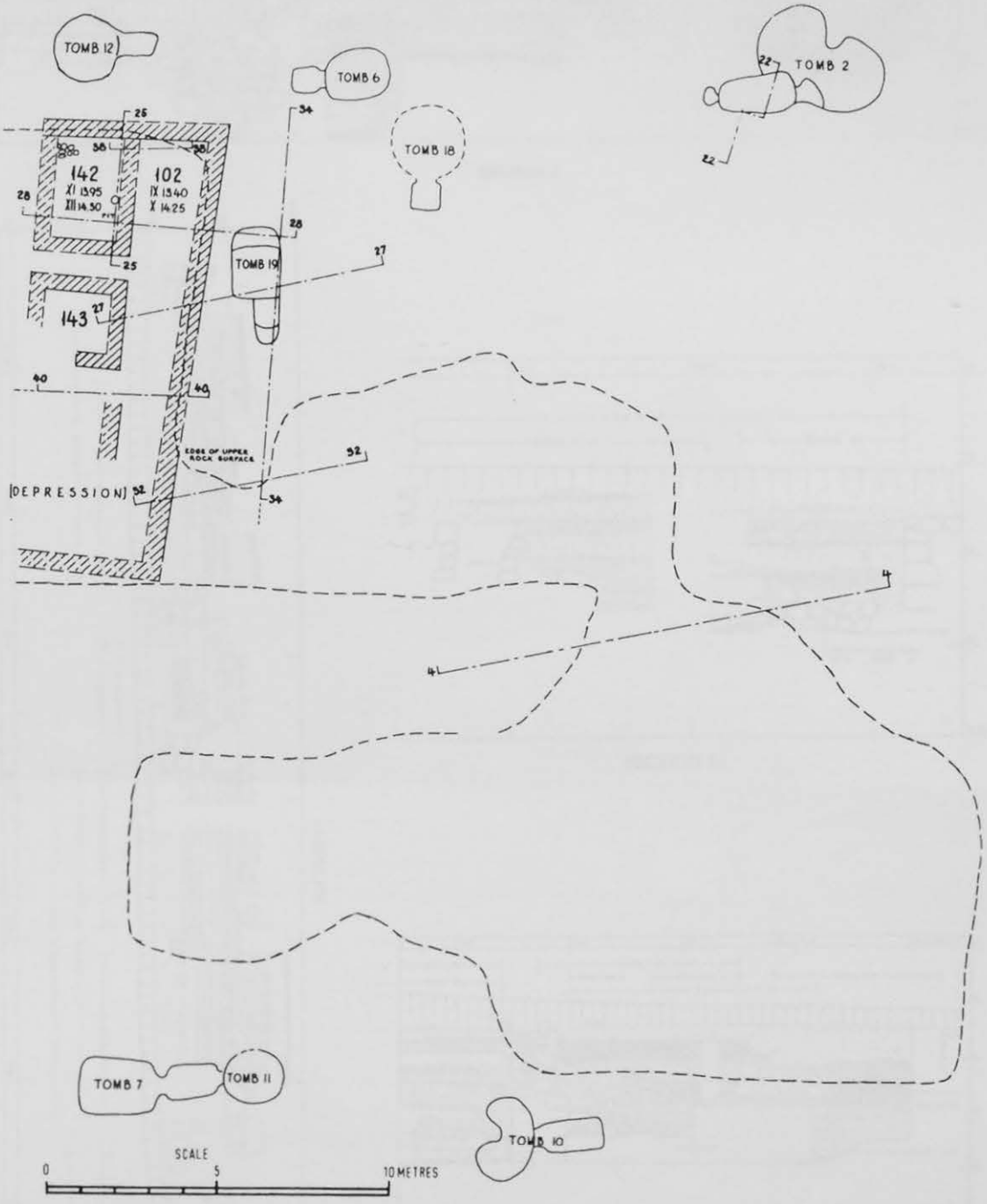
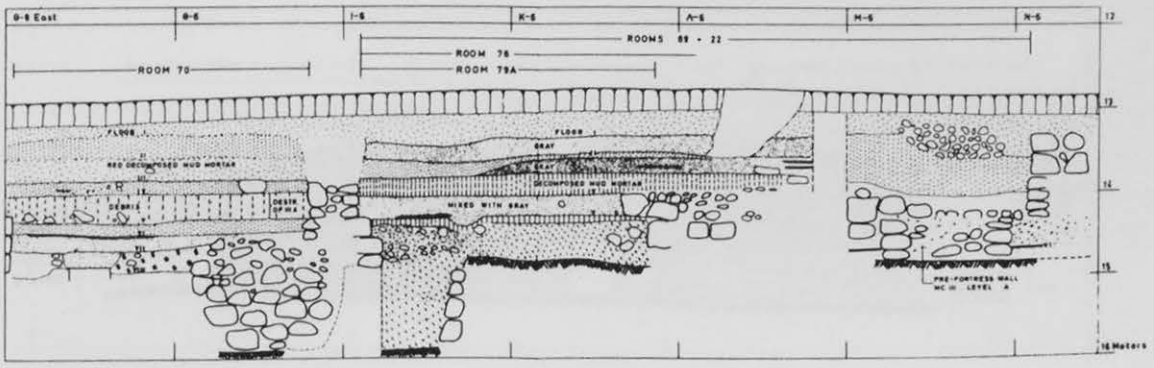
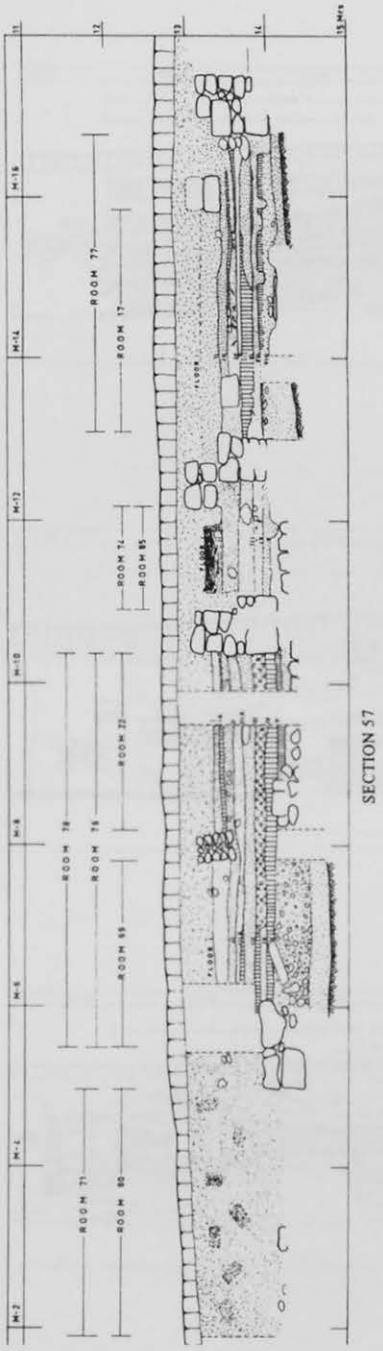
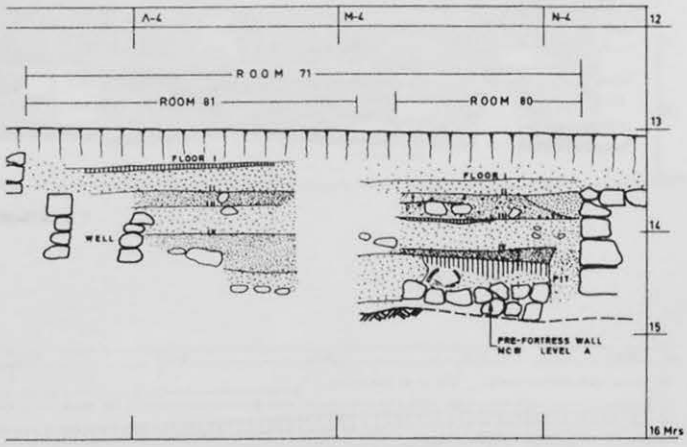


Figure A3.18: Area III, Level IIA (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 270).



SECTION 3





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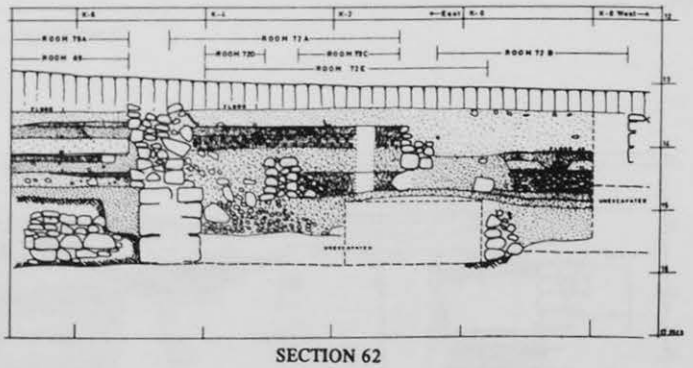

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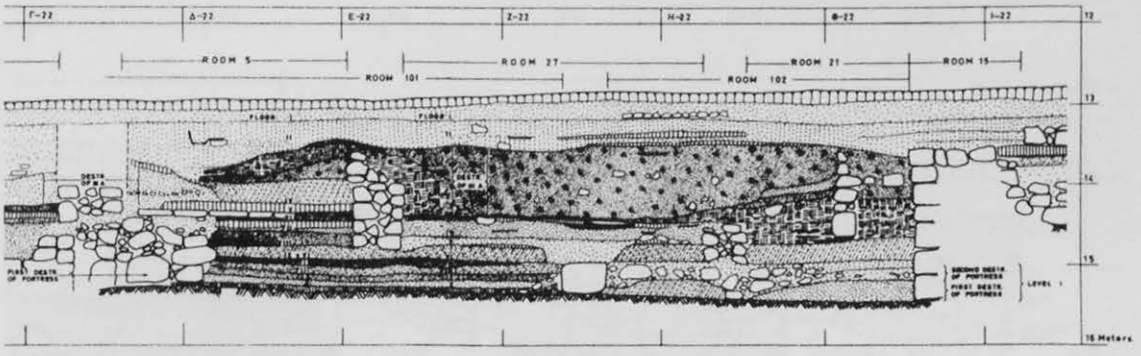
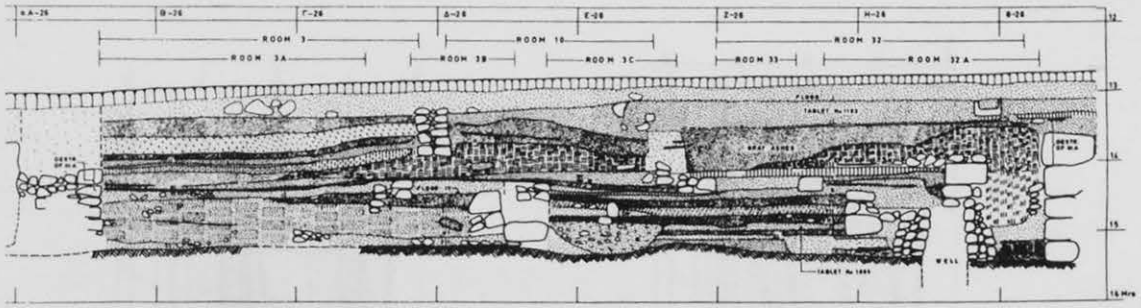
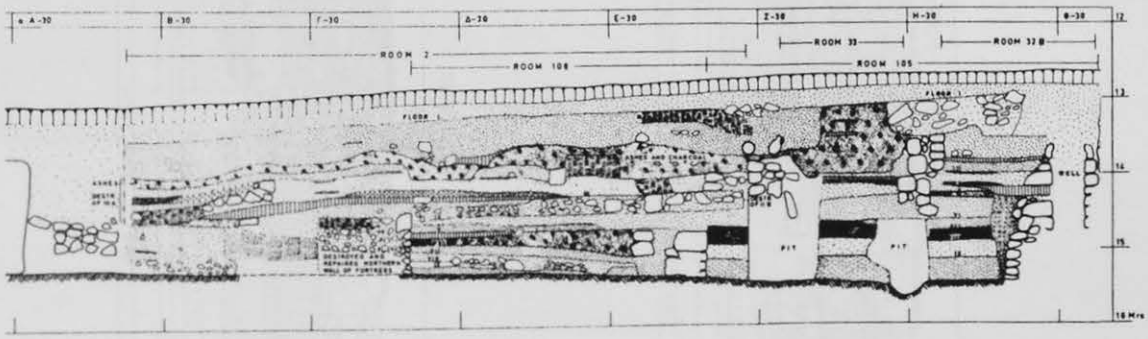
Figure A3.19: Area III, Level A sections (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plates 259, 265).



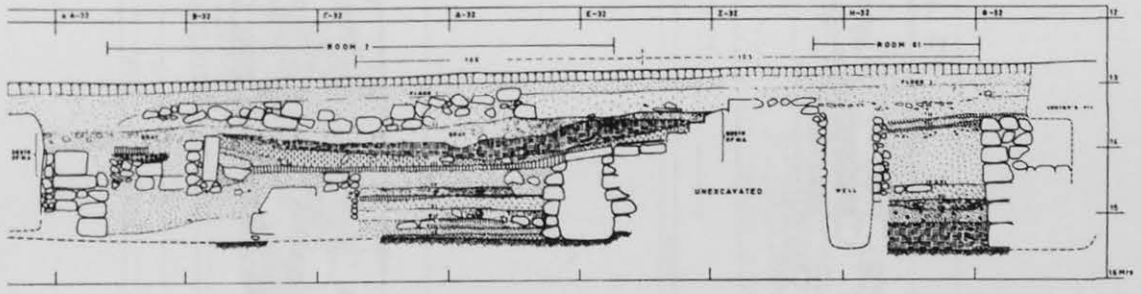
SECTION 6



SECTION 7

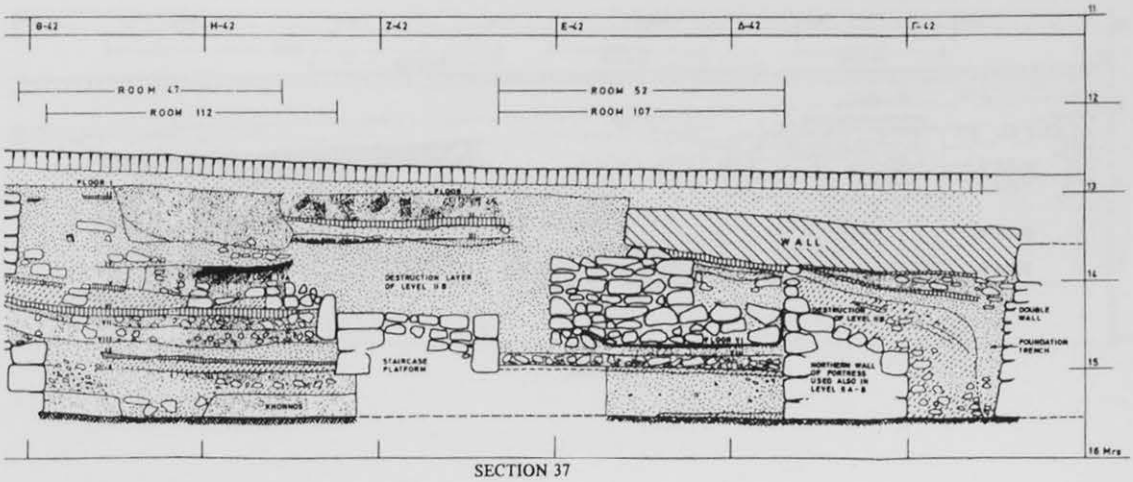


SECTION 8



SECTION 9

Figure A3.20: Area III sections. Rooms 101/5, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108 and 109 (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 259, 260).



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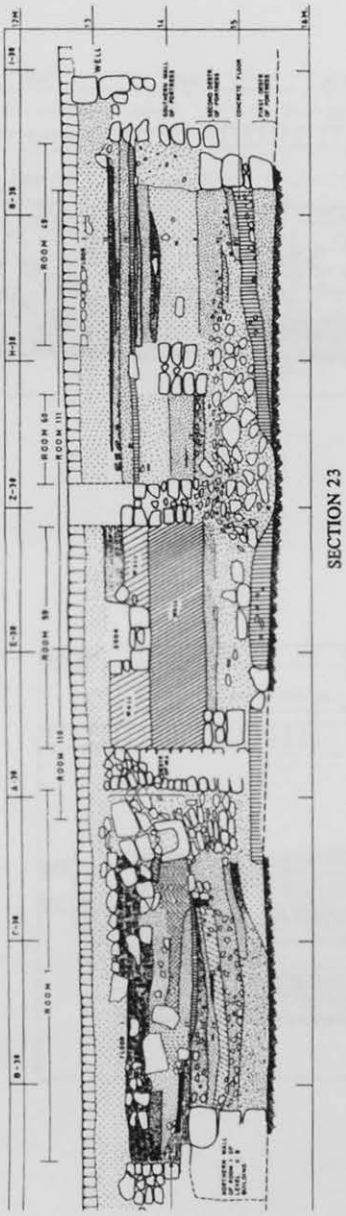
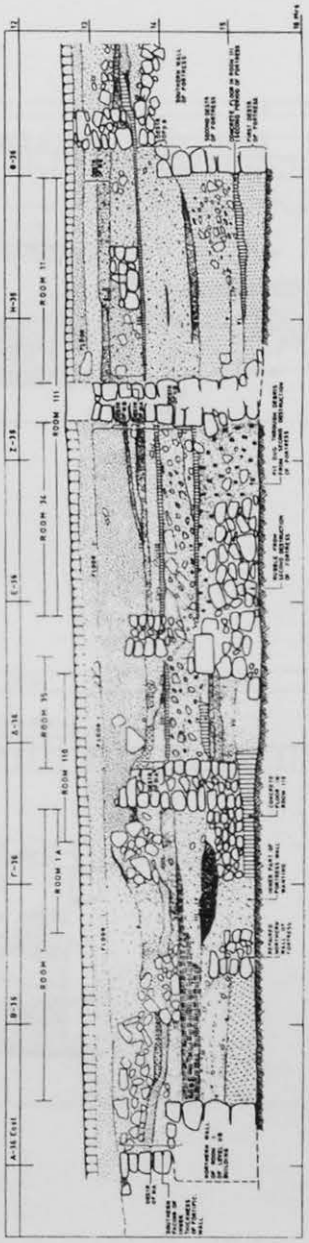
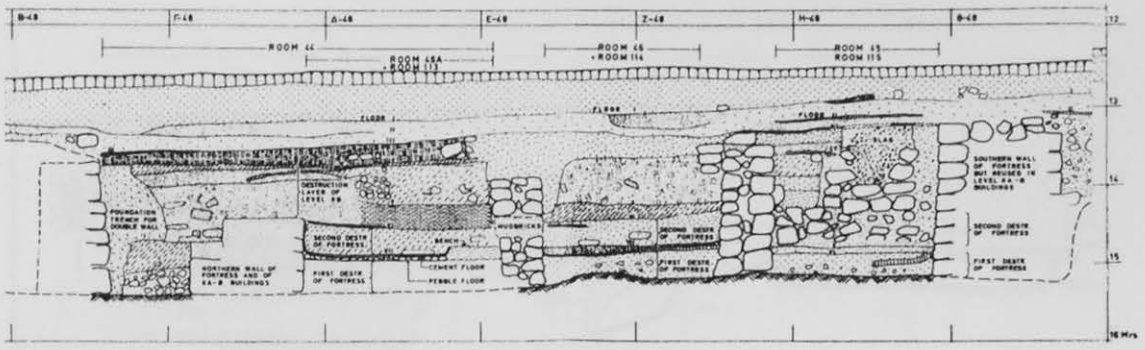


SECTION 23



SECTION 15

Figure A3.21: Area III sections, Rooms 107, 110, 111, 112 (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 261, 263).



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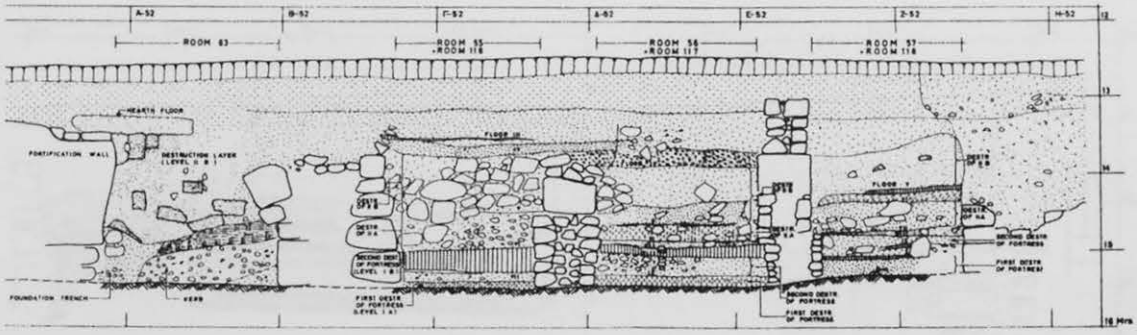
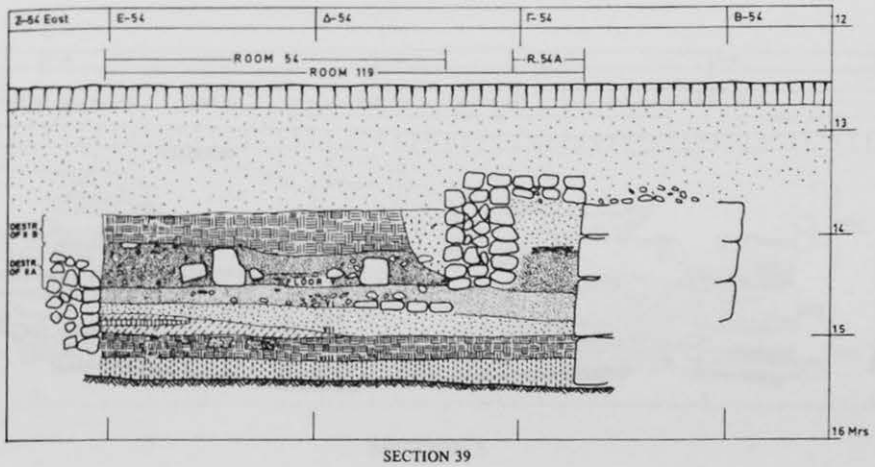
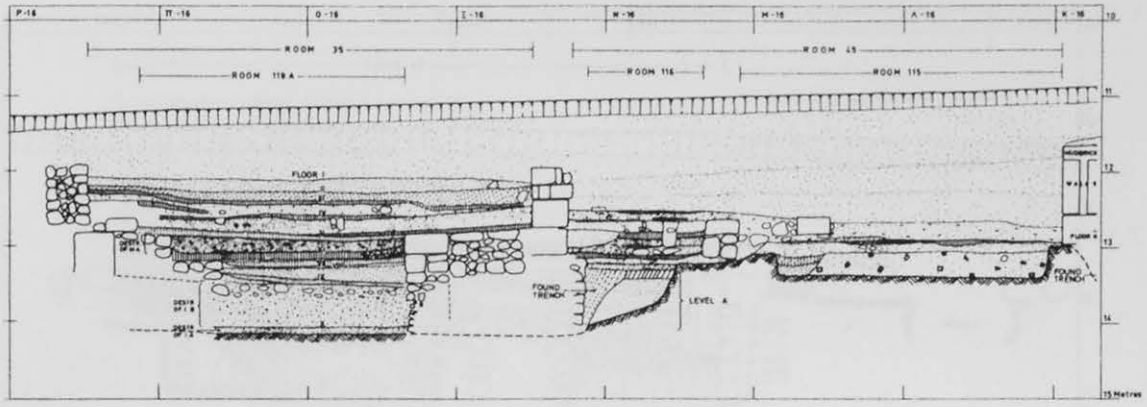


SECTION 27

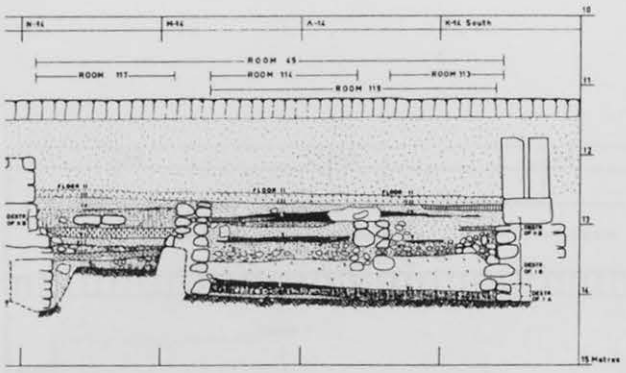


SECTION 39

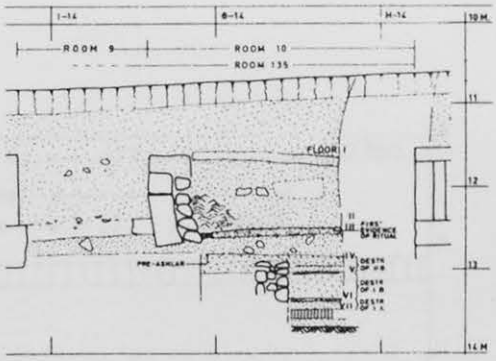
Figure A3.22: Area III Sections. Rooms 113–119 (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 261, 263).



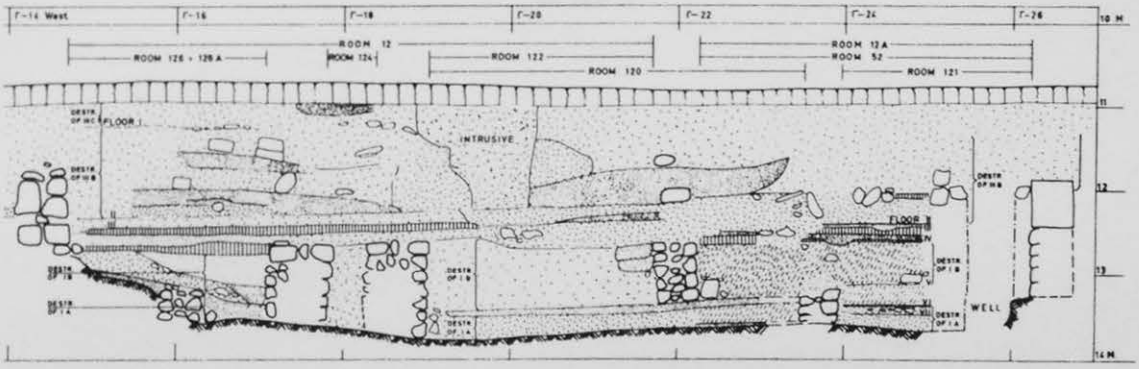
SECTION 31



SECTION 3

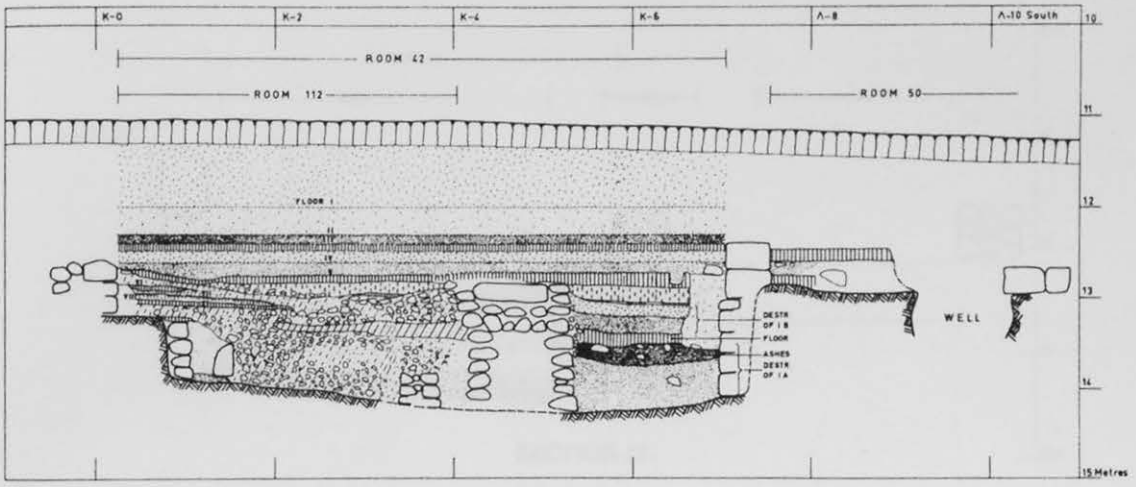


SECTION 3 (Second Part)

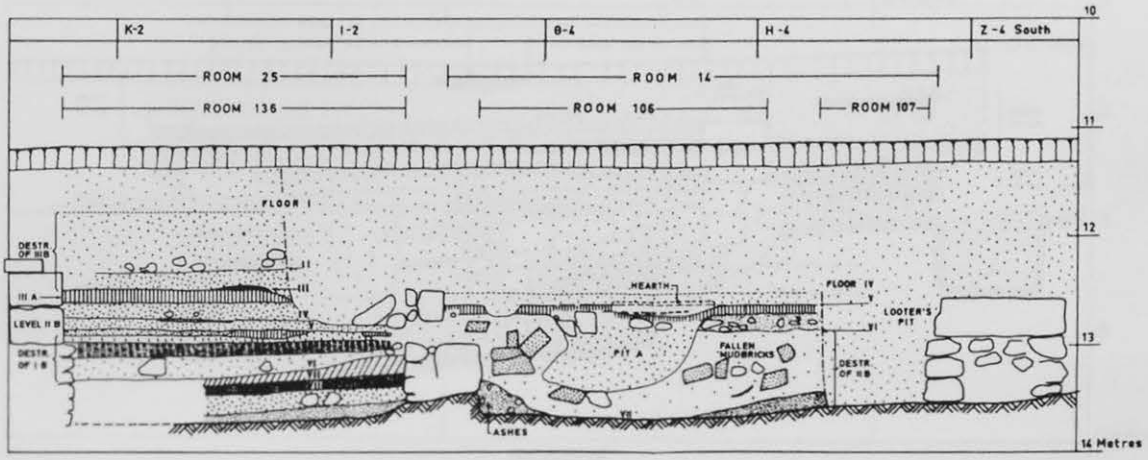


SECTION 6

Figure A3.23: Area I Sections. South Sector (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plates 280, 282).

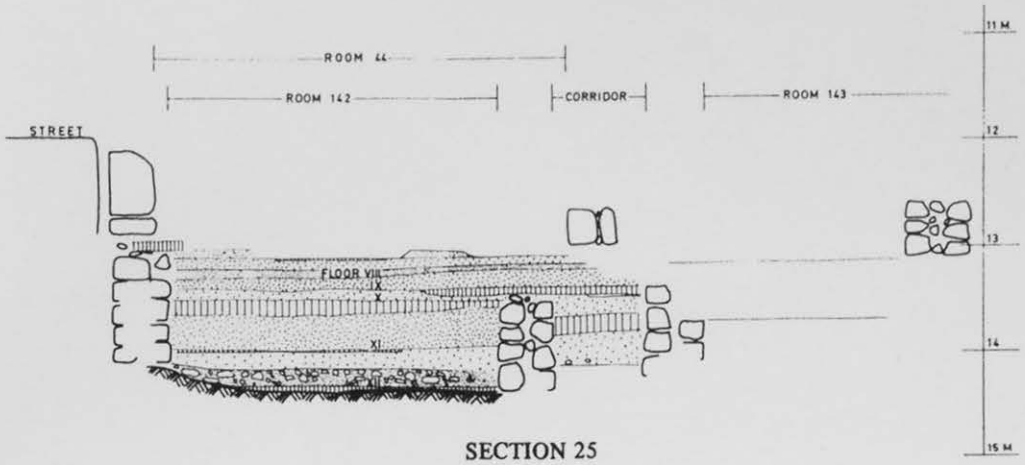


SECTION 43

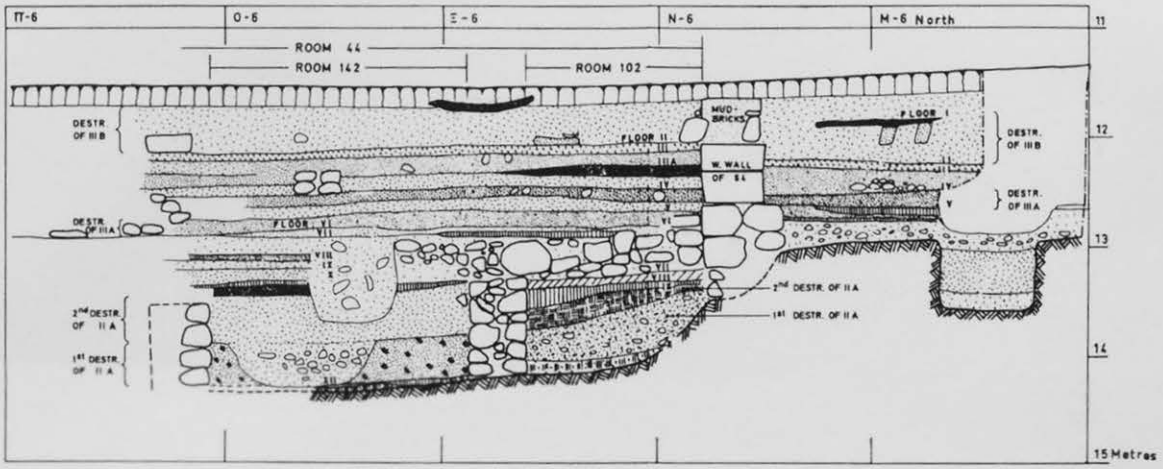


SECTION 15

Figure A3.24: Area I Sections. North Sector (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plates 280, 282).



SECTION 25



SECTION 28

Figure A3.25: Area I Sections, Level IIA. (after Dikaios 1969–71: Plate 281, 282).

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2142	I	119	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				58	2											2				1					1		64	/6		A1.1.11		
2142	I	119	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				2																							2					
2142	I	119	IB end	4	RS/BSHM Res				11																							11					
2142	I	119	IB end	8	PWWMI				16	6	1		2							1				1	1	2						30	/4		A1.10.12	xray	
2142	I	119	IB end	9	PW?																		2									2					
2142	I	119	IB end	11	BichWM					5																						5	/2		A1.17.10		
2142	I	119	IB end	13	WPHM				3	7								1														11	/1	/1	A1.21.4		53/31 (/1)
2142	I	119	IB end	14	WPWM I					1																						1					
2142	I	119	IB end	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2142	I	119	IB end	30	RP/BP					2																						2					
2142	I	119	IB end	31	RonR/B	5	2		1														3	1					1			13					55/15 (/3)
2142	I	119	IB end	37	Canaanite jar																				1							1	/3		A1.26.6	?	
2142	I	119	IB end	45	TOTAL	5	2		92	23	1		2					1		1	2		5	2	3	2			1	1		143	5	1			
2147	I	119	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				2																							2					
2147	I	119	IB end	7	PWHM				2																							2					
2147	I	119	IB end	8	PWWMI				2												1											3					
2147	I	119	IB end	11	BichWM					1																						1					
2147	I	119	IB end	31	RonR/B	1																										1					
2147	I	119	IB end	37	Canaanite jar													1														1					
2147	I	119	IB end	45	TOTAL	1			6	1								1			1											10	0	0			
2133	I	119	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				42	1											1											44					
2133	I	119	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				4												1											5					
2133	I	119	IB end	3	RS/BS?																				1							1					
2133	I	119	IB end	5	BS/RSWM Res				2																							2					
2133	I	119	IB end	7	PWHM				1	1																						2					
2133	I	119	IB end	8	PWWMI				3									1														4					
2133	I	119	IB end	9	PW?																		2	1								3					
2133	I	119	IB end	12	Bich?				1																							1					
2133	I	119	IB end	13	WPHM				2	6	3							1			1			1								14					
2133	I	119	IB end	17	Composite	1																										1					
2133	I	119	IB end	18	CPW				1																1					1		3					
2133	I	119	IB end	31	RonR/B	5			1												1		5									12					
2133	I	119	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2133	I	119	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			4																								4					
2133	I	119	IB end	45	TOTAL	6	1	4	57	8	3							2			4		7	2	2					1		97	0	0			
2134	I	119	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				22												5											27					
2134	I	119	IB end	7	PWHM				1																							1					
2134	I	119	IB end	8	PWWMI				2				2						1											1		6	/5		A1.10.11		
2134	I	119	IB end	9	PW?	1																	2	1								4	/3, /6,		A1.13.10, 14		
2134	I	119	IB end	12	Bich?				1																2							3	/2a, b		A1.19.3, 4		
2134	I	119	IB end	13	WPHM					2														2								4					53/25 (/4)
2134	I	119	IB end	18	CPW				1																							1					
2134	I	119	IB end	24	WS I																			1								1					56/16 (/1)
2134	I	119	IB end	31	RonR/B	9																	5	1								15					
2134	I	119	IB end	45	TOTAL	10			27	2			2						1		5		7	5	2					1		62	5	0			
2163	I	119	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				8												4											12					
2163	I	119	IB end	4	RS/BSHM Res				4																							4					
2163	I	119	IB end	13	WPHM				4															2								6					
2163	I	119	IB end	17	Composite		1																									1					
2163	I	119	IB end	22	PWS		1																									1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2163	I	119	IB end	24	WS I		1																	1								2					
2163	I	119	IB end	31	RonR/B	7	4		1															1								13					
2163	I	119	IB end	45	TOTAL	7	7		17												4			4								39	0	0			
2175	I	119	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				9												1											10					
2175	I	119	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
2175	I	119	IB mid	7	PWHM					1																						1					
2175	I	119	IB mid	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
2175	I	119	IB mid	17	Composite	2																	1	1								4					
2175	I	119	IB mid	18	CPW																				1							1					
2175	I	119	IB mid	22	PWS																			1								1					56/11 (/1)
2175	I	119	IB mid	24	WS I		1																						1			2					
2175	I	119	IB mid	31	RonR/B	4	2		1														1	1						1		10					
2175	I	119	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2175	I	119	IB mid	45	TOTAL	6	3	1	12	1											1		2	3	1				1	1		32	0	0			
2176	I	119	IB early	13	WPHM				1																							1					53/26 (/1)
2176	I	119	IB early	45	TOTAL				1																							1	0	0			
2183	I	119	IA end	7	PWHM	2			3														1									6	/2		A1.5.22		
2183	I	119	IA end	12	Bich?					1																						1	/3		A1.18.5		
2183	I	119	IA end	13	WPHM				4	5										1	1			2								13					53/19, 21 (/1)
2183	I	119	IA end	17	Composite	2																										2					
2183	I	119	IA end	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2183	I	119	IA end	31	RonR/B	12	5		3														1	1								22					
2183	I	119	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			2																								2					
2183	I	119	IA end	45	TOTAL	16	5	3	10	6										1	1		2	3							47	2	0			
769	I	135	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				7																				2			9					
769	I	135	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
769	I	135	IB end	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
769	I	135	IB end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
769	I	135	IB end	7	PWHM	1			1	1											1		1									5					
769	I	135	IB end	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
769	I	135	IB end	9	PW?							2	1										1									4					
769	I	135	IB end	11	BichWM				1																							1	/2		A1.17.9	?	58/13 (/2)
769	I	135	IB end	13	WPHM				6																							6	/1		A1.21.3		
769	I	135	IB end	16	WP?				1																							2					
769	I	135	IB end	18	CPW				2																					1		3					
769	I	135	IB end	19	Coarse	1																										1					
769	I	135	IB end	31	RonR/B	10	1		4																			1				16					
769	I	135	IB end	32	Monochrome		3																	3								6					
769	I	135	IB end	35	BR I		1																	1								2					
769	I	135	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			1										1														2					
769	I	135	IB end	45	TOTAL	12	5	1	26	1		2	1					1			1		2	4				1		3		60	2	0			
5202	I	135	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				6																							6					
5202	I	135	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
5202	I	135	IB end	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
5202	I	135	IB end	7	PWHM			3	5			2													1							11					
5202	I	135	IB end	8	PWWMI	1			10																							11					
5202	I	135	IB end	9	PW?	1			8			3											2	2	1							17					
5202	I	135	IB end	11	BichWM				2																							2					
5202	I	135	IB end	13	WPHM				3	2																				1		6					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
5202	I	135	IB end	14	WPWM I																		1									1	/1		A1.22.12		
5202	I	135	IB end	15	WPWM II				7																							7					
5202	I	135	IB end	16	WP?				1																							1					
5202	I	135	IB end	18	CPW				21																1							22					
5202	I	135	IB end	19	Coarse	1																										1					
5202	I	135	IB end	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
5202	I	135	IB end	25	WS II		5																	1								6					
5202	I	135	IB end	27	BL																1											1					
5202	I	135	IB end	29	WSh					6																						6					
5202	I	135	IB end	31	RonR/B	3			2														1									6					
5202	I	135	IB end	32	Monochrome		4																	2					1			7					
5202	I	135	IB end	36	BR II																			1								1					
5202	I	135	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			27																								27					
5202	I	135	IB end	45	TOTAL	6	9	31	67	8		5									1		4	6	3				1	1		142	1	0			
2286	I	135	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				28									1				1										30	/1		A1.1.12		
2286	I	135	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				9																							9					
2286	I	135	IB end	3	RS/BS?																				1							1					
2286	I	135	IB end	7	PWHM				7																							7					
2286	I	135	IB end	8	PWWMI				5	4								2		1	2			3	1							18					
2286	I	135	IB end	9	PW?	1						8											2									11	/2		A1.13.13		
2286	I	135	IB end	13	WPHM				9	3											1							1				14					
2286	I	135	IB end	15	WPWM II				1																							1	/4		A1.24.3		
2286	I	135	IB end	17	Composite	2																										2					
2286	I	135	IB end	18	CPW				17																1							18					
2286	I	135	IB end	20	PW Pithos			1																	1							2					
2286	I	135	IB end	23	WSgen.		1																									1					
2286	I	135	IB end	25	WS II																			2					1			3					
2286	I	135	IB end	27	BL				1																							1					
2286	I	135	IB end	31	RonR/B	22	4		2														4					1		1		34					
2286	I	135	IB end	32	Monochrome		14								4									16					3			37					
2286	I	135	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			17																	1							18	/3		A1.26.10		
2286	I	135	IB end	45	TOTAL	25	19	18	79	7		8				4		3		1	3	1	6	21	5			2	4	1		208	4	0			
2275	I	135	IB mid	8	PWWMI				1		1																					2					
2275	I	135	IB mid	9	PW?																		1									1					
2275	I	135	IB mid	31	RonR/B																		1									1					
2275	I	135	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			2																						1		3	/1		A1.26.9		268 (on plan)
2275	I	135	IB mid	45	TOTAL			2	1		1												2							1		7	1	0			
2274	I	135	IB mid	32	Monochrome																			1								1	0	/1			56/2 (/1)
2274	I	135	IB mid	45	TOTAL																			1								1	0	1			
2276	I	135	IB mid	7	PWHM						1																					1	2276	2276	A1.7.3		
2276	I	135	IB mid	45	TOTAL						1																					1	1	1			
2277	I	135	IB mid	7	PWHM						1																					1	2277	2277	A1.7.4		
2277	I	135	IB mid	45	TOTAL						1																					1	1	1			
2287	I	135	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				9																					1		10					
2287	I	135	IB end	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
2287	I	135	IB end	7	PWHM	1			4	2	1									1			1							1	11	/1		A1.7.6		
2287	I	135	IB end	8	PWWMI				3		1																2					6					
2287	I	135	IB end	9	PW?				2														2									4					
2287	I	135	IB end	13	WPHM				6		1																			1		8					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2287	I	135	IB end	19	Coarse				4																							4					
2287	I	135	IB end	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2287	I	135	IB end	24	WS I																			1								1					
2287	I	135	IB end	30	RP/BP				1																							1					
2287	I	135	IB end	31	RonR/B	7			8														2	1								18					
2287	I	135	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2287	I	135	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			11																	1							12	/2		A1.26.8		
2287	I	135	IB end	45	TOTAL	8	1	13	38	2	3									1			5	2	1		2			2	1	79	2	0			
2266	I	135	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				4												1											5					
2266	I	135	IB end	7	PWHM				1														1									2	/5		A1.7.2		
2266	I	135	IB end	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
2266	I	135	IB end	9	PW?																		1			2						3					
2266	I	135	IB end	13	WPHM		4		16												1			1	1							23	/1	/1	A1.21.5	?	54/17, 20 (/1)
2266	I	135	IB end	19	Coarse				1																							1					
2266	I	135	IB end	20	PW Pithos			2										1														3					
2266	I	135	IB end	21	Pithos			1																								1					
2266	I	135	IB end	31	RonR/B	1			2														1									4					55/14 (/4)
2266	I	135	IB end	36	BR II																								1			1					
2266	I	135	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2266	I	135	IB end	45	TOTAL	1	4	4	25									1			2		3	1	1	2			1			45	2	0			
2256	I	135	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				26												1									1		28					
2256	I	135	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				3												1											4					
2256	I	135	IA end	7	PWHM				1	1	4	1																				7					
2256	I	135	IA end	8	PWWMI				7	2								1		1												11					
2256	I	135	IA end	9	PW?	1	2					4												1								8					
2256	I	135	IA end	13	WPHM				8	3																				1		12					
2256	I	135	IA end	14	WPWM I				1																							1					
2256	I	135	IA end	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2256	I	135	IA end	18	CPW				6																1							7					
2256	I	135	IA end	19	Coarse				3																							3					
2256	I	135	IA end	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2256	I	135	IA end	31	RonR/B	15			6														7							1		29					
2256	I	135	IA end	32	Monochrome		1																	1								2					
2256	I	135	IA end	35	BR I	1																										1					
2256	I	135	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			7																	1							8					
2256	I	135	IA end	40	Unidentified														1													1	/1		A1.30.3	xray	
2256	I	135	IA end	45	TOTAL	17	3	9	62	6	4	5						1	1	1	2		7	2	2					3		125	1	0			
771	I	135	IA	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
771	I	135	IA	13	WPHM																				1							1					
771	I	135	IA	31	RonR/B				1																							1					
771	I	135	IA	45	TOTAL				2																1							3	0	0			
2267	I	135	IA	1	RS/BSHM				5																1							6					
2267	I	135	IA	13	WPHM		1		4	1											1			1								8					
2267	I	135	IA	18	CPW				2																							2					
2267	I	135	IA	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2267	I	135	IA	27	BL	1			1																							2					
2267	I	135	IA	31	RonR/B	12	6		6												1		2							1		28					
2267	I	135	IA	37	Canaanite jar			5																								5					
2267	I	135	IA	45	TOTAL	13	7	7	18	1											2		2	1	1					1		53	0	0			

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2279	I	135	IA	8	PWWMI																			1								1	2279	2279	A1.10.2		
2279	I	135	IA	45	TOTAL																			1								1	1	1			
2192	I	116	A	1	RS/BSHM				3																1							4					52/F (/1, /3, /4)
2192	I	116	A	7	PWHM				4																							4					
2192	I	116	A	13	WPHM				4																							4					52/A (/5)
2192	I	116	A	17	Composite	1																										1					52/C (/7)
2192	I	116	A	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2192	I	116	A	31	RonR/B	2			1														2									5					52/D (/6)
2192	I	116	A	45	TOTAL	3		1	12														2		1							19	0	0			
2190	I	117	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				7												1									1		9					
2190	I	117	IB end	7	PWHM				6																							6					
2190	I	117	IB end	13	WPHM				3												3					1				1		8					54/18 (/1)
2190	I	117	IB end	17	Composite	3																										3					
2190	I	117	IB end	31	RonR/B	2																	1									3					
2190	I	117	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2190	I	117	IB end	45	TOTAL	5		1	16												4		1			1				2		30	0	0			
2181	I	117	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				3	2											1				1							7					
2181	I	117	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				3																							3					
2181	I	117	IB end	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
2181	I	117	IB end	7	PWHM	1																	1									2	/1		A1.7.1		
2181	I	117	IB end	9	PW?																		4									4					
2181	I	117	IB end	13	WPHM				5	7																			1			13					
2181	I	117	IB end	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2181	I	117	IB end	16	WP?																		1									1					
2181	I	117	IB end	17	Composite	1																										1					
2181	I	117	IB end	18	CPW																				1							1					
2181	I	117	IB end	20	PW Pithos			2																	1							3					
2181	I	117	IB end	24	WS I		1																									1					
2181	I	117	IB end	31	RonR/B	8	1																	1								10					
2181	I	117	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2181	I	117	IB end	45	TOTAL	10	3	2	13	9											1		6	1	3				1			49	1	0			
2205	I	117	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				59									2			3				1		1			2		68	/4		A1.1.13		
2205	I	117	IB end	7	PWHM		3		3														1	1								8	/2		A1.7.7		
2205	I	117	IB end	8	PWWMI				1	2										1												4					
2205	I	117	IB end	9	PW?								1		1			2													1	5	/3		A1.13.12		
2205	I	117	IB end	13	WPHM				3	3		6												2					1	2		17					
2205	I	117	IB end	15	WPWM II				9																							9					
2205	I	117	IB end	16	WP?				1																							1					
2205	I	117	IB end	17	Composite	27																	6									33					
2205	I	117	IB end	18	CPW																				2					1		3					
2205	I	117	IB end	20	PW Pithos			2																	1							3					
2205	I	117	IB end	22	PWS		1																	2								3					56/15 (/1)
2205	I	117	IB end	24	WS I		4																									4					
2205	I	117	IB end	25	WS II																			1								1					
2205	I	117	IB end	27	BL																			1								1					
2205	I	117	IB end	29	WSh																										2	2					
2205	I	117	IB end	31	RonR/B	14	5		1														6					1				27					
2205	I	117	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																	2								3					
2205	I	117	IB end	35	BR I		1																									1					
2205	I	117	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2205	I	117	IB end	41	Mycenaean					2																						2					
2205	I	117	IB end	45	TOTAL	41	15	3	77	7		6	1		1			4		1	3		13	9	4		1	1	1	5	3	196	3	0			
2187	I	117	IA–IB	1	RS/BSHM				1		1																					2					54/29 (/1)
2187	I	117	IA–IB	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
2187	I	117	IA–IB	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
2187	I	117	IA–IB	9	PW?																		1									1					
2187	I	117	IA–IB	13	WPHM				1									1														2					
2187	I	117	IA–IB	17	Composite																		1									1					
2187	I	117	IA–IB	18	CPW				1																							1					
2187	I	117	IA–IB	20	PW Pithos																1											1					
2187	I	117	IA–IB	31	RonR/B	3	1																									4					
2187	I	117	IA–IB	37	Canaanite jar			2																								2					
2187	I	117	**IA–IB**	45	TOTAL	3	1	2	5		1							1			1		2								16	0	0			
2186	I	117	IA–IB	1	RS/BSHM				23												8								2		33					
2186	I	117	IA–IB	7	PWHM				4	1															1						6					
2186	I	117	IA–IB	13	WPHM				1																						1					57/18 (/1)
2186	I	117	IA–IB	18	CPW				1																						1					
2186	I	117	IA–IB	20	PW Pithos			1																							1					
2186	I	117	IA–IB	31	RonR/B	4	2		3														4							1		14					
2186	I	117	IA–IB	37	Canaanite jar			1																							1					
2186	I	117	**IA–IB**	45	TOTAL	4	2	2	32	1											8		4		1				3		57	0	0			
2191	I	117	IA	1	RS/BSHM				6												2				1				2		11					
2191	I	117	IA	7	PWHM																		1								1					
2191	I	117	IA	13	WPHM				7		2						1				5				1				1		17	/1		A1.20.7	?, xray	57/28 (/1)
2191	I	117	IA	20	PW Pithos			2																	4						6	/2, /5		A1.4.3, 4		
2191	I	117	IA	31	RonR/B	13			5												1		6	4					2		31					55/1, 2 (/3, /4)
2191	I	117	IA	37	Canaanite jar			1																							1					
2191	I	117	IA	45	TOTAL	13		3	18		2						1				8		7	4	6				5		67	3	0			
2156	I	118	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				17	2											3				2						24					
2156	I	118	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				2																						2					
2156	I	118	IB end	3	RS/BS?				14																						14					
2156	I	118	IB end	7	PWHM	1			1	1		1									2		2								8					
2156	I	118	IB end	8	PWWMI				2									2							1						5					
2156	I	118	IB end	9	PW?				13	2			2										1			1					19	/7		A1.13.9		
2156	I	118	IB end	11	BichWM					1											2				1						4					
2156	I	118	IB end	13	WPHM				3																						3					
2156	I	118	IB end	14	WPWM I				1																	1					2	/2, /3		A1.22.13, 10		57/23 (/2)
2156	I	118	IB end	15	WPWM II				1									1													2					
2156	I	118	IB end	17	Composite	1																									1					
2156	I	118	IB end	19	Coarse				6	1															1						8					
2156	I	118	IB end	20	PW Pithos			1																							1					
2156	I	118	IB end	24	WS I																			1							1					
2156	I	118	IB end	29	WSh					2																					2					
2156	I	118	IB end	31	RonR/B	39	1		4														5		1						50					55/17 (/5); /21 (/6)
2156	I	118	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																	2							3					
2156	I	118	IB end	35	BR I		3			1																					4					
2156	I	118	IB end	45	TOTAL	41	5	1	64	10		1	2					3			7		8	3	6	2					153	3	0			
2157	I	118	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				20	2											1					1			1		25					
2157	I	118	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				4																						4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2157	I	118	IB end	7	PWHM				7																							7					
2157	I	118	IB end	8	PWWMI				1	2																						3					
2157	I	118	IB end	9	PW?	1			10																	1						12					
2157	I	118	IB end	13	WPHM				4																	1						5					53/27 (/2)
2157	I	118	IB end	14	WPWM I				1																							1					57/29 (/1)
2157	I	118	IB end	17	Composite	1																										1					
2157	I	118	IB end	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2157	I	118	IB end	31	RonR/B	14	1																2									17					
2157	I	118	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2157	I	118	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			4																								4					
2157	I	118	IB end	45	TOTAL	16	2	5	47	4											1		2			3				1		81	0	0			
2174	I	118	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				1																							1					
2174	I	118	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
2174	I	118	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2174	I	118	IA end	17	Composite	1																	1									2					
2174	I	118	IA end	19	Coarse				2																							2					
2174	I	118	IA end	31	RonR/B	2	1		1															1								5					
2174	I	118	IA end	45	TOTAL	3	1		6														1	1								12	0	0			
2233	I	52	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				17	2								1								1				1	1	23					
2233	I	52	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				27									1			4				1							33					
2233	I	52	IB end	7	PWHM	8			5														2	1								16					
2233	I	52	IB end	8	PWWMI				17	2			1					1			3											24					
2233	I	52	IB end	9	PW?							5						1					1		1			1	1	1		11					
2233	I	52	IB end	13	WPHM				1	1														1								3					
2233	I	52	IB end	15	WPWM II				5																							5					
2233	I	52	IB end	19	Coarse				7																1							8					
2233	I	52	IB end	20	PW Pithos			4																								4					
2233	I	52	IB end	24	WS I		2																									2					
2233	I	52	IB end	30	RP/BP	2																										2					
2233	I	52	IB end	31	RonR/B	15	1		2														4									22					
2233	I	52	IB end	32	Monochrome		16																	2								18					
2233	I	52	IB end	35	BR I		2																	3								5					
2233	I	52	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			4																	1							5	/1		A1.26.7		
2233	I	52	IB end	45	TOTAL	25	21	8	81	5		5	1					4			7		7	7	4	1		1	1	2	1	181	1	0			
2235	I	52	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				8												1		1									10					
2235	I	52	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				5																							5					
2235	I	52	IB end	4	RS/BSHM Res				3																							3					
2235	I	52	IB end	7	PWHM	1			2														1									4					
2235	I	52	IB end	8	PWWMI				2												1				1							4					
2235	I	52	IB end	9	PW?	1						1																				2					
2235	I	52	IB end	13	WPHM				3																							3					
2235	I	52	IB end	20	PW Pithos			1										1														2					
2235	I	52	IB end	24	WS I		1																									1					
2235	I	52	IB end	31	RonR/B	2																										2					
2235	I	52	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																	1								2					
2235	I	52	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			5																								5					
2235	I	52	IB end	45	TOTAL	4	2	6	23			1						1			2		2	1	1							43	0	0			
2246	I	121	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				6																							6					
2246	I	121	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				1																1					1		3					
2246	I	121	IA end	7	PWHM	1																										1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2246	I	121	IA end	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
2246	I	121	IA end	9	PW?				5				1																			6					
2246	I	121	IA end	19	Coarse				1																							1					
2246	I	121	IA end	20	PW Pithos																				1							1					
2246	I	121	IA end	29	WSh					1																						1					
2246	I	121	IA end	31	RonR/B	6	1		12												1		2									22					
2246	I	121	IA end	32	Monochrome		9																1									10					
2246	I	121	IA end	45	TOTAL	7	10		26	1			1								1		3		2					1		52	0	0			
2247	I	121	IA	1	RS/BSHM				1																1							2					
2247	I	121	IA	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
2247	I	121	IA	7	PWHM							1											1									2					
2247	I	121	IA	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
2247	I	121	IA	12	Bich?				1																							1					
2247	I	121	IA	17	Composite																		1									1					
2247	I	121	IA	22	PWS																			1								1					56/9 (/1)
2247	I	121	IA	31	RonR/B	1																										1					
2247	I	121	IA	37	Canaanite jar			3																								3					
2247	I	121	IA	41	Mycenaean																								1			1					
2247	I	121	IA	45	TOTAL	1		3	4			1											2	1	1				1			14	0	0			
2248	I	121	IA	1	RS/BSHM				68												2				2					1		73					
2248	I	121	IA	2	RS/BSWM				3												2											5					
2248	I	121	IA	7	PWHM				3			7											2		1					1		14	/1		A1.5.20		
2248	I	121	IA	8	PWWMI				2																							2					
2248	I	121	IA	9	PW?				5																							5					
2248	I	121	IA	12	Bich?				1																							1	/3		A1.18.4		
2248	I	121	IA	13	WPHM		3		4	3											1			2					1		14	/2		A1.20.6		
2248	I	121	IA	17	Composite	3																	1									4					
2248	I	121	IA	19	Coarse				2																					1		3					
2248	I	121	IA	20	PW Pithos			9																	3							12					
2248	I	121	IA	22	PWS																								1			1					
2248	I	121	IA	31	RonR/B	12			11												3		3	1	1							31					
2248	I	121	IA	37	Canaanite jar			31																	1							32					
2248	I	121	IA	45	TOTAL	15	3	40	99	3		7									8		6	3	8				1	4		197	3	0			
2095	I	136	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				10												2									1		13					
2095	I	136	IB end	2	RS/BSWM		1		8												1											10					
2095	I	136	IB end	7	PWHM				1	11														1								13	/2		A1.7.5		
2095	I	136	IB end	8	PWWMI				10									2					1	1								14					
2095	I	136	IB end	9	PW?	2			1			2																				5					
2095	I	136	IB end	11	BichWM				3																							3	/1		A1.17.11		
2095	I	136	IB end	13	WPHM				1															1								2					
2095	I	136	IB end	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2095	I	136	IB end	20	PWpithos			2																								2					
2095	I	136	IB end	24	WS I		1																									1					
2095	I	136	IB end	25	WS II																								1			1					
2095	I	136	IB end	31	RonR/B	35	5		1														11	4				1				57					
2095	I	136	IB end	32	Monochrome		7																	3								10					
2095	I	136	IB end	35	BR I		1																									1					
2095	I	136	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2095	I	136	IB end	45	TOTAL	37	15	3	36	11		2						2			3		12	10				1	1	1		134					
2257	I	136	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				9																1							10					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2257	I	136	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				7																							7					
2257	I	136	IB late	3	RS/BS?																									1		1					
2257	I	136	IB late	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2257	I	136	IB late	7	PWHM		1																									1					
2257	I	136	IB late	8	PWWMI				5												1			1		1						8	/5, /6		A1.10.10, 13		
2257	I	136	IB late	9	PW?							1											1								2	/4		A1.13.11		
2257	I	136	IB late	10	BichHM				2																							2	/3		A1.15.3		
2257	I	136	IB late	14	WPWM I				1																	1						2	/1		A1.22.11	?	
2257	I	136	IB late	18	CPW				11																							11					
2257	I	136	IB late	31	RonR/B	3	2		1														3	2								11					
2257	I	136	IB late	32	Monochrome		9																1	5								15					
2257	I	136	IB late	37	Canaanite jar			2																						1		3					
2257	I	136	IB late	45	TOTAL	3	12	2	37			1									1		5	8	1	2				2		74	5	0			
2263	I	136	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				6																							6					
2263	I	136	IB mid	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2263	I	136	IB mid	7	PWHM				1			1																				2					
2263	I	136	IB mid	8	PWWMI				3																	1						4					
2263	I	136	IB mid	9	PW?																			1								1					
2263	I	136	IB mid	18	CPW				1																1							2					
2263	I	136	IB mid	19	Coarse				4																							4					
2263	I	136	IB mid	31	RonR/B	3			1														4									8					
2263	I	136	IB mid	45	TOTAL	3			17			1											4	1	1	1						28	0	0			
2283	I	136	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				16									1			2									1		20					
2283	I	136	IA end	3	RS/BS?				1																1							2					
2283	I	136	IA end	7	PWHM				8														1									9	/3		A1.5.21		
2283	I	136	IA end	8	PWWMI				8									1							1							10	/7		A1.10.1		
2283	I	136	IA end	9	PW?	1							1																1			3	/6		A1 12.18		
2283	I	136	IA end	12	Bich?				1																							1					
2283	I	136	IA end	13	WPHM				2	3								2			1		1	1	1							11					53/20,22 (/9)
2283	I	136	IA end	17	Composite	11																	1									12					53/28-29 (/4, /5)
2283	I	136	IA end	19	Coarse	2																	1									3					
2283	I	136	IA end	21	Pithos			2																								2					
2283	I	136	IA end	31	RonR/B	2	2																1					2				7					
2283	I	136	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			3																								3					
2283	I	136	IA end	44	Other					1																						1					58/3 (/1)
2283	I	136	IA end	45	TOTAL	16	2	5	36	4			1					4			3		5	1	3			2	1	1		84	3	0			
1015	I	136	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				9																							9					
1015	I	136	IB end	2	RS/BSWM		1		2							1																4					
1015	I	136	IB end	3	RS/BS?				2																							2					
1015	I	136	IB end	7	PWHM				1			2											1									4	/2		A1.7.8		
1015	I	136	IB end	8	PWWMI				12												1				1							14					
1015	I	136	IB end	9	PW?				1			1	2																			4					
1015	I	136	IB end	11	BichWM				2																							2					
1015	I	136	IB end	12	Bich?																		1									1	/1		A1.19.5		
1015	I	136	IB end	13	WPHM				1												1											2					
1015	I	136	IB end	15	WPWM II				11									1														12					
1015	I	136	IB end	17	Composite	1																										1					
1015	I	136	IB end	18	CPW				1																							1					
1015	I	136	IB end	20	PWpithos			1																								1					
1015	I	136	IB end	23	WSgen.		1																									1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
1015	I	136	IB end	25	WS II		2																									2					
1015	I	136	IB end	31	RonR/B	6	10		3														4	2					1			26					
1015	I	136	IB end	32	Monochrome		7																	3								10					
1015	I	136	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			3																								3					
1015	I	136	IB end	45	TOTAL	7	21	4	45			3	2			1		1			2		6	5	1				1			99	3	0			
1024	I	136	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				7												2										9					
1024	I	136	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM																2										2					
1024	I	136	IB mid	8	PWWMI				3	2														1							6					
1024	I	136	IB mid	9	PW?							1																			1					
1024	I	136	IB mid	13	WPHM		1														1		1								3					
1024	I	136	IB mid	14	WPWM I																									1	1					
1024	I	136	IB mid	18	CPW				4																						4					
1024	I	136	IB mid	24	WS I		1																								1					
1024	I	136	IB mid	31	RonR/B	4																									4					
1024	I	136	IB mid	32	Monochrome		1																								1					
1024	I	136	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			2																							2					
1024	I	136	IB mid	45	TOTAL	4	3	2	14	2		1									5		1	1						1	34					
1038	I	136	IA end	1	RS/BSHM	1																									1					
1038	I	136	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				3									1													4					
1038	I	136	IA end	3	RS/BS?																1										1					
1038	I	136	IA end	8	PWWMI				4																						4					
1038	I	136	IA end	9	PW?							1																			1					
1038	I	136	IA end	30	RP/BP					1																					1					
1038	I	136	IA end	31	RonR/B	3																	1								4					
1038	I	136	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			6																							6					
1038	I	136	IA end	45	TOTAL	4		6	7	1		1						1			1		1								22					
1055	I	136	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				13																				1		14					
1055	I	136	IA end	3	RS/BS?				3																						3					
1055	I	136	IA end	8	PWWMI				3																						3					
1055	I	136	IA end	9	PW?							7												2							9					
1055	I	136	IA end	13	WPHM				6												1								1		8					
1055	I	136	IA end	14	WPWM I				1																						1	/1		A1.22.4		
1055	I	136	IA end	17	Composite	2																									2					
1055	I	136	IA end	18	CPW				4																						4					
1055	I	136	IA end	19	Coarse																		1	1							2					
1055	I	136	IA end	20	PW Pithos			2																							2					
1055	I	136	IA end	31	RonR/B	15			3														2								20					
1055	I	136	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			9																							9					
1055	I	136	IA end	45	TOTAL	17		11	33			7									1		3	3						2	77	1	0			
1982	I	142	IIA later	7	PWHM		1		8																					1	10					
1982	I	142	IIA later	8	PWWMI				4									1													5					
1982	I	142	IIA later	9	PW?	4			4			3											2								13					
1982	I	142	IIA later	18	CPW				7																1						8					
1982	I	142	IIA later	20	PWpithos			1										2													3					
1982	I	142	IIA later	25	WS II		6																	3							9					
1982	I	142	IIA later	29	WSh					2																					2					
1982	I	142	IIA later	31	RonR/B	2																									2					
1982	I	142	IIA later	32	Monochrome		3																	1							4					
1982	I	142	IIA later	36	BR II		1			1									1												3					
1982	I	142	IIA later	37	Canaanite jar			30																							30					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
1982	I	142	IIA later	41	Mycenaean		1		1	3														1					1			7					
1982	I	142	IIA later	45	TOTAL	6	12	31	24	6		3						3	1				2	5	1				1		1	96					
1983	I	142	IIA later	7	PWHM			6	19																							25					
1983	I	142	IIA later	8	PWWMI				9									1							1							11					
1983	I	142	IIA later	9	PW?							6											1	1						2		10					
1983	I	142	IIA later	18	CPW				10																							10					
1983	I	142	IIA later	20	PWpithos			1																								1					
1983	I	142	IIA later	21	Pithos													1														1					
1983	I	142	IIA later	25	WS II		21																	6								27					
1983	I	142	IIA later	29	WSh					2																					1	3					
1983	I	142	IIA later	34	BRgen.					1																						1					
1983	I	142	IIA later	35	BR I		1								1																	2					
1983	I	142	IIA later	36	BR II				1															1	1							3					
1983	I	142	IIA later	37	Canaanite jar			10																	2							12					
1983	I	142	IIA later	41	Mycenaean				1	1																						2					
1983	I	142	IIA later	42	Minoan			1																								1				?	
1983	I	142	IIA later	45	TOTAL		22	18	40	4		6			1			2					1	8	4					2	1	109	0	0			
1985	I	142	IIA later	1	RS/BSHM				2																							2					
1985	I	142	IIA later	2	RS/BSWM	1																										1					
1985	I	142	IIA later	3	RS/BS?				2																							2					
1985	I	142	IIA later	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
1985	I	142	IIA later	7	PWHM	2		10										1			1				1					1		16					
1985	I	142	IIA later	8	PWWMI				4												1				1					1		7	/5		A1.11.7		
1985	I	142	IIA later	9	PW?		3					9													1					1		14					
1985	I	142	IIA later	18	CPW				11																2							13					
1985	I	142	IIA later	21	Pithos			1																								1					
1985	I	142	IIA later	25	WS II		14																	7								21					
1985	I	142	IIA later	31	RonR/B	2			2														1									5					
1985	I	142	IIA later	32	Monochrome																		2									2					
1985	I	142	IIA later	36	BR II		4		2						2									2	1							11					
1985	I	142	IIA later	37	Canaanite jar			20																	1							21					
1985	I	142	IIA later	41	Mycenaean			2		3															1							6					61/14, 22, 23, 18; 87/17, 15, 20, 18 (/1-4)
1985	I	142	IIA later	43	Unidentified				2																							2					
1985	I	142	IIA later	45	TOTAL	5	21	33	26	3		9			2			1			2		3	9	8					3		125	1	0			
1988	I	142	IIA later	7	PWHM			3																								3					
1988	I	142	IIA later	21	Pithos			2																								2					
1988	I	142	IIA later	23	WSgen.		1																									1					
1988	I	142	IIA later	25	WS II		2																	1								3					
1988	I	142	IIA later	36	BR II		1																	2								3					
1988	I	142	IIA later	37	Canaanite jar			2										1														3					
1988	I	142	IIA later	41	Mycenaean	1																										1					87/21 (/1)
1988	I	142	IIA later	45	TOTAL	1	4	7										1						3								16	0	0			
1986	I	142	IIA later	7	PWHM			13													1											14					
1986	I	142	IIA later	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
1986	I	142	IIA later	9	PW?	1																	1									2					
1986	I	142	IIA later	13	WPHM					1																						1					
1986	I	142	IIA later	18	CPW				4																							4					
1986	I	142	IIA later	25	WS II		8																	7					2			17					
1986	I	142	IIA later	26	RL																						1					1					
1986	I	142	IIA later	31	RonR/B	1																										1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
1986	I	142	IIA later	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
1986	I	142	IIA later	36	BR II										1									2								3					
1986	I	142	IIA later	37	Canaanite jar			17																	1							18					
1986	I	142	IIA later	41	Mycenaean				3	1													1									5					61/15, 5, 20, 17; 87/22, 19, 16, 23 (/1-4)
1986	I	142	IIA later	45	TOTAL	2	9	30	8	2					1						1		2	9	1		1		2			68	0	0			
2281	I	142	IIA later	7	PWHM			3																								3					
2281	I	142	IIA later	8	PWWMI				2	1																						3					
2281	I	142	IIA later	9	PW?							1											2									3					
2281	I	142	IIA later	18	CPW				2																							2					
2281	I	142	IIA later	19	coarse	1																										1					
2281	I	142	IIA later	25	WS II		13																	4								17					
2281	I	142	IIA later	36	BR II																			1								1					
2281	I	142	IIA later	37	Canaanite jar			3																								3					
2281	I	142	IIA later	41	Mycenaean																			1								1					61/19, 87/14 (/1)
2281	I	142	IIA later	45	TOTAL	1	13	6	4	1		1											2	6								34	0	0			
2000	I	142	IIA early	1	RS/BSHM				1																							1					
2000	I	142	IIA early	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
2000	I	142	IIA early	7	PWHM			4	1																							5					
2000	I	142	IIA early	8	PWWMI				2																1							3					
2000	I	142	IIA early	9	PW?	1						1											1	1						1		5					
2000	I	142	IIA early	18	CPW				5																							5					
2000	I	142	IIA early	21	Pithos			1																								1					
2000	I	142	IIA early	25	WS II		2																	1								3					
2000	I	142	IIA early	36	BR II		2								1							1		2								6					
2000	I	142	IIA early	37	Canaanite jar			9													1											10					
2000	I	142	IIA early	41	Mycenaean		1		2	1			1											2								7					61/26, 27, 1; 87/1 (/1-3)
2000	I	142	IIA early	42	Minoan																									1		1			?		
2000	I	142	IIA early	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
2000	I	142	IIA early	45	TOTAL	1	5	14	13	1		1	1		1						1	1	1	6	1					2		49	0	0			
2001	I	142	IIA early	1	RS/BSHM				1																					2		3					
2001	I	142	IIA early	7	PWHM			7																								7					
2001	I	142	IIA early	8	PWWMI				1				2																			3	/15		A1.11.8		
2001	I	142	IIA early	9	PW?							1	1										1	1								4					
2001	I	142	IIA early	13	WPHM																			1								1	/11		A1.21.10		
2001	I	142	IIA early	18	CPW				5																3							8					
2001	I	142	IIA early	20	PWpithos			1																	1							2					
2001	I	142	IIA early	21	Pithos																				1							1					
2001	I	142	IIA early	25	WS II		32																	8				2				42					
2001	I	142	IIA early	29	WSh						1																					1					
2001	I	142	IIA early	31	RonR/B	2																										2					
2001	I	142	IIA early	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2001	I	142	IIA early	37	Canaanite jar			17										1			1											19	/12		Not illustrated.	?	
2001	I	142	IIA early	41	Mycenaean				2	1			1						1				1	2	1		1				1	11					61, 87 (/1-6, 8-10, 13, 14)
2001	I	142	IIA early	45	TOTAL	2	33	25	9	1	1	1	4					1	1		1		2	12	6		1		2	2	1	105	3	0			
2002	I	142	IIA early	2	RS/BSWM																									1		1					
2002	I	142	IIA early	7	PWHM				5												2											7	/2		A1.8.6		
2002	I	142	IIA early	9	PW?	1							1										1							2		5	/3		A1.14.7	? xray	
2002	I	142	IIA early	25	WS II		1																									1					
2002	I	142	IIA early	37	Canaanite jar			5										1							1							7	/4, /5		A1.26.16, 19	?, ?	
2002	I	142	IIA early	41	Mycenaean				1																							1					61/28 (/1)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Code	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diags	in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
2002	I	142	IIA early	45	TOTAL	1	1	5	6				1					1			2		1		1					3		22	4	0			
2064	I	142	IIA early	7	PWHM			8													1											9					
2064	I	142	IIA early	8	PWWMI				2					1				1					1									5					
2064	I	142	IIA early	20	PW Pithos																									1		1					
2064	I	142	IIA early	24	WS I																			1					1			2					
2064	I	142	IIA early	25	WS II		8																	8					3			19					59/29 (/4)
2064	I	142	IIA early	29	WSh					1										1							1					3					
2064	I	142	IIA early	31	RonR/B				1																							1					
2064	I	142	IIA early	36	BR II		2																	1								3					
2064	I	142	IIA early	37	Canaanite jar			7													1				1							9	/5, /6		A1.26.17, 18	?	
2064	I	142	IIA early	41	Mycenaean				2													1										3					61/3, 10, 11; 87/4, 5, 9 (/1-3)
2064	I	142	IIA early	45	TOTAL		10	15	5	1				1				1		1	2	1	1	10	1		1		4	1		55	2	0			
2025	I	142	IIA early	7	PWHM			1										1			2											4					
2025	I	142	IIA early	8	PWWMI				2																							2					
2025	I	142	IIA early	9	PW?																		1									1					
2025	I	142	IIA early	37	Canaanite jar			5																	1					2		8					
2025	I	142	IIA early	45	TOTAL			6	2									1			2		1		1					2		15					
2282	I	142	IIA early	7	PWHM			1																								1					
2282	I	142	IIA early	8	PWWMI	1			3																							4					
2282	I	142	IIA early	9	PW?							6																				6					
2282	I	142	IIA early	18	CPW				4																							4					
2282	I	142	IIA early	25	WS II		2																									2					
2282	I	142	IIA early	32	Monochrome		1																	1								2					
2282	I	142	IIA early	34	BRgen.		1																									1					
2282	I	142	IIA early	37	Canaanite jar			4																								4					
2282	I	142	IIA early	41	Mycenaean					1																						1					
2282	I	142	IIA early	45	TOTAL	1	4	5	7	1		6												1								25					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
6058	III	under 80	A?	1	RS/BSHM				2																							2					
6058	III	under 80	A?	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
6058	III	under 80	A?	7	PWHM							2																				2					
6058	III	under 80	A?	8	PWWMI				3																							3					
6058	III	under 80	A?	9	PW?				8																							8					
6058	III	under 80	A?	13	WPHM																			1								1					
6058	III	under 80	A?	17	Composite	1																										1					52/C (/4)
6058	III	under 80	A?	18	CPW				1																							1					
6058	III	under 80	A?	31	RonR/B	8																										8					
6058	III	under 80	A?	37	Canaanite jar			22																								22					
6058	**III**	**under 80**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**9**		**22**	**15**			**2**												**1**								**49**	**0**	**0**			
4518	III	Under 85	A	1	RS/BSHM				1																							1					
4518	III	Under 85	A	7	PWHM	1																	1									2	/7		A1.5.1		
4518	III	Under 85	A	9	PW?				1																							1					
4518	III	Under 85	A	13	WPHM				1																					1		2					52/A (/3)
4518	III	Under 85	A	17	Composite	1																										1					52/C (/6)
4518	III	Under 85	A	18	CPW				1																							1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4518	III	Under 85	A	31	RonR/B				2																					1		3					52/D (/4)
4518	**III**	**Under 85**	**A**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**2**			**6**														**1**							**2**		**11**	**1**	**0**			
4521	III	Under 78	A	1	RS/BSHM				3																							3					
4521	III	Under 78	A	7	PWHM	1															1											2					
4521	III	Under 78	A	9	PW?							1																				1					
4521	III	Under 78	A	17	Composite	1																										1					52/C (/6)
4521	III	Under 78	A	31	RonR/B	1																										1					52/E (5)
4521	III	Under 78	A	37	Canaanite jar			3										1														4	/7		A1.26.1		
4521	**III**	**Under 78**	**A**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**		**3**	**3**			**1**						**1**			**1**											12	**0**	**0**			
4517	III	Under 78	A	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
4517	III	Under 78	A	9	PW?				2																							2					
4517	III	Under 78	A	13	WPHM				2															1								3					52/A (/6, /7)
4517	III	Under 78	A	19	Coarse							1																				1					
4517	III	Under 78	A	31	RonR/B	1															1		1									3					52/E (/1), 52/D (/4)
4517	III	Under 78	A	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
4517	**III**	**Under 78**	**A**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**			**6**			**1**									**1**		**1**	**1**								11	**0**	**0**			
4531	III	Under 80	A	1	RS/BSHM				2																					1		3					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
4531	III	Under 80	A	9	PW?							3																				3					
4531	III	Under 80	A	13	WPHM				3	1																						4					52/A (/3, /4)
4531	III	Under 80	A	17	Composite	2																										2					52/C (/1, /2)
4531	III	Under 80	A	30	RP/BP				1																							1					
4531	III	Under 80	A	31	RonR/B				7														1									8					
4531	III	Under 80	A	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
4531	**III**	**Under 80**	**A**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**2**			**14**	**1**		**3**											**1**							**1**		**22**	**0**	**0**			
4519	III	Under 80	A?	1	RS/BSHM				5																							5					
4519	III	Under 80	A?	7	PWHM	4						3					1						1									9					
4519	III	Under 80	A?	8	PWWMl																			1								1	4519	4519	A1.9.1		
4519	III	Under 80	A?	9	PW?																									1		1					
4519	III	Under 80	A?	13	WPHM				5	1															1							7					52/A (/1), 52/B (/8)
4519	III	Under 80	A?	15	WPWM II				13												1									1		15					
4519	III	Under 80	A?	17	Composite	2																										2					52/C (/2)
4519	III	Under 80	A?	19	Coarse				2																							2					
4519	III	Under 80	A?	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
4519	III	Under 80	A?	31	RonR/B	2	1		1														1									5					52/E (/9)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						**22**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				**4**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							**2**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			**5**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									**3**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									**12**		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							**10**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							**1**					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4519	III	Under 80	A?	37	Canaanite jar			4																								**4**					
4519	**III**	**Under 80**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**1**	**5**	**26**	**1**		**3**					**1**				**1**		**2**	**1**	**1**					**2**		**52**	**3**	**1**			
4520	III	Under 78	A	1	RS/BSHM				10																					1		**11**					
4520	III	Under 78	A	7	PWHM							1													1							**2**	/9		A1.5.2		
4520	III	Under 78	A	8	PWWMI				5																							**5**					
4520	III	Under 78	A	13	WPHM				2																							**2**					52/A (/7)
4520	III	Under 78	A	15	WPWM II				1																							**1**					52/B (/2)
4520	III	Under 78	A	17	Composite	2																										**2**					52/C (/1)
4520	III	Under 78	A	19	Coarse																				1					1		**2**					
4520	III	Under 78	A	31	RonR/B	3			2														3									**8**					52/D (/3)
4520	III	Under 78	A	37	Canaanite jar			3																						1		**4**					
4520	**III**	**Under 78**	**A**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**5**		**3**	**20**			**1**											**3**		**2**					**3**		**37**	**1**	**0**			
4527	III	Under 78	A	1	RS/BSHM				20	1											5				3					2		**31**	/12		A1 .1.1		
4527	III	Under 78	A	7	PWHM	1				1		3																				**5**					
4527	III	Under 78	A	8	PWWMI				3																							**3**					
4527	III	Under 78	A	9	PW?							3											1									**4**					
4527	III	Under 78	A	13	WPHM				7	3							1													1		**12**	/13		A1.20.1	shot of all	

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4527	III	Under 78	A	17	Composite	4																										4					
4527	III	Under 78	A	19	Coarse	1			3																					1		5					
4527	III	Under 78	A	20	PW Pithos			15																								15					
4527	III	Under 78	A	21	Pithos			2																								2					
4527	III	Under 78	A	31	RonR/B	28	4		36												3		5	1	3					1		81					
4527	III	Under 78	A	37	Canaanite jar			5																								5					
4527	III	Under 78	A	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
4527	**III**	**Under 78**	**A**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**34**	**4**	**22**	**70**	**5**		**6**					**1**				**8**		**6**	**1**	**6**				**5**		**168**	**2**	**0**			
2384	III	57	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				15												3	2							2		22					
2384	III	57	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				13												1								2		16					
2384	III	57	IIA end	3	RS/BS?				2																2				1		5					
2384	III	57	IIA end	7	PWHM	1			2	1		2																			6					
2384	III	57	IIA end	8	PWWMI				32									4			1								1		38					
2384	III	57	IIA end	9	PW?	8	1					18	2										5								34			A1.14.1, 2		115 (/3, /4)
2384	III	57	IIA end	11	BichWM				1																						1					
2384	III	57	IIA end	13	WPHM				3												1										4					
2384	III	57	IIA end	15	WPWM II				23									1			1				5				1		31					
2384	III	57	IIA end	16	WP?																2										2					
2384	III	57	IIA end	17	Composite	1																									1					
2384	III	57	IIA end	18	CPW				8																1						9					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2384	III	57	IIA end	19	Coarse	1																										1					
2384	III	57	IIA end	20	PW Pithos			5																								5					
2384	III	57	IIA end	21	Pithos			9																								9					
2384	III	57	IIA end	24	WS I		4																						1			5		/9			
2384	III	57	IIA end	25	WS II		2																									2					
2384	III	57	IIA end	27	BL				2																							2					
2384	III	57	IIA end	31	RonR/B	13	4		7															1								25					
2384	III	57	IIA end	32	Monochrome		5									2								4								11					
2384	III	57	IIA end	35	BR I																			1								1					59/11 (/11)
2384	III	57	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			38													1				1							40	/6, /7		A1.26.11, 12		115 (/7)
2384	**III**	**57**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**24**	**16**	**52**	**108**	**1**		**20**	**2**			**2**		**5**			**10**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**9**				**1**	**7**		**270**	**2**	**1**			
2381	III	57	IIA	1	RS/BSHM															1											1					
2381	III	57	IIA	8	PWWMI				7									1													8					
2381	III	57	IIA	9	PW?	1							1										1								3	/1		A1.14.6	xray	
2381	III	57	IIA	18	CPW																									1	1					
2381	III	57	IIA	24	WS I		1																									1					
2381	III	57	IIA	27	BL				1																							1					
2381	III	57	IIA	31	RonR/B	2																	2									4					
2381	III	57	IIA	37	Canaanite jar			9																						1		10	/3		A1.26.15	?	
2381	**III**	**57**	**IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**8**				**1**					**1**		**1**			**3**							**2**		**29**	**2**	**0**			
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	2	RS/BSWM				2												2										4		/1			
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	3	RS/BS?																				1						1					
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	8	PWWMI				8									1													9					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	9	PW?							1																				1					
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	11	BichWM				1																							1	/2		A1.16.8		
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	15	WPWM II				2																							2					
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	21	Pithos			1																								1					
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	24	WS I		2																	1								3					
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	35	BR I				1																							1					
2382	III	118	IB–IIA	43	Unidentified					1																						1					
2382	**III**	**118**	**IB–IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**2**	**1**	**14**	**1**		**1**						**1**			**2**			**1**	**1**						**24**	**1**	**1**			
2380	III	118	IB late	1	RS/BSHM	1			1	1											3				2						8					
2380	III	118	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				10																							10					
2380	III	118	IB late	3	RS/BS?																									1		1					
2380	III	118	IB late	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2380	III	118	IB late	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2380	III	118	IB late	7	PWHM	7			1				2										1									11	/2, /3		A1.6.13 .8		
2380	III	118	IB late	8	PWWMI				18												2				1						21					
2380	III	118	IB late	9	PW?				3			2											1							2		8					
2380	III	118	IB late	10	BichHM		1																	1								2	/9		A1.15.1	?	
2380	III	118	IB late	12	Bich?				2																							2					
2380	III	118	IB late	13	WPHM				6	1																				4		11	/7		A1.21.1		54/10 (/8)
2380	III	118	IB late	14	WPWM I				1																							1					
2380	III	118	IB late	15	WPWM II				9												5									1		15					
2380	III	118	IB late	17	Composite																		1									1					54/2 (/9)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2380	III	118	IB late	18	CPW				3																							3					
2380	III	118	IB late	24	WS I		10																	3								13					56/32, 153/20 (/5)
2380	III	118	IB late	31	RonR/B	9	3		3														3	1								19					
2380	III	118	IB late	35	BR I		3																									3					
2380	III	118	IB late	37	Canaanite jar			19										1														20	/10		A1.26.5		
2380	**III**	**118**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**17**	**17**	**18**	**59**	**2**		**2**	**2**					**1**			**10**		**6**	**5**	**3**					**8**		**150**	**5**	**0**			
2374	III	118	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				4									1			2				1						8					
2374	III	118	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				19																							19					
2374	III	118	IB late	7	PWHM								1																			1	/1		A1.6.14		
2374	III	118	IB late	8	PWWMI				19									1														20	/5		A1.10.6		
2374	III	118	IB late	9	PW?	2						1	2																			5					
2374	III	118	IB late	10	BichHM																			1								1	/2		A1.15.1	?	
2374	III	118	IB late	13	WPHM				1																							1					
2374	III	118	IB late	14	WPWM I				1																							1					
2374	III	118	IB late	15	WPWM II				5									2			1				1					1		10					
2374	III	118	IB late	18	CPW				1																					1		2					
2374	III	118	IB late	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2374	III	118	IB late	24	WS I		2																									2					
2374	III	118	IB late	31	RonR/B	5																										5					
2374	III	118	IB late	32	Monochrome		4																	1								5					
2374	III	118	IB late	35	BR I		2		1																							3					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2374	III	118	IB late	37	Canaanite jar			6																					1		7					
2374	**III**	**118**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**51**			**1**	**3**					**4**			**3**			**2**	**2**					**3**		**92**	**3**	**0**			
1795	III	118	IB mid	11	BichWM				1																							1	1795	1795	A1.16.9	?	58/12
1795	**III**	**118**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**1**																							**1**	**1**	**1**			
1796	III	118	IB mid	7	PWHM																								1		1	1796	1796	Not illustrated		315/7 (incisions only)
1796	III	118	IB mid	18	CPW				1																							1					
1796	**III**	**118**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**1**																				**1**		**2**	**1**	**1**			
2375	III	118	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				8																							8					
2375	III	118	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
2375	III	118	IB early	4	RS/BSHM Res				2																							2					
2375	III	118	IB early	7	PWHM		1		6																							7					
2375	III	118	IB early	8	PWWMI				17				1																			18	/6		A1.10.7		114 (/6)
2375	III	118	IB early	9	PW?	6			5				1										7							1		20					
2375	III	118	IB early	11	BichWM																											2					
2375	III	118	IB early	14	WPWM I													1														1					
2375	III	118	IB early	15	WPWM II				3																					1		4					
2375	III	118	IB early	18	CPW				4																							4					
2375	III	118	IB early	24	WS I		1																									1					
2375	III	118	IB early	31	RonR/B	1																	2									3					
2375	III	118	IB early	32	Monochrome									1										1								2					
2375	III	118	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			4																								4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2375	**III**	**118**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**46**				**2**	**1**				**1**					**9**	**1**						**2**		**77**	**1**	**0**			
1805	III	118	IB early	1	RS/BSHM	1			1												1										3					
1805	III	118	IB early	2	RS/BSWM																									1	1					
1805	III	118	IB early	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
1805	III	118	IB early	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
1805	III	118	IB early	8	PWWMI				4																					1		5					
1805	III	118	IB early	9	PW?	1			5														1							1		8					
1805	III	118	IB early	18	CPW																									1		1					
1805	III	118	IB early	31	RonR/B	12			1														1									14					
1805	III	118	IB early	32	Monochrome																			1								1					
1805	III	118	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
1805	III	118	IB early	41	LH1 or LMIA																			1								1					58/27-27a, 86/2 (/1)
1805	**III**	**118**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**14**		**1**	**13**												**1**		**2**	**2**						**4**		**37**	**0**	**0**			
2376	III	118	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				28												2											30					
2376	III	118	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				11																1							12					
2376	III	118	IA end	7	PWHM		2		3			2											2				1					10					
2376	III	118	IA end	8	PWWMI				10																							10					
2376	III	118	IA end	9	PW?				5			3											2									10	/5		A1.12.1		
2376	III	118	IA end	11	BichWM				1																							1	/2		A1.16.7		
2376	III	118	IA end	15	WPWM II				5																					2		7					
2376	III	118	IA end	19	Coarse	1																										1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2376	III	118	IA end	24	WS I		1																									1					
2376	III	118	IA end	31	RonR/B				1														1									2					
2376	III	118	IA end	32	Monochrome											1								1								2		/1			
2376	III	118	IA end	35	BR I				1																							1					
2376	III	118	IA end	44	M/L Cycladic				1																							1	/6		A1.29.1	?	
2376	**III**	**118**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**3**		**66**			**5**				**1**					**2**		**5**	**1**	**1**		**1**			**2**		**88**	**3**	**1**			
2377	III	118	IA end	1	RS/BSHM		1		1														1									3					
2377	III	118	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
2377	III	118	IA end	7	PWHM		3		3														1									7			A1.5.8		114 (/3)
2377	III	118	IA end	8	PWWMI				17												1											18					
2377	III	118	IA end	9	PW?	9	3		3			1								1			2									19	/8		A1.12.3 (/4), 20 (/8), 17 (/2)		114 (/2, /4)
2377	III	118	IA end	14	WPWM I		1																									1					
2377	III	118	IA end	15	WPWM II				2												2											4					57/17 (/7)
2377	III	118	IA end	16	WP?																		1									1	/1		A1.25.5		
2377	III	118	IA end	17	Composite	1																	1									2					
2377	III	118	IA end	18	CPW				4																							4					
2377	III	118	IA end	20	PW Pithos																				1							1					
2377	III	118	IA end	31	RonR/B	6			1														1						1			9					55/19 (/3)
2377	III	118	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			2																								2					
2377	**III**	**118**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**16**	**8**	**2**	**32**			**1**								**1**	**3**		**7**		**1**				**1**			**72**	**2**	**0**			

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4298	III	56	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				2	3											1											6					
4298	III	56	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				12									1														13					
4298	III	56	IIA end	7	PWHM	7	1											2						1				1				12					
4298	III	56	IIA end	8	PWWMI				24									8							2							34	/9		A1.11.5		
4298	III	56	IIA end	9	PW?							13	2										2									17					
4298	III	56	IIA end	11	BichWM				2																							2	/1	/1	Not illustrated.		60/6 (/1)
4298	III	56	IIA end	14	WPWM I					1																						1					
4298	III	56	IIA end	15	WPWM II				64									2											4			70	/12		A1.24.7		
4298	III	56	IIA end	16	WP?																								1			1					
4298	III	56	IIA end	17	Composite																		1									1		/11			59/2 (/11)
4298	III	56	IIA end	19	Coarse																								1			1					
4298	III	56	IIA end	20	PW Pithos			3																								3					
4298	III	56	IIA end	21	Pithos			3																	1							4					
4298	III	56	IIA end	22	PWS																			1								1					
4298	III	56	IIA end	24	WS I		1																									1					
4298	III	56	IIA end	29	WSh															1												1					
4298	III	56	IIA end	31	RonR/B	1																	2					1				4					
4298	III	56	IIA end	32	Monochrome		9																	11								20					
4298	III	56	IIA end	36	BR II																			1								1					
4298	III	56	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			5																								5					
4298	**III**	**56**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**11**	**11**	**104**	**4**		**13**	**2**					**13**		**1**	**1**		**5**	**14**	**3**			**2**		**6**		**198**	**3**	**2**			
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	1	RS/BSHM				1												1				1						3					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						**22**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				**4**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							**2**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				**5**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									**3**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									**12**		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							**10**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							**1**					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	2	RS/BSWM				6												1				1					2		**10**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	5	BS/RSWM Res				6																							**6**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	7	PWHM																		2									**2**					115 (/2)
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	14	WPWM I				9																							**9**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	15	WPWM II				4									1			1									2		**8**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	17	Composite	1																										**1**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	19	Coarse																									1		**1**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	20	PW Pithos			2																								**2**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	26	RL																1											**1**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	27	BL	1																										**1**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	31	RonR/B	2																	1									**3**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	32	Monochrome		3																	3								**6**					
4297	III	56	IB–IIA	35	BR I				2																							**2**					
4297	**III**	**56**	**IB–IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**28**									**1**			**4**		**3**	**3**	**2**					**5**		**55**	**0**	**0**			
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	1	RS/BSHM				4		1											1								1	1	**8**					
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	2	RS/BSWM				11												1											**12**					
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	7	PWHM	4				3													1									**8**	/4		A1.6.1		
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	8	PWWMI				37									1			7				2							**47**					
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	9	PW?	3							2										1							1		**7**					
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	11	BichWM				1																							**1**					
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	13	WPHM					1														1								**2**		/1			
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	14	WPWM I				1																							**1**					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	15	WPWM II				6												2											8	/2		A1.23.4		
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	19	Coarse	1			4														1									6					
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	20	PW Pithos			3																								3					
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	21	Pithos			1																	1							2					
4296	III	117	IB–IIA	37	Canaanite jar			3																						1		4					
4296	**III**	**117**	**IB–IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**		**7**	**64**	**4**	**1**		**2**					**1**			**10**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**				**3**	**1**	**109**	**2**	**1**			
1804	III	117	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				22	9								2			5	1			1			1		11	1	53					
1804	III	117	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				39									8			5				2				4		58					
1804	III	117	IB end	3	RS/BS?																								4		4					
1804	III	117	IB end	4	RS/BSHM Res				14																						14					
1804	III	117	IB end	5	BS/RSWM Res				3																						3					
1804	III	117	IB end	7	PWHM	4			11			7	1										2					1		1		27					
1804	III	117	IB end	8	PWWMI	7			129									2			3				2				3		146	/2, /13		A1.10.3, 9		
1804	III	117	IB end	9	PW?							52	10					1					19	1				6			89					
1804	III	117	IB end	11	BichWM	1			6														4								11	/28, /29, /31	/28, /29, /31	A1.16.10 (/28), A1 17.1, 8	?	58/2 (/28)
1804	III	117	IB end	13	WPHM				2	3											1								2		8					
1804	III	117	IB end	14	WPWM I				4	1											3		2								10	/22, /23, /24	/22, /23, /24	A1.22.6, 7, 9	?	57/16 (/22)
1804	III	117	IB end	15	WPWM II				27									4			2								4		37	/32, /34		A1.23.4, 5	?	

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
1804	III	117	IB end	16	WP?				1														1								2	/20, /33	/20, /33	A1.25.10, 13	?	57/9 (/20)
1804	III	117	IB end	19	Coarse	5			18														1		2						26					
1804	III	117	IB end	20	PW Pithos			5										2													7					
1804	III	117	IB end	21	Pithos			10																	2						12					
1804	III	117	IB end	27	BL																								1		1					
1804	III	117	IB end	31	RonR/B	24	4		1												1		9					1		1		41					
1804	III	117	IB end	32	Monochrome		2																	1							3					
1804	III	117	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			34																					3		37					
1804	III	117	IB end	42	Minoan SJ			1										1													2					
1804	III	117	IB end	43	Aegean				1																						1	/1, /26, /27		A1.29.2, 3, 4	?	
1804	**III**	**117**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**41**	**6**	**50**	**278**	**13**		**59**	**11**					**20**			**20**	**1**	**38**	**2**	**9**			**9**		**34**	**1**	**592**	**15**	**8**			
4295	III	117	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				10									1			2									1	14					
4295	III	117	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				8									1			1										10					
4295	III	117	IA end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																						1					
4295	III	117	IA end	7	PWHM	2			1				1										3								7	/1		A1.5.11		114 (/1)
4295	III	117	IA end	8	PWWMI				6									1													7					
4295	III	117	IA end	9	PW?				3			2																			5					
4295	III	117	IA end	13	WPHM				1																1						2					
4295	III	117	IA end	15	WPWM II				3																1						4					
4295	III	117	IA end	19	Coarse							1																			1					
4295	III	117	IA end	31	RonR/B	7																									7					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4295	III	117	IA end	32	Monochrome		5																	1							6					
4295	III	117	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			3																								3					
4295	**III**	**117**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**9**	**5**	**3**	**33**			**3**	**1**					**3**			**3**		**3**	**1**	**2**				**1**			**67**	**1**	**0**			
4281	III	55	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				13	1											1									1	1	17					
4281	III	55	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				13									3			2				1							19					
4281	III	55	IIA end	3	RS/BS?													1														1					
4281	III	55	IIA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
4281	III	55	IIA end	7	PWHM		2		3												1									1		7	/11		A1.7.11		
4281	III	55	IIA end	8	PWWMI	1			27									1														29					
4281	III	55	IIA end	9	PW?	23	2					8	4				1						5									43					
4281	III	55	IIA end	11	BichWM				3																							3					
4281	III	55	IIA end	13	WPHM				1																							1					
4281	III	55	IIA end	15	WPWM II				27									3			1				1							32	/2		A1.24.8		
4281	III	55	IIA end	18	CPW				2																3							5					
4281	III	55	IIA end	20	PW Pithos			7										2														9					
4281	III	55	IIA end	21	Pithos			1																								1					
4281	III	55	IIA end	24	WS I																			1								1					
4281	III	55	IIA end	25	WS II		1																									1					
4281	III	55	IIA end	27	BL									1																		1					
4281	III	55	IIA end	31	RonR/B	8			1														4	1								14					
4281	III	55	IIA end	32	Monochrome		4																									4					
4281	III	55	IIA end	35	BR I																			1								1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
4281	III	55	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			14																						1		**15**	/3		A1.26.14		
4281	III	55	IIA end	41	Mycenaean					1																						**1**					61/33 (/1)
4281	**III**	**55**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**32**	**9**	**22**	**91**	**2**		**8**	**4**	**1**			**1**	**10**			**5**		**9**	**3**	**5**					**3**	**1**	**206**	**3**	**0**			
4283	III	116	IIA	1	RS/BSHM				3												1	1										**5**					
4283	III	116	IIA	2	RS/BSWM				7																							**7**					
4283	III	116	IIA	7	PWHM																		1									**1**					
4283	III	116	IIA	8	PWWMI				5																							**5**					
4283	III	116	IIA	9	PW?																									1		**1**					
4283	III	116	IIA	13	WPHM				1																							**1**					
4283	III	116	IIA	15	WPWM II																1									1		**2**					
4283	III	116	IIA	16	WP?																		1									**1**					
4283	III	116	IIA	31	RonR/B	2																										**2**					
4283	III	116	IIA	32	Monochrome																								1			**1**					
4283	III	116	IIA	37	Canaanite jar																									1		**1**					
4283	**III**	**116**	**IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**2**			**16**												**2**	**1**	**2**						**1**	**3**		**27**	**0**	**0**			
1806	III	116	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				16												1									3		**20**					
1806	III	116	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				17												3											**20**					
1806	III	116	IB end	7	PWHM	2												1														**3**					
1806	III	116	IB end	8	PWWMI				14	2											1				1					1		**19**					
1806	III	116	IB end	9	PW?				1			6	3										7									**17**	/8		A1.12.21 (/7), A1.13.2		114 (/7)
1806	III	116	IB end	11	BichWM				1														2							1		**4**					315/8 (/8)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
1806	III	116	IB end	12	Bich?																		1									1					
1806	III	116	IB end	14	WPWM I		1		2																							3					
1806	III	116	IB end	15	WPWM II				9									1			2								2			14					
1806	III	116	IB end	17	Composite																		1									1					
1806	III	116	IB end	18	CPW				1																1							2					
1806	III	116	IB end	20	PW Pithos			1										1			1											3					
1806	III	116	IB end	21	Pithos			1																								1					
1806	III	116	IB end	31	RonR/B	2	1		1															1						2		7					
1806	**III**	**116**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**62**	**2**		**6**	**3**					**3**			**8**		**11**	**1**	**2**				**9**		**115**	**1**	**0**			
4282	III	116	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				20																				2		22					
4282	III	116	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				9												1				2						12					
4282	III	116	IA end	7	PWHM		2		11									1						1					1		16					
4282	III	116	IA end	8	PWWMI				17		1										1				2						21	/1		A1.9.2		
4282	III	116	IA end	9	PW?				10			4	2										1						1		18	/3		A1.12.2		
4282	III	116	IA end	11	BichWM																		1								1					
4282	III	116	IA end	12	Bich?																							1			1	/2		A1.18.2		
4282	III	116	IA end	13	WPHM																				2						2					
4282	III	116	IA end	14	WPWM I				1																						1					
4282	III	116	IA end	15	WPWM II				3												2								2		7					
4282	III	116	IA end	21	Pithos			1																							1					
4282	III	116	IA end	27	BL																				1						1					
4282	III	116	IA end	31	RonR/B	9	1		2														2						1		15					
4282	III	116	IA end	32	Monochrome		5																						1		6					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4282	III	116	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			8																								8					
4282	III	116	IA end	42	Minoan																1											1					
4282	III	116	IA end	44	Worn WP/Bich				1																							1					
4282	**III**	**116**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**9**	**8**	**9**	**74**		**1**	**4**	**2**					**1**			**5**		**4**	**1**	**7**			**1**	**2**	**6**		**134**	**3**	**0**			
2484	III	115	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				8																							8					
2484	III	115	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				4																							4					
2484	III	115	IB end	7	PWHM							5																				5					
2484	III	115	IB end	8	PWWMI				2																							2					
2484	III	115	IB end	9	PW?							12																		1		13					
2484	III	115	IB end	11	BichWM				1																							1	/1		A1.17.6		
2484	III	115	IB end	13	WPHM				1	1	1															1						4					
2484	III	115	IB end	15	WPWM II				6																							6					
2484	III	115	IB end	19	Coarse	3			2																							5					
2484	III	115	IB end	31	RonR/B	3			3																							6					
2484	III	115	IB end	35	BR I		1																									1					
2484	III	115	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			5										1														6					
2484	**III**	**115**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**6**	**1**	**5**	**27**	**1**	**1**	**17**						**1**								**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**0**			
2492	III	115	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				1												1											2					
2492	III	115	IB end	3	RS/BS?				12																1					1		14					
2492	III	115	IB end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2492	III	115	IB end	7	PWHM																		1	1								2	/1		A1.6.3	?	114 (/1)
2492	III	115	IB end	8	PWWMI										1			1			1									1		4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2492	III	115	IB end	9	PW?				6														1	1								8					
2492	III	115	IB end	13	WPHM				4	3											2											9					
2492	III	115	IB end	15	WPWM II				2																							2					
2492	III	115	IB end	19	Coarse	11																										11					
2492	III	115	IB end	20	PW Pithos			4																								4					
2492	III	115	IB end	21	Pithos			3																								3					
2492	III	115	IB end	31	RonR/B	5			2																			1		1		9					
2492	III	115	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			8																								8					
2492	**III**	**115**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**16**		**15**	**28**	**3**					**1**			**1**			**4**		**2**	**2**	**1**			**1**		**3**		**77**	**1**	**0**			
2462	III	115	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
2462	III	115	IB late	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
2462	III	115	IB late	9	PW?				1																							1					
2462	III	115	IB late	13	WPHM				1																							1	/1		A1.20.10		
2462	III	115	IB late	37	Canaanite jar				1																							1					
2462	**III**	**115**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**5**																							**5**	**1**	**0**			
2456	III	115	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				19		6										2								1			28					
2456	III	115	IB early	3	RS/BS?				1																	1						2					
2456	III	115	IB early	7	PWHM	1						1												2								4	/5		A1.6.2		
2456	III	115	IB early	8	PWWMI				7									1							1				1			10					
2456	III	115	IB early	9	PW?				13			4											1	1								19	/7		A1.12.22		114 (/7)
2456	III	115	IB early	13	WPHM				3	1											4	2		1								11	/1		Not illustrated.	?	
2456	III	115	IB early	16	WP?					1																						1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2456	III	115	IB early	17	Composite	1																	1									2					
2456	III	115	IB early	18	CPW				14																1							15					
2456	III	115	IB early	20	PW Pithos			6																								6					
2456	III	115	IB early	23	WSgen.		1																									1					
2456	III	115	IB early	31	RonR/B	13			12														3		1					1		30					
2456	III	115	IB early	32	Monochrome		5																	2					1			8					
2456	III	115	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			25																	1					1		27	/2		A1.26.3		
2456	**III**	**115**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**15**	**6**	**31**	**69**	**2**	**6**	**5**						**1**			**6**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**4**	**1**			**1**	**4**		**164**	**4**	**0**			
2461	III	115	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				1																							1					
2461	III	115	IB early	7	PWHM		1			1																						2					
2461	III	115	IB early	9	PW?							2																				2					
2461	III	115	IB early	13	WPHM					1																						1					
2461	III	115	IB early	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2461	III	115	IB early	18	CPW				2																							2					
2461	III	115	IB early	30	RP/BP																			1								1					
2461	III	115	IB early	32	Monochrome		3																	2								5					
2461	**III**	**115**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**4**		**4**	**2**		**2**												**3**								**15**	**0**	**0**			
1793	III	115	IB early	16	WP?																			1								1	/1	/1	A1.25.11		57/8 (/1)
1793	III	115	IB early	41	Mycenaean																					1						1		/2			
1793	**III**	**115**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**																			**1**		**1**						**2**	**1**	**2**			
2459	III	115	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				10	1											1											12					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2459	III	115	IB early	3	RS/BS?																2											2					
2459	III	115	IB early	7	PWHM	6															1		1	1								9			A1.6.6		114 (/2)
2459	III	115	IB early	8	PWWMI				2										1		1											4	/4		A1.10.8		
2459	III	115	IB early	9	PW?							5	1		1																	7	/3		Not illustrated.		
2459	III	115	IB early	13	WPHM				2		1																					3					
2459	III	115	IB early	17	Composite	4																										4					
2459	III	115	IB early	18	CPW				2																2					1		5					
2459	III	115	IB early	19	Coarse		1																									1					
2459	III	115	IB early	20	PW Pithos			4																								4					
2459	III	115	IB early	31	RonR/B	10	2		2														4			1						19					
2459	III	115	IB early	32	Monochrome		2																									2					
2459	III	115	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2459	**III**	**115**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**20**	**5**	**5**	**18**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**		**1**				**1**		**5**		**5**	**1**	**2**	**1**				**1**		**73**	**2**	**0**			
2455	III	115	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				251	5								4			39									9		308					
2455	III	115	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				3																							3					
2455	III	115	IA end	7	PWHM	8			25			20						1					9									63	/26		A1.5.16, 18, 19		114 (/14, /26, /32)
2455	III	115	IA end	8	PWWMI				17		9							1	1		3			1		1				1		34			A1.9.3		114 (/10)
2455	III	115	IA end	9	PW?	24						17	3	4									13				1			2		64	/27, /30		A1.12.4, 5, 8-10, 13,		114 (9, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31)
2455	III	115	IA end	13	WPHM				28	5	1										7	1				1				5	1	49					
2455	III	115	IA end	14	WPWMI	3																			1	1						5					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2455	III	115	IA end	16	WP?	4																	1	1								6	/3, /4		A1.25.2, 7		
2455	III	115	IA end	17	Composite	13	1																8	2								24					
2455	III	115	IA end	18	CPW				28																					4		32					
2455	III	115	IA end	19	Coarse	3																										3					
2455	III	115	IA end	20	PW Pithos			76																	1							77					119 (7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19a)
2455	III	115	IA end	21	Pithos			1																								1					
2455	III	115	IA end	24	WS I	2	1																	1								4					
2455	III	115	IA end	31	RonR/B	79	12		33												4		10	6				3		1		148					
2455	III	115	IA end	32	Monochrome		3																									3					
2455	III	115	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			266																	4					1		271					
2455	III	115	IA end	43	Unidentified				2																							2					
2455	**III**	**115**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**136**	**17**	**343**	**387**	**10**	**10**	**37**	**3**	**4**				**6**	**1**		**53**	**1**	**41**	**11**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**3**		**23**	**1**	**1097**	**5**	**0**			
2460	III	115	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				14												1									2		17					
2460	III	115	IA end	7	PWHM	2			1		1												1	2								7	/2		A1.5.14		114 (/2)
2460	III	115	IA end	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
2460	III	115	IA end	9	PW?				15				1	1				1					1	1								20	/5		A1.12.1 o		
2460	III	115	IA end	13	WPHM				15												2									1		18					
2460	III	115	IA end	17	Composite	1																										1					
2460	III	115	IA end	20	PW Pithos			6																								6					
2460	III	115	IA end	22	PWS		1																									1					
2460	III	115	IA end	31	RonR/B	9			3														2									14					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2460	III	115	IA end	35	BR I				1																							1					
2460	III	115	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			14																								14					
2460	III	115	IA end	40	Syro-Pal LC			1									1															2	/6		A1.30.1		114 (/6)
2460	III	115	IA end	43	Unidentified																								1			1	/33		A1.30.2		
2460	**III**	**115**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**12**	**1**	**21**	**50**		**1**		**1**	**1**			**1**	**1**			**3**		**4**	**3**						**4**		**103**	**4**	**0**			
4083	III	114	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				4	1																						5					
4083	III	114	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				4												1											5					
4083	III	114	IIA end	3	RS/BS?				5																							5					
4083	III	114	IIA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
4083	III	114	IIA end	7	PWHM	1		1	1														1		1							5	/3		A1 8.2		
4083	III	114	IIA end	8	PWWMl				1												1											2					
4083	III	114	IIA end	9	PW?	3	2					3											1									9	/4		A1.14.5		
4083	III	114	IIA end	13	WPHM			1	1																							2	/6		A1.21.6		
4083	III	114	IIA end	15	WPWM II				3												1											4	/5		A1.24.6		
4083	III	114	IIA end	16	WP?				1																							1					
4083	III	114	IIA end	18	CPW				2																							2					
4083	III	114	IIA end	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
4083	III	114	IIA end	21	Pithos			2																								2					
4083	III	114	IIA end	24	WS I		2																	1					1			4		/2			
4083	III	114	IIA end	31	RonR/B	3																	1	1								5					
4083	III	114	IIA end	32	Monochrome		10																	5					2			17					
4083	III	114	IIA end	35	BR I					1																						1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4083	III	114	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			5																								5					
4083	**III**	**114**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**7**	**14**	**10**	**23**	**2**		**3**									**3**		**3**	**7**	**1**				**3**			**76**	**4**	**1**			
4082	III	114	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				29	3	2							1												1		36					
4082	III	114	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				5									1														6					
4082	III	114	IB end	3	RS/BS?				2																2							4					
4082	III	114	IB end	7	PWHM				4																					1		5					
4082	III	114	IB end	8	PWWMI				5									2		1					2					1		11					
4082	III	114	IB end	9	PW?	1			10					1									1									13					
4082	III	114	IB end	13	WPHM				3	4	1																			1		9					
4082	III	114	IB end	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
4082	III	114	IB end	17	Composite	1																										1					
4082	III	114	IB end	18	CPW				4																1							5					
4082	III	114	IB end	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
4082	III	114	IB end	21	Pithos																				1							1					
4082	III	114	IB end	24	WS I																			1								1					
4082	III	114	IB end	25	WS II		1																									1					59/22 (/1)
4082	III	114	IB end	27	BL					3																						3					
4082	III	114	IB end	31	RonR/B	13	4		10														1	1	1							30					
4082	III	114	IB end	32	Monochrome		8																	6								14					
4082	III	114	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			18																								18					
4082	**III**	**114**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**15**	**13**	**20**	**73**	**10**	**3**			**1**				**4**		**1**			**2**	**8**	**7**					**3**	**1**	**161**	**0**	**0**			
4103	III	113	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				28		5														2					1	36					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
4103	III	113	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				16																							16					
4103	III	113	IB end	3	RS/BS?				18																							18					
4103	III	113	IB end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
4103	III	113	IB end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
4103	III	113	IB end	7	PWHM	4			6																							10					
4103	III	113	IB end	8	PWWMI				21												3				1							25					
4103	III	113	IB end	9	PW?	8			6			14	2											3					1		34					
4103	III	113	IB end	11	BichWM				3																							3					
4103	III	113	IB end	13	WPHM				1																							1					
4103	III	113	IB end	14	WPWM I				1																1							2					
4103	III	113	IB end	15	WPWM II				5									1												2		8					
4103	III	113	IB end	17	Composite	1																										1					
4103	III	113	IB end	18	CPW				15																1							16					
4103	III	113	IB end	19	Coarse	4																										4					
4103	III	113	IB end	20	PW Pithos			6										1														7					
4103	III	113	IB end	24	WS I		4																	1								5					
4103	III	113	IB end	31	RonR/B	10			4														1		1							16					
4103	III	113	IB end	32	Monochrome		2																									2					
4103	III	113	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			14																						1		15					
4103	**III**	**113**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**27**	**6**	**20**	**126**		**5**	**14**	**2**					**2**			**3**		**1**	**4**	**6**					**4**	**1**	**221**	**0**	**0**			
4080	III	114	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				7																							7					
4080	III	114	IB end	8	PWWMI				3																1							4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
4080	III	114	IB end	9	PW?				4																							4					
4080	III	114	IB end	17	Composite	1																	1									2					
4080	III	114	IB end	18	CPW				1																					1		2					
4080	III	114	IB end	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
4080	III	114	IB end	21	Pithos			2																								2					
4080	III	114	IB end	31	RonR/B	2	1		2																							5					
4080	III	114	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
4080	III	114	IB end	34	BRgen.	1																										1					
4080	III	114	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			2																								2					
4080	**III**	**114**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**17**														**1**		**1**					**1**		**32**	**0**	**0**			
4102	III	113	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				1		3																					4					
4102	III	113	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				2																							2					
4102	III	113	IB mid	3	RS/BS?																1											1					
4102	III	113	IB mid	4	RS/BSHM Res				2																							2					
4102	III	113	IB mid	7	PWHM						1																			1		2					
4102	III	113	IB mid	9	PW?				1																							1					
4102	III	113	IB mid	13	WPHM					1																						1					
4102	III	113	IB mid	15	WPWM II				2												1											3					
4102	III	113	IB mid	17	Composite	1																										1					
4102	III	113	IB mid	18	CPW				2																					1		3					
4102	III	113	IB mid	21	Pithos			1																								1					
4102	III	113	IB mid	24	WS I		2																									2					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4102	III	113	IB mid	31	RonR/B	2																	1									3		/4			
4102	III	113	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
4102	III	113	IB mid	41	Mycenaean					1																						1		/1			58/28, 86/3 (/1)
4102	**III**	**113**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**4**										**2**		**1**						**2**		**28**	**0**	**2**			
4079	III	114	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				6																				2		8					
4079	III	114	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
4079	III	114	IB early	3	RS/BS?				1																1				1			3					
4079	III	114	IB early	7	PWHM				5																							5	/4		A1.6.15		
4079	III	114	IB early	8	PWWMI				1												1											2					
4079	III	114	IB early	9	PW?				8														1	1								10					
4079	III	114	IB early	13	WPHM				1																							1					
4079	III	114	IB early	15	WPWM II				4																							4					
4079	III	114	IB early	17	Composite	1																										1					
4079	III	114	IB early	18	CPW				10																							10					
4079	III	114	IB early	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
4079	III	114	IB early	24	WS I		4																	2								6		/2, /3			56/19 (/2)
4079	III	114	IB early	31	RonR/B	5	1		1														1									8					
4079	III	114	IB early	32	Monochrome		11																	2								13					
4079	III	114	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			5																								5					
4079	**III**	**114**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**6**	**16**	**7**	**38**												**1**		**2**	**5**	**1**					**3**		**79**	**1**	**2**			
4078	III	114	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				169									1			8				3				10		191					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4078	III	114	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				7									1														8					
4078	III	114	IA end	3	RS/BS?				8																							8					
4078	III	114	IA end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
4078	III	114	IA end	7	PWHM	11			43	7								2			3		2	3					1	1		73	/6, /14		A1.5.5, 13		114 (/6)
4078	III	114	IA end	8	PWWMI				31									4														35					
4078	III	114	IA end	9	PW?	19			21			30					1	2					5							1		79					
4078	III	114	IA end	13	WPHM		2		28	16	9							1			9			1	1			1	1	3		72					
4078	III	114	IA end	14	WPWM I				2																							2	/11		A1.22.1		
4078	III	114	IA end	15	WPWM II				8																					1		9					
4078	III	114	IA end	17	Composite	24	5																7	1								37		/12, /13			
4078	III	114	IA end	18	CPW				22																					1		23					
4078	III	114	IA end	19	Coarse	2				1																						3					
4078	III	114	IA end	20	PW Pithos			29										2			1				4							36					58/19 (/1), 114 (/7)
4078	III	114	IA end	24	WS I		1																									1					
4078	III	114	IA end	31	RonR/B	61	9		62												2		12					1				147					
4078	III	114	IA end	32	Monochrome		2																									2					
4078	III	114	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			142																								142					
4078	**III**	**114**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**87**	**19**	**171**	**402**	**24**	**9**	**30**					**1**	**13**			**23**		**26**	**5**	**8**			**2**	**2**	**17**		**869**	**3**	**2**			
4076	III	113	IIA end	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
4076	III	113	IIA end	7	PWHM																1											1	/1		A1.8.5		
4076	III	113	IIA end	8	PWWMI				1												1											2					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**				**61**	**1**	**1**			
4076	III	113	IIA end	9	PW?				2																							2					
4076	III	113	IIA end	15	WPWM II				6																							6	/2		A1.24.5		
4076	III	113	IIA end	18	CPW				1																							1					
4076	III	113	IIA end	21	Pithos			1	0																							1					
4076	III	113	IIA end	24	WS I																			1								1					
4076	III	113	IIA end	32	Monochrome		3																	3								6					
4076	III	113	IIA end	35	BR I																			1								1					
4076	**III**	**113**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**3**	**1**	**11**												**2**			**5**							**22**	**2**	**0**			
4104	III	113	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				4																							4					
4104	III	113	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				4																							4					
4104	III	113	IIA end	3	RS/BS?				4																							4					
4104	III	113	IIA end	7	PWHM				2																							2					
4104	III	113	IIA end	8	PWWMI				10									1			1								1			13	/1		A1.11.6		
4104	III	113	IIA end	9	PW?	1			7	2		4																				14					
4104	III	113	IIA end	11	BichWM				3																							3					
4104	III	113	IIA end	13	WPHM				1																							1	/2		A1.21.9		
4104	III	113	IIA end	15	WPWM II				7																							7					
4104	III	113	IIA end	17	Composite																		1									1					
4104	III	113	IIA end	18	CPW				9																							9					
4104	III	113	IIA end	19	Coarse									1																		1					
4104	III	113	IIA end	24	WS I		4																	5								9					
4104	III	113	IIA end	27	BL																				1							1					
4104	III	113	IIA end	31	RonR/B	4	2		4														1									11					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4104	III	113	IIA end	32	Monochrome		23																	6					1			30					
4104	III	113	IIA end	44	Coarse Mono.		1																									1					
4104	**III**	**113**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**5**	**30**		**55**	**2**		**4**		**1**				**1**			**1**		**2**	**11**	**1**				**1**	**1**		**115**	**2**	**0**			
4101	III	113	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				4	2											2	1										9					
4101	III	113	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				4												1											5					
4101	III	113	IB early	3	RS/BS?																				1							1					
4101	III	113	IB early	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
4101	III	113	IB early	9	PW?				2														1									3	/4		A1.13.5		
4101	III	113	IB early	12	Bich?	1			1																							2	/2, /3	/2	A1.18.8, /2 not illustrated.		
4101	III	113	IB early	27	BL																				1							1		/1			58/16 (/1)
4101	**III**	**113**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**			**12**	**2**											**3**	**1**	**1**		**2**							22	**3**	**2**			
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	1	RS/BSHM				4																					1	1	6					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	2	RS/BSWM				2												1											3					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	7	PWHM							1					1															2					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	8	PWWMI				6												2				1							9					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	9	PW?				14																							14					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	11	BichWM				1																							1					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	13	WPHM				4												2			1								7	/1, /3		A1.21.8, 7	?	

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	14	WPWM I				1																					1		2					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	15	WPWM II				6																							6	/4	/4	A1.25.4		57/19; 122/23
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	17	Composite	1																	1									2					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	19	Coarse	1			2																							3					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	24	WS I		1																									1					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	31	RonR/B	11	2		1														1									15					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	32	Monochrome		3																	2					1			6					
4111	III	111	IB-IIA	35	BR I				1																							1					
4111	**III**	**111**	**IB-IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**13**	**6**	**1**	**43**			**1**					**1**				**5**		**2**	**3**	**1**				**1**	**2**	**1**	**80**	**3**	**1**			
1807	III	111	IB-IIA	11	BichWM				1																							1	1807	1807	A1.17.12		60/7 (1807)
1807	**III**	**111**	**IB-IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**1**																							1	**1**	**1**			
4110	III	111	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				19											1	1											21					
4110	III	111	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
4110	III	111	IB end	7	PWHM	2			2									1						1								6	/1		A1.6.12		
4110	III	111	IB end	8	PWWMI				2																							2					
4110	III	111	IB end	13	WPHM				4																							4					
4110	III	111	IB end	16	WP?				1																							1					
4110	III	111	IB end	17	Composite	2																										2					
4110	III	111	IB end	19	Coarse				1																							1					
4110	III	111	IB end	20	PW Pithos			5																								5					
4110	III	111	IB end	31	RonR/B	8	1		2															3				4	2			20					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
4110	III	111	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
4110	III	111	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			6																								6					
4110	III	111	IB end	43	Unidentified		1																									1					
4110	**III**	**111**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**12**	**3**	**11**	**32**									**1**		**1**	**1**			**4**				**4**	**2**			**71**	**1**	**0**			
4109	III	111	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				11												3									1	1	16		/13			54/32 (/15)
4109	III	111	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				3									1														4					
4109	III	111	IB end	3	RS/BS?				1																					1		2					
4109	III	111	IB end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
4109	III	111	IB end	7	PWHM		2		5															1								8					
4109	III	111	IB end	8	PWWMI				4																							4					
4109	III	111	IB end	9	PW?	2			2														4									8					
4109	III	111	IB end	13	WPHM				2									1						3	1						2	9		/13, /14, /15			
4109	III	111	IB end	14	WPWM I				4																							4	/1	/1	A1.22.8		57/22 (/1)
4109	III	111	IB end	20	PW Pithos			17																	1							18					58/20 (/4)
4109	III	111	IB end	21	Pithos																				1							1					
4109	III	111	IB end	22	PWS																			1								1		/13			
4109	III	111	IB end	27	BL																				1							1		/16			
4109	III	111	IB end	31	RonR/B	19	1		1														4									25					
4109	III	111	IB end	32	Monochrome		1																1	1								3					
4109	III	111	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			18										1														19					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**				**61**	**1**	**1**			
4109	**III**	**111**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**21**	**4**	**35**	**34**									**3**			**3**		**9**	**6**	**4**					**2**	**3**	**124**	**1**	**7**			
1616	III	111	IB early	12	Bich?																		1									1	1616	1616	A1.19.2		58/8 (1616)
1616	**III**	**111**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**																		**1**									**1**	**1**	**1**			
4108	III	111	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				35	1								2			3		1		1				2		45					
4108	III	111	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
4108	III	111	IB early	7	PWHM	1	1		2			6											1	1								12	/6	/6	A1.6.11		
4108	III	111	IB early	8	PWWMI				18							1		2				1										22	/19		A1.10.5		
4108	III	111	IB early	9	PW?	2	2		1				3										11	1			1					21					
4108	III	111	IB early	13	WPHM				3												1		2			1						7		/1, /16,			53/6, 16 (/16, /17)
4108	III	111	IB early	14	WPWM I																					1						1					
4108	III	111	IB early	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
4108	III	111	IB early	16	WP?																		1									1					
4108	III	111	IB early	17	Composite																		1									1					
4108	III	111	IB early	18	CPW				6																					2		8					
4108	III	111	IB early	20	PW Pithos			24													1				1							26		/4			58/22 (/4)
4108	III	111	IB early	21	Pithos																				1							1					
4108	III	111	IB early	27	BL									1																		1	/21		A1.27.1		
4108	III	111	IB early	28	WL					1																						1					
4108	III	111	IB early	31	RonR/B	19			4														5							2		30		/18			
4108	III	111	IB early	35	BR I	1																										1					
4108	III	111	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			21										1												3		25	/20		A1.26.4		
4108	**III**	**111**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**23**	**3**	**45**	**71**	**2**		**6**	**3**	**1**		**1**		**5**			**5**	**1**	**22**	**2**	**3**	**2**		**1**		**9**		**205**	**4**	**6**			

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
4107	III	111	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				37	2											2		1						1		43					
4107	III	111	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				4									1											1		6					
4107	III	111	IA end	7	PWHM									1									3								4	/3		A1.5.10		
4107	III	111	IA end	8	PWWMI					1																					1					
4107	III	111	IA end	9	PW?	4			8			6											2	1							21					
4107	III	111	IA end	13	WPHM				2	3											1		1								7		/9			53/4 (/9)
4107	III	111	IA end	17	Composite	2																									2					
4107	III	111	IA end	19	Coarse				5																1						6					
4107	III	111	IA end	20	PW Pithos			6													1				1						8		/7			58/18 (/7)
4107	III	111	IA end	22	PWS		1																								1		/8			56/18 (/8)
4107	III	111	IA end	27	BL																				1						1					
4107	III	111	IA end	31	RonR/B	33	4		2														7	2							48		/10, /11,			
4107	III	111	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			23																					2		19					
4107	**III**	**111**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**39**	**5**	**29**	**58**	**6**		**6**		**1**				**1**			**4**		**14**	**3**	**3**				**4**		**173**	**1**	**6**			
2641	III	109	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				4	1																					5					
2641	III	109	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				4												1										5					
2641	III	109	IIA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																						1					
2641	III	109	IIA end	7	PWHM				21											1											22					
2641	III	109	IIA end	8	PWWMI				21																2						23					
2641	III	109	IIA end	9	PW?	3	3					10											3					1			20					
2641	III	109	IIA end	11	BichWM				1																1						2					
2641	III	109	IIA end	13	WPHM				2												3										5					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2641	III	109	IIA end	15	WPWM II				7												2								2		11					
2641	III	109	IIA end	18	CPW				16																				1		17					
2641	III	109	IIA end	20	PW Pithos																				1						1					
2641	III	109	IIA end	21	Pithos			2																							2					
2641	III	109	IIA end	24	WS I		5																					1			6					
2641	III	109	IIA end	25	WS II		1																								1					
2641	III	109	IIA end	27	BL							1																			1					
2641	III	109	IIA end	29	WSh					1																				1	2					
2641	III	109	IIA end	31	RonR/B	3	1																2	1							7					
2641	III	109	IIA end	32	Monochrome		7																	2							9					
2641	III	109	IIA end	35	BR I					1																					1					
2641	III	109	IIA end	36	BR II																				1						1					
2641	III	109	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar		42																		1					3		46					
2641	**III**	**109**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**6**	**59**	**2**	**77**	**3**		**11**								**1**	**6**		**5**	**3**	**6**			**1**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**188**	**0**	**0**			
1720	III	109	IB end	27	BL																			1							1	/1		Not illustrated.	?	
1720	**III**	**109**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**																			**1**							**1**	**1**	**0**			
2643	III	109	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				8												2								1		11					
2643	III	109	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				7												1										8					
2643	III	109	IB end	3	RS/BS?				5																						5					
2643	III	109	IB end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																						1					
2643	III	109	IB end	7	PWHM				2	1											3		1								7					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2643	III	109	IB end	8	PWWMI				12																							12					
2643	III	109	IB end	9	PW?	4			4			13			1								2		1	1				1		27					
2643	III	109	IB end	11	BichWM				2																							2					
2643	III	109	IB end	13	WPHM																1											1					
2643	III	109	IB end	15	WPWM II				12																					1		13					
2643	III	109	IB end	18	CPW				6																							6					
2643	III	109	IB end	19	Coarse	6																			1							7					
2643	III	109	IB end	20	PW Pithos			1																	1							2					
2643	III	109	IB end	21	Pithos			4																								4					
2643	III	109	IB end	24	WS I					7																						7					
2643	III	109	IB end	29	WSh					1																						1					
2643	III	109	IB end	31	RonR/B	6			8																							14					
2643	III	109	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			18																								18					
2643	**III**	**109**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**16**		**23**	**67**	**9**		**13**			**1**						**7**		**3**		**3**	**1**				**2**	**1**	**146**	**0**	**0**			
2639	III	109	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				36												1									4		41					
2639	III	109	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				4																							4					
2639	III	109	IA end	3	RS/BS?				8																							8					
2639	III	109	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				2																							2					
2639	III	109	IA end	6	RS/BS? Res				1																							1					
2639	III	109	IA end	7	PWHM	2			8	7	6							1					2		1							27	/1		A1.5.15		
2639	III	109	IA end	8	PWWMI				30												1				2					1		34					
2639	III	109	IA end	9	PW?	1	2		9			9			1								1							1		24					
2639	III	109	IA end	11	BichWM				4																							4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2639	III	109	IA end	13	WPHM				1		8																			1		9					
2639	III	109	IA end	14	WPWM I				16												2									1		19					
2639	III	109	IA end	17	Composite																		1									1					
2639	III	109	IA end	18	CPW				3																1							4					
2639	III	109	IA end	19	Coarse	11																										11					
2639	III	109	IA end	20	PW Pithos			6																								6					
2639	III	109	IA end	24	WS I		3																									3					
2639	III	109	IA end	31	RonR/B	64	30		16													1	12	5	1							129					
2639	III	109	IA end	32	Monochrome		12																	4								16					
2639	III	109	IA end	35	BR I		1								1																	2					
2639	III	109	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			13																								13					
2639	**III**	**109**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**78**	**48**	**19**	**138**	**7**	**14**	**9**			**2**			**1**			**4**	**1**	**16**	**9**	**5**				**7**			**358**	**1**	**0**			
3790	III	108	IB - IIA	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
3790	III	108	IB - IIA	9	PW?				1																							1					
3790	III	108	IB - IIA	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
3790	III	108	IB - IIA	36	BR II																			1								1					
3790	**III**	**108**	**IB - IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**3**															**1**								4	**0**	**0**			
3789	III	108	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				1																							1					
3789	III	108	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				3																							3					
3789	III	108	IB late	7	PWHM				1																							1					
3789	III	108	IB late	8	PWWMI				5																1							6					
3789	III	108	IB late	9	PW?				1																							1					
3789	III	108	IB late	13	WPHM				1																							1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
3789	III	108	IB late	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
3789	III	108	IB late	24	WS I		1																									1					
3789	III	108	IB late	25	WS II																			1								1					
3789	III	108	IB late	31	RonR/B	1			1																							2					
3789	III	108	IB late	32	Monochrome		2																	1								3					
3789	III	108	IB late	36	BR II				1																							1					
3789	III	108	IB late	37	Canaanite jar			6										1														7					
3789	**III**	**108**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**14**									**1**						**2**	**1**							**29**	**0**	**0**			
3788	III	108	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				4	1																						5					
3788	III	108	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				3												1											4					
3788	III	108	IB late	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
3788	III	108	IB late	7	PWHM				2																							2					
3788	III	108	IB late	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
3788	III	108	IB late	9	PW?				2																							2					
3788	III	108	IB late	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
3788	III	108	IB late	24	WS I		1																									1					
3788	III	108	IB late	31	RonR/B	1																		1								2					
3788	III	108	IB late	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
3788	**III**	**108**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**14**	**1**											**1**				**1**							**20**	**0**	**0**			
3787	III	108	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				13																1					1		15					
3787	III	108	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM																2											2					
3787	III	108	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				2																					1		3					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
3787	III	108	IB mid	7	PWHM				2																							2					
3787	III	108	IB mid	8	PWWMI				5																1							6					
3787	III	108	IB mid	9	PW?	1			4				1																			6	/1		A1.13.3		
3787	III	108	IB mid	15	WPWM II				2																							2					
3787	III	108	IB mid	17	Composite	1																										1					
3787	III	108	IB mid	18	CPW				1																							1					
3787	III	108	IB mid	24	WS I		1																	1								2					
3787	III	108	IB mid	31	RonR/B	3																	1									4					
3787	III	108	IB mid	32	Monochrome		2																	2								4					
3787	III	108	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			5																								5					
3787	**III**	**108**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**29**				**1**								**2**		**1**	**3**	**2**					**2**		**53**	**1**	**0**			
3782	III	108	IB early	31	RonR/B																		1									1					
3782	**III**	**108**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**																		**1**									**1**	**0**	**0**			
3786	III	108	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				2	3															1							6					
3786	III	108	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
3786	III	108	IA end	3	RS/BS?				4																							4					
3786	III	108	IA end	7	PWHM	1			1															1								3					
3786	III	108	IA end	8	PWWMI				6																1							7					
3786	III	108	IA end	9	PW?	1						5	1										1	1								9	/1		A1.13.4		
3786	III	108	IA end	15	WPWM II				4																							4					
3786	III	108	IA end	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
3786	III	108	IA end	21	Pithos			1																								1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
3786	III	108	IA end	24	WS I		1																						1			2					56/20 (/2)
3786	III	108	IA end	31	RonR/B	7	4																1									12					
3786	III	108	IA end	32	Monochrome		2																	3								5					
3786	III	108	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			2																								2					
3786	**III**	**108**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**9**	**7**	**4**	**18**	**3**		**5**	**1**										**2**	**5**	**2**				**1**			**57**	**1**	**0**			
3781	III	108	IA	1	RS/BSHM				6																							6					
3781	III	108	IA	2	RS/BSWM				2																							2					
3781	III	108	IA	3	RS/BS?																				1							1					
3781	III	108	IA	9	PW?				6															1								7					
3781	III	108	IA	14	WPWM I				1																					1		1	/2		A1.22.2		
3781	III	108	IA	18	CPW				4																					1		5					
3781	III	108	IA	20	PW Pithos			3																	1							4					
3781	III	108	IA	21	Pithos			1																								1					
3781	III	108	IA	24	WS I																			1								1					56/26 (/1)
3781	III	108	IA	31	RonR/B	4			1														2									7					
3781	III	108	IA	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
3781	III	108	IA	37	Canaanite jar		6																									6					
3781	**III**	**108**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**20**														**2**	**2**	**2**					**1**		**42**	**1**	**0**			
3780	III	108	IA	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1	/1		A1.2.2		
3780	III	108	IA	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
3780	III	108	IA	43	Unidentified				1																							1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**				**61**	**1**	**1**			
3780	**III**	**108**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**3**																							**3**	**1**	**0**			
1608	III	106	IIA	31	RonR/B																		1									1					In catalogue, not illustrated.
1608	**III**	**106**	**IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**																		**1**									**1**	**0**	**0**			
2510	III	106	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				24	2								1			1								1	1	30	/1		A1.1.9		
2510	III	106	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				58												1								1		60					
2510	III	106	IB end	3	RS/BS?	1			27																						28					
2510	III	106	IB end	5	BS/RSWM Res				3																						3					
2510	III	106	IB end	7	PWHM	8			10		1	2											1	1							23	/3		A1.6.16		
2510	III	106	IB end	8	PWWMI				69						1			4							2						76					
2510	III	106	IB end	9	PW?	9			22			20	3					2					1						1		58					
2510	III	106	IB end	11	BichWM				1	1																					2					
2510	III	106	IB end	13	WPHM				2																						2					
2510	III	106	IB end	15	WPWM II				47									2			4				1				3		57					
2510	III	106	IB end	18	CPW				44																3				1		48					
2510	III	106	IB end	19	Coarse																		1								1					
2510	III	106	IB end	21	Pithos			4																							4					
2510	III	106	IB end	24	WS I		34																	2							36					56/30, 31 (/12, /14)
2510	III	106	IB end	27	BL				3	2															1						6					
2510	III	106	IB end	29	WSh					1																					1					
2510	III	106	IB end	31	RonR/B	27	6		1														3	2					1		40		/16			
2510	III	106	IB end	32	Monochrome		32																	10					4		46					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2510	III	106	IB end	35	BR I		1																	1			1					3					
2510	III	106	IB end	43	Unidentified					1																						1					
2510	III	106	IB end	44	Unidentified																		1									1	/2		A1.30.6		
2510	**III**	**106**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**45**	**73**	**4**	**311**	**7**	**1**	**22**	**3**		**1**			**9**			**6**		**7**	**16**	**7**		**1**		**5**	**7**	**1**	**526**	**1**	**1**			
2505	III	106	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				5	2																						7					
2505	III	106	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				9									1														10					
2505	III	106	IB end	7	PWHM				5															1								6					
2505	III	106	IB end	8	PWWMl				26												5					1						32					
2505	III	106	IB end	9	PW?	3			3			5											3									14					
2505	III	106	IB end	11	BichWM				2																							2					
2505	III	106	IB end	13	WPHM				1																							1					
2505	III	106	IB end	15	WPWM II				12												1											13					
2505	III	106	IB end	18	CPW				40																1							41					
2505	III	106	IB end	20	PW Pithos			3																								3					
2505	III	106	IB end	27	BL				2																1							3					
2505	III	106	IB end	29	WSh					1																						1					
2505	III	106	IB end	31	RonR/B	5	2		2															1								10					
2505	III	106	IB end	32	Monochrome		48																	8					1			57					
2505	III	106	IB end	35	BR I		5		2	1														1								9					
2505	III	106	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			8																								8					
2505	**III**	**106**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**55**	**11**	**109**	**4**		**5**						**1**			**6**		**3**	**11**	**2**	**1**			**1**			**217**	**0**	**0**			
2509	III	106	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				4												1									1		6					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2509	III	106	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				7												1											8					
2509	III	106	IB end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2509	III	106	IB end	7	PWHM				1																							1					
2509	III	106	IB end	8	PWWMI				1									1	1		2											5					
2509	III	106	IB end	9	PW?	4						1																1				6					
2509	III	106	IB end	14	WPWM I				1																							1					
2509	III	106	IB end	15	WPWM II				5																1					1		7					
2509	III	106	IB end	18	CPW				5																2							7					
2509	III	106	IB end	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2509	III	106	IB end	24	WS I		10																	1								11					
2509	III	106	IB end	27	BL	1																										1					
2509	III	106	IB end	31	RonR/B	1																										1					
2509	III	106	IB end	32	Monochrome		2																	1								3					
2509	III	106	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			6																								6					
2509	**III**	**106**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**6**	**12**	**8**	**25**			**1**						**1**	**1**		**4**			**2**	**3**			**1**		**2**		**66**	**0**	**0**			
1678	III	106	IB late	7	PWHM				1																							1					
1678	III	106	IB late	8	PWWMI				2																							2					
1678	III	106	IB late	9	PW?																			1								1					1678/6 (/6)
1678	III	106	IB late	18	CPW																									1		1					
1678	**III**	**106**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**3**															**1**						**1**		**5**	**0**	**0**			
2506	III	106	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				6																							6					
2506	III	106	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				2																							2					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2506	III	106	IB mid	7	PWHM			1	2														1									4					
2506	III	106	IB mid	8	PWWMI				6																1							7					
2506	III	106	IB mid	9	PW?				9				1										2							1		13					114 (/6)
2506	III	106	IB mid	13	WPHM					1																						1					
2506	III	106	IB mid	15	WPWM II				4									1							1							6	/1		A1.25.1		
2506	III	106	IB mid	17	Composite	1																										1					
2506	III	106	IB mid	18	CPW				4																1							5					
2506	III	106	IB mid	20	PW Pithos																				1							1					
2506	III	106	IB mid	21	Pithos			2																								2					
2506	III	106	IB mid	24	WS I		1																	1								2					
2506	III	106	IB mid	32	Monochrome		2																									2					
2506	III	106	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			2																								2					
2506	**III**	**106**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**33**	**1**			**1**					**1**					**3**	**1**	**4**					**1**		**54**	**1**	**0**			
1673	III	106	IB mid	11	BichWM				1																							1	1673	1673	A1.17.5	?	58/6 (1673)
1673	**III**	**106**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**1**																							**1**	**1**	**1**			
1674	III	106	IB mid	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
1674	III	106	IB mid	13	WPHM																		1									1	1674		A1.20.9	?	57/20-21 (1674)
1674	III	106	IB mid	15	WPWM II																1											1	1674a	1674a	A1.23.6		
1674	**III**	**106**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**1**												**1**		**1**									**3**	**2**	**1**			
1887	III	106	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				1													1								1	**3**	/10		A1 1.10			
1887	III	106	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				18																				1			19					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
1887	III	106	IB early	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
1887	III	106	IB early	7	PWHM	2		6	8	2														1								19					
1887	III	106	IB early	8	PWWMl				13												1				2							16					
1887	III	106	IB early	9	PW?				2			6	1										2							2		13					
1887	III	106	IB early	11	BichWM				2																							2	/5		A1.17.4		
1887	III	106	IB early	13	WPHM					1																						1	/6	/6	A1.21.2		53/18 & /6
1887	III	106	IB early	15	WPWM II				6									1			1									2		10					
1887	III	106	IB early	18	CPW				1																1							2					121 (/9)
1887	III	106	IB early	19	Coarse		1																									1					
1887	III	106	IB early	20	PW Pithos			3																								3					
1887	III	106	IB early	24	WS I																			1								1					
1887	III	106	IB early	30	RP/BP				2																							2					
1887	III	106	IB early	31	RonR/B		4																						1			5					
1887	III	106	IB early	35	BR I		1																	1								2					
1887	III	106	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			10																								10					
1887	**III**	**106**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**2**	**6**	**19**	**54**	**3**		**6**	**1**					**1**			**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**				**1**	**5**	**1**	**110**	**3**	**1**			
2498	III	106	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				10									1												1		12					
2498	III	106	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				7																							7	/1		Not illustrated.		
2498	III	106	IA end	3	RS/BS?				2																							2					
2498	III	106	IA end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2498	III	106	IA end	7	PWHM	2	3					1						1					1	1								9					
2498	III	106	IA end	9	PW?							5	1										2					1				9			A1.12.14		114 (/3)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2498	III	106	IA end	12	Bich?	1																										1	/4		A1.18.3		
2498	III	106	IA end	13	WPHM				2																							2					
2498	III	106	IA end	19	Coarse																				1							1					
2498	III	106	IA end	20	PW Pithos			4																								4					
2498	III	106	IA end	21	Pithos			1																								1					
2498	III	106	IA end	24	WS I		1																									1					
2498	III	106	IA end	30	RP/BP	4	1																									5					
2498	III	106	IA end	31	RonR/B		5																	2					1			8					
2498	III	106	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			4																								4					
2498	**III**	**106**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**7**	**10**	**9**	**22**			**6**	**1**					**2**					**3**	**3**	**1**			**1**	**1**	**1**		**67**	**2**	**0**			
2495	III	106	IA	1	RS/BSHM				2	1																						3					
2495	III	106	IA	2	RS/BSWM				4																							4					
2495	III	106	IA	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2495	III	106	IA	7	PWHM	2			4																							6					
2495	III	106	IA	8	PWWMI				6																							6					
2495	III	106	IA	9	PW?							1	1																			2					
2495	III	106	IA	15	WPWM II				9																							9					
2495	III	106	IA	18	CPW				3																							3					
2495	III	106	IA	31	RonR/B	2	1		3															1								7					
2495	III	106	IA	32	Monochrome		1																	1								2					
2495	**III**	**106**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**4**	**2**		**32**	**1**		**1**	**1**											**2**								**43**	**0**	**0**			
1626	III	106	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				1																							1					
1626	III	106	IB late	7	PWHM				1																							1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3											2											22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
1626	III	106	IB late	8	PWWMI													1													1					
1626	III	106	IB late	15	WPWM II				18									2													20					
1626	**III**	**106**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**20**									**3**													**23**	**0**	**0**			
1675	III	106	IB late	11	BichWM																		1								1	1		A1.17.3		58/14 (1675)
1675	**III**	**106**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**																		**1**								**1**	**1**	**0**			
2527	III	106	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM	2			5	5											2										14					
2527	III	106	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				4												1										5					
2527	III	106	IB mid	3	RS/BS?																				1						1					
2527	III	106	IB mid	7	PWHM				2																						2					
2527	III	106	IB mid	8	PWWMI				37								1	1			1				5						45			A1.10.4		114 (/1)
2527	III	106	IB mid	9	PW?	7						8						1					1		1						18					
2527	III	106	IB mid	11	BichWM				1																						1					
2527	III	106	IB mid	14	WPWM I	1				1																					2					
2527	III	106	IB mid	15	WPWM II				7												1										8					
2527	III	106	IB mid	17	Composite	1																									1					
2527	III	106	IB mid	18	CPW				37																1						38					
2527	III	106	IB mid	21	Pithos			1																							1					
2527	III	106	IB mid	24	WS I		1																								1					
2527	III	106	IB mid	27	BL					1																					1					
2527	III	106	IB mid	31	RonR/B		2																	2							4					
2527	III	106	IB mid	32	Monochrome	2	8																2	6				1			19					
2527	III	106	IB mid	35	BR I		1		4												2					1				1	9					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3											1										22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																						1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																			4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																						2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1								3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																						1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2								12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																						1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2527	III	106	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			8																1							9					
2527	**III**	**106**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**13**	**12**	**9**	**97**	**7**		**8**					**1**	**2**			**7**		**3**	**8**	**9**	**1**		**1**		**1**		**179**	**0**	**0**			
2507	III	106	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				25												1								1		27					
2507	III	106	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				11												6				2						19					
2507	III	106	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				2																						2					
2507	III	106	IB mid	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																						1					
2507	III	106	IB mid	7	PWHM	3			5	1	1												3		1						14					
2507	III	106	IB mid	8	PWWMl				25									2			3			1	1						32					
2507	III	106	IB mid	9	PW?							36	3										5					1				45					
2507	III	106	IB mid	11	BichWM																1										1					
2507	III	106	IB mid	13	WPHM				1																						1					
2507	III	106	IB mid	14	WPWM I					1																					1					
2507	III	106	IB mid	15	WPWM II				23																						23					
2507	III	106	IB mid	17	Composite																		1								1					
2507	III	106	IB mid	18	CPW				27																2					2	31					
2507	III	106	IB mid	20	PW Pithos			16										1													17					
2507	III	106	IB mid	22	PWS																			1							1					
2507	III	106	IB mid	24	WS I		1																								1					
2507	III	106	IB mid	27	BL				1												1										2					58/15 (/13)
2507	III	106	IB mid	31	RonR/B	5	1																2								8					
2507	III	106	IB mid	32	Monochrome		21																	11							32					
2507	III	106	IB mid	35	BR I		1		1																						2					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2507	III	106	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
2507	**III**	**106**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**24**	**25**	**122**	**2**	**1**	**36**	**3**					**3**			**12**		**11**	**13**	**7**			**1**		**3**		**271**	**0**	**0**			
2504	III	106	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				10												1											11					
2504	III	106	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				14									1														15					
2504	III	106	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				7																							7					
2504	III	106	IB mid	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2504	III	106	IB mid	7	PWHM	4												2				1					1					8					
2504	III	106	IB mid	8	PWWMl				30									3			4				3							40					
2504	III	106	IB mid	9	PW?	5						1	1	1									1	1				1				11					
2504	III	106	IB mid	12	Bich?				4																							4					
2504	III	106	IB mid	13	WPHM				3	2															1							6					
2504	III	106	IB mid	15	WPWM II				23												1				1					1		26					
2504	III	106	IB mid	16	WP?				1																							1					
2504	III	106	IB mid	18	CPW				7																2							9					
2504	III	106	IB mid	20	PW Pithos			5																	1							6					
2504	III	106	IB mid	21	Pithos			1																								1					
2504	III	106	IB mid	24	WS I																			1								1					56/36 (/5)
2504	III	106	IB mid	31	RonR/B	2																	1	1								4					
2504	III	106	IB mid	32	Monochrome		6																	3								9					
2504	III	106	IB mid	35	BR I		1			1														1								3					
2504	**III**	**106**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**11**	**7**	**6**	**100**	**3**		**1**	**1**	**1**				**6**			**6**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**8**		**1**	**1**		**1**		**163**	**0**	**0**			
1676	III	106	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1			A1.2.3		114 (/1)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
1676	III	106	IB mid	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
1676	III	106	IB mid	9	PW?																		1									1					
1676	III	106	IB mid	15	WPWM II				2																							2					
1676	III	106	IB mid	32	Monochrome																			1								1					
1676	**III**	**106**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**4**														**1**	**1**							**6**	**0**	**0**			
2503	III	106	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				5																							5					
2503	III	106	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				4												1											5					
2503	III	106	IB early	7	PWHM	2	4															1										7					
2503	III	106	IB early	8	PWWMI				5									1														6					
2503	III	106	IB early	9	PW?				7																							7					
2503	III	106	IB early	13	WPHM				1	1																						2	/2		A1.20.8		
2503	III	106	IB early	15	WPWM II				1												1									2		4					
2503	III	106	IB early	19	Coarse	1																										1					
2503	III	106	IB early	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2503	III	106	IB early	31	RonR/B	7	1																3	1								12					
2503	III	106	IB early	32	Monochrome		5																	1								6					
2503	III	106	IB early	37	Canaanite jar		5																									5					
2503	**III**	**106**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**10**	**15**	**2**	**23**	**1**								**1**			**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**						**2**	**62**	**1**	**0**			
2497	III	106	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				2																							2					
2497	III	106	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				2																							2					
2497	III	106	IA end	8	PWWMI				8																							8					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2497	III	106	IA end	9	PW?				1			3																				4					
2497	III	106	IA end	15	WPWM II				1												1											2					
2497	III	106	IA end	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2497	III	106	IA end	35	BR I		2																									2					
2497	III	106	IA end	37	Canaanite jar																									1		1					
2497	**III**	**106**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**2**	**1**	**14**			**3**									**1**									**1**		**22**	**0**	**0**			
2496	III	106	IA	1	RS/BSHM				5	1																						6					
2496	III	106	IA	2	RS/BSWM													1														1					
2496	III	106	IA	7	PWHM				2																							2					
2496	III	106	IA	8	PWWMI				13																							13					
2496	III	106	IA	9	PW?	1			10				1										3		1							16			A1.12.7, 12		114 (/2, /7)
2496	III	106	IA	12	Bich?				1																							1					
2496	III	106	IA	14	WPWM I		1																									1					
2496	III	106	IA	15	WPWM II				4																							4					
2496	III	106	IA	19	Coarse	2																										2					
2496	III	106	IA	23	WSgen.																			1								1					
2496	III	106	IA	27	BL				1																							1					
2496	III	106	IA	31	RonR/B	7			1									1					1									10					
2496	III	106	IA	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2496	III	106	IA	37	Canaanite jar			2																								2					
2496	**III**	**106**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**37**	**1**			**1**					**2**					**4**	**1**	**1**							**61**	**0**	**0**			
2364	III	105	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				4																							4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2364	III	105	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				7									1													8					
2364	III	105	IB mid	7	PWHM	1			3																						4					
2364	III	105	IB mid	8	PWWMI				12																						12					
2364	III	105	IB mid	15	WPWM II				5									2											1		8					
2364	III	105	IB mid	18	CPW				4																				1		5					
2364	III	105	IB mid	20	PW Pithos			1																							1					
2364	III	105	IB mid	24	WS I		2																								2					
2364	III	105	IB mid	31	RonR/B	1																	1								2					
2364	III	105	IB mid	32	Monochrome																			3							3					
2364	III	105	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			2																	1						3	/1		A1.26.2		
2364	**III**	**105**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**35**									**3**					**1**	**3**	**1**					**2**		**52**	**1**	**0**			
2361	III	105	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				2																					1		3					
2361	III	105	IB mid	8	PWWMI				9																							9					
2361	III	105	IB mid	9	PW?							4																				4					
2361	III	105	IB mid	11	BichWM				1																							1					
2361	III	105	IB mid	15	WPWM II				2																							2					
2361	III	105	IB mid	18	CPW				3																							3					
2361	III	105	IB mid	31	RonR/B		4																	1							5					
2361	III	105	IB mid	32	Monochrome																			2							2					
2361	III	105	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			3																								3					
2361	**III**	**105**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**4**	**3**	**17**			**4**												**3**						**1**		**32**	**0**	**0**			
2357	III	105	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				3	1																						4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2357	III	105	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				3																							3					
2357	III	105	IB early	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
2357	III	105	IB early	8	PWWMI				9												1											10					
2357	III	105	IB early	9	PW?	1																			1							2					
2357	III	105	IB early	15	WPWM II				2																							2					
2357	III	105	IB early	19	Coarse	1																										1					
2357	III	105	IB early	24	WS I		1																									1					
2357	III	105	IB early	31	RonR/B	1																	1	1								3					
2357	III	105	IB early	32	Monochrome		6																	1								7					
2357	**III**	**105**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**7**		**18**	**1**											**1**		**1**	**2**	**1**							**34**	**0**	**0**			
2358	III	105	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				14													1										15					
2358	III	105	IB early	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
2358	III	105	IB early	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2358	III	105	IB early	5	BS/RSWM Res				2																							2					
2358	III	105	IB early	7	PWHM		2		2														1									5	/2		A1.6.9		
2358	III	105	IB early	8	PWWMI	1			19												1											21					
2358	III	105	IB early	9	PW?	2			3				1										3									9					
2358	III	105	IB early	11	BichWM				2																							2					
2358	III	105	IB early	12	Bich?				1																							1					
2358	III	105	IB early	15	WPWM II				4												3									1		8					
2358	III	105	IB early	19	Coarse				8																							8					
2358	III	105	IB early	24	WS I		3																	1								4					56/29 (/1)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2358	III	105	IB early	31	RonR/B	10																	1								11					
2358	III	105	IB early	32	Monochrome		15																	1					1		17					
2358	III	105	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			3																							3					
2358	III	105	IB early	44	Worn WP/Bich				1																						1					
2358	**III**	**105**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**13**	**20**	**3**	**58**				**1**								**4**	**1**	**5**	**2**					**1**	**1**		**109**	**1**	**0**			
2354	III	105	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				2																				1		3					
2354	III	105	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				4									1													5					
2354	III	105	IA end	7	PWHM				1																						1					
2354	III	105	IA end	8	PWWMI				7									1													8					
2354	III	105	IA end	9	PW?				3														2							1	6					
2354	III	105	IA end	15	WPWM II				4																						4					
2354	III	105	IA end	19	Coarse	1			5																						6					
2354	III	105	IA end	24	WS I		3																					1			4					
2354	III	105	IA end	30	RP/BP																								1		1					
2354	III	105	IA end	31	RonR/B	2																									2					
2354	III	105	IA end	32	Monochrome																			5							5					
2354	III	105	IA end	35	BR I		1																								1					
2354	III	105	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			11																							11					
2354	**III**	**105**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**4**	**11**	**26**									**2**					**2**	**5**					**1**	**2**	**1**	**57**	**0**	**0**			
2349	III	105	IA	1	RS/BSHM				3	2								1			2										8	/2		A1.1.7		
2349	III	105	IA	2	RS/BSWM				3																						3					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2349	III	105	IA	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2349	III	105	IA	5	BS/RSWM Res				2																							2					
2349	III	105	IA	7	PWHM				8																							8					
2349	III	105	IA	8	PWWMI				5									3						1	1							10					
2349	III	105	IA	9	PW?				3				1										1									5					
2349	III	105	IA	11	BichWM	1																										1	/1		A1.16.4		
2349	III	105	IA	15	WPWM II				4																							4					
2349	III	105	IA	18	CPW				2																					1		3					
2349	III	105	IA	21	Pithos			3																								3					
2349	III	105	IA	24	WS I		2																						1			3					
2349	III	105	IA	31	RonR/B	2																										2					
2349	III	105	IA	32	Monochrome		1																	1								2					
2349	III	105	IA	37	Canaanite jar			12																						1		13					
2349	**III**	**105**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**3**	**15**	**31**	**2**			**1**					**4**			**2**		**1**	**2**	**1**				**1**	**2**		**68**	**2**	**0**			
2646	III	103	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				5																1					1		7					
2646	III	103	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				3									1														4					
2646	III	103	IIA end	7	PWHM				1		2														1		2				1	7					
2646	III	103	IIA end	8	PWWMI				21																							21					
2646	III	103	IIA end	9	PW?	3						7												2	1					2		15					
2646	III	103	IIA end	11	BichWM				2																							2					
2646	III	103	IIA end	15	WPWM II				7												3											10					
2646	III	103	IIA end	18	CPW				5																							5					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2646	III	103	IIA end	20	PW Pithos			1																					1		2					
2646	III	103	IIA end	21	Pithos			1																							1					
2646	III	103	IIA end	24	WS I		4																	1							5					
2646	III	103	IIA end	30	RP/BP					2														1							3					
2646	III	103	IIA end	31	RonR/B	4	1														1										6					
2646	III	103	IIA end	32	Monochrome		3																						1		4					
2646	III	103	IIA end	35	BR I						1								1										1		3					
2646	III	103	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			13																							13					
2646	III	103	IIA end	41	Mycenaean					1																					1					
2646	**III**	**103**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**7**	**8**	**15**	**44**	**3**	**3**	**7**						**1**	**1**		**4**			**4**	**3**		**2**		**2**	**4**	**1**	**109**	**0**	**0**			
2645	III	103	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				13											1	2				2						18					
2645	III	103	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				3									1													4					
2645	III	103	IIA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																						1					
2645	III	103	IIA end	7	PWHM																				1						1					
2645	III	103	IIA end	8	PWWMI				12																						12					
2645	III	103	IIA end	9	PW?							1											1								2					
2645	III	103	IIA end	12	Bich?																		1								1	/1		A1.19.6		
2645	III	103	IIA end	15	WPWM II				2												2										4					
2645	III	103	IIA end	18	CPW				1																						1					
2645	III	103	IIA end	23	WSgen.		1																								1					
2645	III	103	IIA end	24	WS I																			1							1					
2645	III	103	IIA end	31	RonR/B		1																								1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2645	III	103	IIA end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2645	III	103	IIA end	35	BR I		1																									1					
2645	III	103	IIA end	36	BR II		1																									1					
2645	III	103	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			7																1								8					
2645	**III**	**103**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**5**	**7**	**32**			**1**						**1**		**1**	**4**		**2**	**1**	**4**							**58**	**1**	**0**			
2638	III	103	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				5																							5					
2638	III	103	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				10									1														11					
2638	III	103	IIA end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	7	PWHM	1							1											2								4					
2638	III	103	IIA end	8	PWWMI				14																							14					
2638	III	103	IIA end	9	PW?	7						4											8									19	/1, /2		A1.14.3.4		
2638	III	103	IIA end	12	Bich?	1																										1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	13	WPHM				1																							1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	15	WPWM II													1														1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	17	Composite	1																										1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	18	CPW				1																							1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	19	Coarse				1																							1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2638	III	103	IIA end	24	WS I		4																						1			5					
2638	III	103	IIA end	25	WS II																			1								1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	26	RL								1																			1					
2638	III	103	IIA end	31	RonR/B	4			3	2													3	1								13					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2638	III	103	IIA end	32	Monochrome		9																	11				2			22					
2638	III	103	IIA end	35	BR I						1													1							2					
2638	III	103	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			2																							2					
2638	III	103	IIA end	43	Unidentified					2																					2					
2638	**III**	**103**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**14**	**13**	**4**	**36**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**2**					**2**					**11**	**14**	**2**				**3**			**110**	**2**	**0**			
2347	III	103	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				9																				1		10					
2347	III	103	IIA end	3	RS/BS?				2																1						3					
2347	III	103	IIA end	7	PWHM				3		5										1		1	1							11					
2347	III	103	IIA end	8	PWWMI				30												1										31					
2347	III	103	IIA end	9	PW?							8											2	1					1		12					
2347	III	103	IIA end	13	WPHM																	1									1					
2347	III	103	IIA end	15	WPWM II				16									1													17					
2347	III	103	IIA end	18	CPW				4																1						5					
2347	III	103	IIA end	19	Coarse	1			5																						6					
2347	III	103	IIA end	21	Pithos			3																							3					
2347	III	103	IIA end	24	WS I		2																	1							3					
2347	III	103	IIA end	28	WL					1																				1	1	/1, /2		A1.28.1, 2		
2347	III	103	IIA end	31	RonR/B	10			1														1								12					
2347	III	103	IIA end	32	Monochrome		8																	5							13					
2347	III	103	IIA end	35	BR I					2																					2					
2347	III	103	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			3																							3					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3											1											22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2347	III	103	IIA end	41	Mycenaean					3																					3					
2347	**III**	**103**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**11**	**10**	**6**	**70**	**6**	**5**	**8**						**1**			**2**	**1**	**4**	**8**	**2**					**2**	**1**	**136**	**2**	**0**			
2647	III	103	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				4												1										5					57/6 (/3)
2647	III	103	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				5												3									2		10					
2647	III	103	IIA end	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2647	III	103	IIA end	7	PWHM			2																								2					
2647	III	103	IIA end	8	PWWMI				14																							14					
2647	III	103	IIA end	9	PW?	4			4			52	3										1					1				65					
2647	III	103	IIA end	12	Bich?	5																										5	/1		Not illustrated.		
2647	III	103	IIA end	15	WPWM II				11												2								1		14					
2647	III	103	IIA end	18	CPW				3																				1		4					
2647	III	103	IIA end	20	PW Pithos			2																							2					
2647	III	103	IIA end	24	WS I		4																								4					
2647	III	103	IIA end	31	RonR/B	3																									3					
2647	III	103	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			4																					1		5					
2647	**III**	**103**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**12**	**4**	**8**	**42**			**52**	**3**								**6**		**1**					**1**		**5**		134	**1**	**0**			
2348	III	103	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				3												1								1		5					
2348	III	103	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				7																						7					
2348	III	103	IB late	3	RS/BS?				8																						8					
2348	III	103	IB late	7	PWHM							4																	1		5					
2348	III	103	IB late	8	PWWMI				30									1						1	1						33					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						**22**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				**4**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							**2**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				**5**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									**3**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									**12**		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							**10**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							**1**					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2348	III	103	IB late	9	PW?	8							1										1						2		**12**					
2348	III	103	IB late	13	WPHM				1												1										**2**					
2348	III	103	IB late	15	WPWM II				28									3			1				1						**33**					
2348	III	103	IB late	16	WP?				1																						**1**					
2348	III	103	IB late	17	Composite																		1								**1**					
2348	III	103	IB late	18	CPW				2																1						**3**					
2348	III	103	IB late	19	Coarse	1																									**1**					
2348	III	103	IB late	20	PW Pithos			5																							**5**					
2348	III	103	IB late	24	WS I		24																	7					1		**32**					
2348	III	103	IB late	26	RL																		1								**1**					
2348	III	103	IB late	27	BL	1			2				1																		**4**	/1, /2		A1.27.2, 3		
2348	III	103	IB late	31	RonR/B	8	1																1								**10**					
2348	III	103	IB late	32	Monochrome		32									2								11					4		**49**					
2348	III	103	IB late	35	BR I		1		1																						**2**					
2348	III	103	IB late	37	Canaanite jar			1																							**1**					
2348	III	103	IB late	43	Unidentified					1																					**1**	/3		A1.30.4		
2348	**III**	**103**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**18**	**58**	**6**	**83**	**1**		**4**	**2**			**2**		**4**			**3**		**4**	**19**	**3**				**5**	**4**		**217**	**3**	**0**			
2346	III	103	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				1	1																			1		**3**					
2346	III	103	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				12												1				1						**14**	/1		A1.2.5		114 (/1)
2346	III	103	IB late	7	PWHM			3	3									1						1		2					**10**	/2, /5		A1.6.4, 7		114 (/2)
2346	III	103	IB late	8	PWWMI				11									1			2										**14**					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2346	III	103	IB late	9	PW?	8						1	5										4								18			A1.13.6		114 (/3)
2346	III	103	IB late	15	WPWM II				11												1				1				1		14					
2346	III	103	IB late	16	WP?													1													1	/4		Not illustrated	?	
2346	III	103	IB late	18	CPW				3																						3					
2346	III	103	IB late	20	PW Pithos			1																							1					
2346	III	103	IB late	21	Pithos			1																					1		2					
2346	III	103	IB late	24	WS I		17																	9							26					
2346	III	103	IB late	27	BL	2				1																					3					
2346	III	103	IB late	31	RonR/B	9																						1			10					
2346	III	103	IB late	32	Monochrome																			4							4					
2346	III	103	IB late	35	BR I		2			1														2							5					
2346	III	103	IB late	37	Canaanite jar			2																							2					
2346	**III**	**103**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**19**	**19**	**7**	**41**	**3**		**1**	**5**					**3**			**4**		**4**	**16**	**2**	**2**		**1**		**3**		**130**	**4**	**0**			
2345	III	103	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				3																						3					
2345	III	103	IB late	2	RS/BSWM				2																				1		3					
2345	III	103	IB late	3	RS/BS?				1																1						2					
2345	III	103	IB late	7	PWHM			1																							1					
2345	III	103	IB late	8	PWWMI				8									1											1		10					
2345	III	103	IB late	9	PW?	2			2			2	1		1													1			9					
2345	III	103	IB late	11	BichWM				1																						1					
2345	III	103	IB late	15	WPWM II				3																						3					
2345	III	103	IB late	17	Composite	1																									1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**				**61**	**1**	**1**			
2345	III	103	IB late	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2345	III	103	IB late	24	WS I		1																									1					
2345	III	103	IB late	31	RonR/B	5	1																1									7					
2345	III	103	IB late	32	Monochrome		3																	4								7					
2345	III	103	IB late	35	BR I		2																									2					
2345	**III**	**103**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**20**			**2**	**1**		**1**			**1**					**1**	**4**	**1**			**1**		**2**		**51**	**0**	**0**			
2342	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				3		1																					4					
2342	III	103	IB mid	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2342	III	103	IB mid	7	PWHM					1	1																					2					
2342	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				9																							9					
2342	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?		1																									1					
2342	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				2																					1		3					
2342	III	103	IB mid	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2342	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I		22																	4								26					
2342	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	6								1									3									10					
2342	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		6																	1								7					
2342	III	103	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			2																						2		4					
2342	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**6**	**29**	**3**	**15**	**1**	**2**			**1**									**3**	**5**						**3**		**68**	**0**	**0**			
2341	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				7												1											8					
2341	III	103	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				13																							13					
2341	III	103	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				2																1					1		4					
2341	III	103	IB mid	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2341	III	103	IB mid	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2341	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				5									3							1							9					
2341	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?	2			8			7											2									19					
2341	III	103	IB mid	13	WPHM				1																							1					
2341	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				10									1			2											13					
2341	III	103	IB mid	18	CPW				1												1								1			3					
2341	III	103	IB mid	19	Coarse	3																										3					
2341	III	103	IB mid	20	PW Pithos			1																	1							2					
2341	III	103	IB mid	21	Pithos			3																								3					
2341	III	103	IB mid	27	BL																								1			1					
2341	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	2																										2					
2341	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		2																	2								4					
2341	III	103	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			4																								4					
2341	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**7**	**2**	**8**	**49**			**7**						**4**			**4**		**2**	**2**	**3**					**3**		**91**	**0**	**0**			
2344	III	103	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				2																							2					
2344	III	103	IB mid	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																							1					
2344	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				4									1														5					
2344	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?							1																				1					
2344	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				2																							2					
2344	III	103	IB mid	16	WP?				1																							1					
2344	III	103	IB mid	19	Coarse	2																										2					
2344	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I		1																									1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2344	III	103	IB mid	27	BL				1																							1					
2344	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	5																										5					
2344	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2344	III	103	IB mid	35	BR I						1																					1					
2344	III	103	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2344	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**11**		**1**	**1**						**1**														**24**	**0**	**0**			
2343	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				6												1											7					
2343	III	103	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				8												1											9					
2343	III	103	IB mid	7	PWHM			1	1	1												1	1							1		6					
2343	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				11									1														12					
2343	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?	5			5			5	1										4									20					
2343	III	103	IB mid	12	Bich?																		1									1	/1		A1.18.7		
2343	III	103	IB mid	13	WPHM				2	1																						3					
2343	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				4												3											7					
2343	III	103	IB mid	18	CPW				3																1							4					
2343	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I		22																	8					1			31					
2343	III	103	IB mid	27	BL					6																						6					
2343	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	5	4																									9					
2343	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		19																	8								27					
2343	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**10**	**45**	**1**	**40**	**8**		**5**	**1**					**1**			**5**	**1**	**6**	**16**	**1**				**1**		**1**	**142**	**1**	**0**			
2339	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				1																							1					
2339	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?							3												1								4					
2339	III	103	IB mid	19	Coarse	5																	1									6					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**				**61**	**1**	**1**			
2339	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I																			1							1					
2339	III	103	IB mid	27	BL					1																					1					
2339	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	1																									1					
2339	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		1																								1					
2339	III	103	IB mid	35	BR I										1																1					
2339	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**6**	**1**		**1**	**1**		**3**			**1**								**1**	**2**							**16**	**0**	**0**			
2333	III	103	IB mid	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																						1					
2333	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				2																						2					
2333	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I																			1							1					
2333	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	1																									1					
2333	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome																			2							2					
2333	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**			**3**															**3**							**7**	**0**	**0**			
2340	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				1		3																				4					
2340	III	103	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				17																1				2		20	/1, /2		A1.2.6, 7		
2340	III	103	IB mid	3	RS/BS?																				1						1					
2340	III	103	IB mid	7	PWHM				3									1													4					
2340	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				12												1				2				1		16					
2340	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?	3			1			4											2								10					
2340	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				18									2							2				2		24					
2340	III	103	IB mid	18	CPW																								1		1					
2340	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I		16																	4							20					
2340	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	16																	8								24					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2340	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		10																	4					1			15					
2340	III	103	IB mid	35	BR I																			1					1			2					
2340	III	103	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2340	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**19**	**26**	**1**	**52**		**3**	**4**						**3**			**1**		**10**	**9**	**6**				**2**	**6**		**142**	**2**	**0**			
2336	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM																	1										1		/1			54/31 (/1)
2336	III	103	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				6																							6					
2336	III	103	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				3																							3					
2336	III	103	IB mid	6	RS/BS? Res				1																							1					
2336	III	103	IB mid	7	PWHM			1																								1	/7		A1.6.10		
2336	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				28	1											2				2							33					
2336	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?	4			1			9	1										5					1		1		22	/6		A1.13.1	? xray /6	
2336	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				9									1			3								3		16	/5	/5	A1.25.2	?	
2336	III	103	IB mid	19	Coarse	70			6														4									80					
2336	III	103	IB mid	20	PW Pithos													1														1					
2336	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I		7																	7					1			15					56/22 (/23)
2336	III	103	IB mid	27	BL				1																							1					
2336	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	10																	6									16					
2336	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		11									1								4								16					
2336	III	103	IB mid	35	BR I	2			4		3				2																	11					56/7 (/4)
2336	III	103	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			15																								15					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2336	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**86**	**18**	**16**	**59**	**1**	**3**	**9**	**1**		**2**	**1**		**2**			**5**	**1**	**15**	**11**	**2**			**1**	**1**	**4**		**238**	**3**	**2**			
2337	III	103	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				1									1													2					
2337	III	103	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				1																						1					
2337	III	103	IB mid	5	BS/RSWM Res				1																						1					
2337	III	103	IB mid	7	PWHM		1					1																			2					
2337	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				3																						3					
2337	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?							3																			3					
2337	III	103	IB mid	18	CPW				1																						1					
2337	III	103	IB mid	20	PW Pithos			2																							2					
2337	III	103	IB mid	27	BL				1																						1					
2337	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	1																									1					
2337	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		1																								1					
2337	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**8**			**4**						**1**													**18**	**0**	**0**			
2338	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				9												1										10					
2338	III	103	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				7									1			1										9					
2338	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				9																						9					
2338	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?	3			3			11																	1		18					
2338	III	103	IB mid	12	Bich?																		1								1	/1		A1.18.6		
2338	III	103	IB mid	13	WPHM				1																						1					
2338	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				4									1			2										7					
2338	III	103	IB mid	18	CPW				10																2				1		13					
2338	III	103	IB mid	19	Coarse	1																									1					
2338	III	103	IB mid	20	PW Pithos			2																	1						3					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2338	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I		1																									1					
2338	III	103	IB mid	30	RP/BP		1																									1					
2338	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B				1														1									2					
2338	III	103	IB mid	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
2338	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**45**			**11**						**2**			**4**		**2**		**3**				**2**		**77**	**1**	**0**			
2329	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				4																							4					
2329	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?	2						1																				3					
2329	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				1																1				1			3					
2329	III	103	IB mid	18	CPW				1																							1					
2329	III	103	IB mid	21	Pithos			1																								1					
2329	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	1			1																							2					
2329	III	103	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			2																								2					
2329	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**		**3**	**7**			**1**													**1**				**1**		**16**	**0**	**0**			
2334	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				3																							3					
2334	III	103	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
2334	III	103	IB mid	7	PWHM			1		1																						2					
2334	III	103	IB mid	11	BichWM				3			2																				5					
2334	III	103	IB mid	19	Coarse	5																										5					
2334	III	103	IB mid	24	WS I		2																									2					
2334	III	103	IB mid	27	BL					1																						1					
2334	III	103	IB mid	31	RonR/B	1	4																									5					
2334	III	103	IB mid	32	Monochrome		1																	1								2					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2334	III	103	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			3																						1		4					
2334	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**7**	**2**		**2**												**1**						**1**		**30**	**0**	**0**			
2335	III	103	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM				1																					2		3					
2335	III	103	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				9																							9					
2335	III	103	IB mid	4	RS/BSHM Res				2																							2					
2335	III	103	IB mid	7	PWHM				2																							2					
2335	III	103	IB mid	8	PWWMI				12	1											5											18					
2335	III	103	IB mid	9	PW?							10						1								1				2		14	/2		A1.12.24		
2335	III	103	IB mid	11	BichWM							2											1								3	/1		A1.17.2	?	
2335	III	103	IB mid	13	WPHM						1																				1					
2335	III	103	IB mid	15	WPWM II				8									1							1					1		11					
2335	III	103	IB mid	18	CPW				1																					1		2					
2335	III	103	IB mid	20	PW Pithos			4																								4					
2335	III	103	IB mid	27	BL				2																					1		3					
2335	III	103	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			1																						1		2					
2335	**III**	**103**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**			**5**	**37**	**1**	**1**	**12**						**2**			**5**		**1**		**1**	**1**				**8**		**74**	**2**	**0**			
2332	III	103	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				27																							27					
2332	III	103	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				21																1					1		23	/1		A1.2.4		
2332	III	103	IB early	7	PWHM	1	1																									2					
2332	III	103	IB early	8	PWWMI				25									1							2					1		29					
2332	III	103	IB early	9	PW?	2			8			17											2									29					
2332	III	103	IB early	10	BichHM					1																						1	/2		A1.15.2	?	

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2332	III	103	IB early	11	BichWM				1																							1					
2332	III	103	IB early	13	WPHM				1	1																			1			3					
2332	III	103	IB early	15	WPWM II				14									2														16					
2332	III	103	IB early	17	Composite	2																										2					
2332	III	103	IB early	18	CPW				4																							4					
2332	III	103	IB early	19	Coarse	14											1															15					
2332	III	103	IB early	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2332	III	103	IB early	21	Pithos			3																								3					
2332	III	103	IB early	24	WS I		3																	1								4					
2332	III	103	IB early	31	RonR/B	3			2														2		1							8					
2332	III	103	IB early	32	Monochrome		8									1								5					1			15					
2332	III	103	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			18																						1		19					
2332	**III**	**103**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**22**	**12**	**22**	**103**	**2**		**17**				**1**	**1**	**3**					**4**	**6**	**4**				**2**	**3**		**202**	**2**	**0**			
2331	III	103	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				4									1														5					
2331	III	103	IB early	3	RS/BS?				4																							4					
2331	III	103	IB early	4	RS/BSHM Res				6																							6					
2331	III	103	IB early	5	BS/RSWM Res				5																							5					
2331	III	103	IB early	6	RS/BS? Res				1																							1					
2331	III	103	IB early	7	PWHM																		1		1							2					
2331	III	103	IB early	8	PWWMI				8																							8					
2331	III	103	IB early	9	PW?							5	2										1									8					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**				**61**	**1**	**1**			
2331	III	103	IB early	13	WPHM					2																						2					
2331	III	103	IB early	15	WPWM II				7									1			2								1		11					
2331	III	103	IB early	18	CPW				3																1						4					
2331	III	103	IB early	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2331	III	103	IB early	24	WS I		3																	1							4					
2331	III	103	IB early	27	BL																								1		1					
2331	III	103	IB early	31	RonR/B		1		3																						4					
2331	III	103	IB early	32	Monochrome		2																								2					
2331	III	103	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			15																					1		16					
2331	**III**	**103**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**6**	**16**	**41**	**2**		**5**	**2**					**2**			**2**		**2**	**1**	**2**				**3**		**84**	**0**	**0**			
2330	III	103	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				34																						34					
2330	III	103	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				10																						10					
2330	III	103	IA end	3	RS/BS?																				1				1		2					
2330	III	103	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				4																						4					
2330	III	103	IA end	6	RS/BS? Res				1																						1					
2330	III	103	IA end	7	PWHM	5	4		2		3									1											15					
2330	III	103	IA end	8	PWWMI				24									1			2										27					
2330	III	103	IA end	9	PW?	1			12			12											7								32					
2330	III	103	IA end	11	BichWM				1																						1					
2330	III	103	IA end	12	Bich?																				1						1					
2330	III	103	IA end	13	WPHM				1												1										2					
2330	III	103	IA end	14	WPWM I					1											1										2					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**				**61**	**1**	**1**			
2330	III	103	IA end	15	WPWM II				6																							6					
2330	III	103	IA end	16	WP?																					1						1	/1		A1.25.1		
2330	III	103	IA end	17	Composite	1																										1					
2330	III	103	IA end	18	CPW				14																2							16					
2330	III	103	IA end	19	Coarse	9			1																							10					
2330	III	103	IA end	20	PW Pithos			4																								4					
2330	III	103	IA end	24	WS I		3																	2					1			6					
2330	III	103	IA end	30	RP/BP						2																					2					
2330	III	103	IA end	31	RonR/B	28	1		3														4	4					1			41					
2330	III	103	IA end	32	Monochrome		24																	7				1				32					
2330	III	103	IA end	35	BR I					1																						1					
2330	III	103	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			20										2							1				1			24					
2330	**III**	**103**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**44**	**32**	**24**	**113**	**2**	**5**	**12**						**3**		**1**	**4**		**11**	**13**	**5**	**1**			**2**	**3**		**275**	**1**	**0**			
2328	III	103	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				8																2							10					
2328	III	103	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				3																							3					
2328	III	103	IA end	3	RS/BS?				8																							8					
2328	III	103	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2328	III	103	IA end	7	PWHM		1		2		2													1								6					
2328	III	103	IA end	8	PWWMI				15																							15					
2328	III	103	IA end	9	PW?				2			8			1								1			1			1			14					153/25 (/3)
2328	III	103	IA end	11	BichWM					1																1						2					
2328	III	103	IA end	13	WPHM				7	1	1										1			1								11					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2328	III	103	IA end	15	WPWM II				2									1														3					
2328	III	103	IA end	18	CPW				2																							2					
2328	III	103	IA end	19	Coarse	6												1														7					
2328	III	103	IA end	20	PW Pithos			2																	1							3					119 (/2)
2328	III	103	IA end	31	RonR/B	7																	1									8					
2328	III	103	IA end	32	Monochrome		7																	8								15					
2328	III	103	IA end	35	BR I																							1				1					
2328	**III**	**103**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**13**	**8**	**2**	**50**	**2**	**3**	**8**			**1**			**2**			**1**		**2**	**10**	**3**	**2**		**1**		**1**		**109**	**0**	**0**			
2326	III	103	IA	1	RS/BSHM																									1		1					
2326	III	103	IA	7	PWHM				1		1																					2					
2326	III	103	IA	13	WPHM					2																						2					
2326	III	103	IA	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2326	**III**	**103**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**			**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**																			**1**		**6**	**0**	**0**			
2806	III	5	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
2806	III	5	IIA end	3	RS/BS?				1												1											2	/2		Not illustrated.		
2806	III	5	IIA end	7	PWHM	5			21				1			1		2			3											33	/3		Not illustrated.		
2806	III	5	IIA end	8	PWWMI				3				1					1						2	1							8	/5		A1.11.4	?	
2806	III	5	IIA end	9	PW?																		1							1		2					
2806	III	5	IIA end	15	WPWM II				3																							3					
2806	III	5	IIA end	19	Coarse				6																							6					
2806	III	5	IIA end	20	PW Pithos													1														1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2806	III	5	IIA end	24	WS I		2																						1			3					
2806	III	5	IIA end	25	WS II		3																	2								5					
2806	III	5	IIA end	31	RonR/B	1	1																									2					
2806	III	5	IIA end	32	Monochrome		1																	1								2					
2806	III	5	IIA end	35	BR I		1		2																							3					
2806	III	5	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			11										1														12	/1		A1 27.14	?	
2806	**III**	**5**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**6**	**8**	**11**	**37**				**2**			**1**		**5**			**4**		**1**	**5**	**1**				**1**	**1**		**83**	**4**	**0**			
2805	III	5	IIA	2	RS/BSWM				3																							3					
2805	III	5	IIA	3	RS/BS?				1	1																						2					
2805	III	5	IIA	7	PWHM																1											1	/3		A1.8.3		
2805	III	5	IIA	8	PWWMI				3									1														4					
2805	III	5	IIA	9	PW?							1																				1					
2805	III	5	IIA	13	WPHM																									1		1					
2805	III	5	IIA	15	WPWM II				4																							4					
2805	III	5	IIA	18	CPW																				1							1					
2805	III	5	IIA	19	Coarse				2														1									3					115 (/2)
2805	III	5	IIA	21	Pithos			1																								1		/1			60/20 (/1)
2805	III	5	IIA	24	WS I		1																									1					
2805	III	5	IIA	25	WS II		1																	1								2		/1 (2 sherds)			
2805	III	5	IIA	27	BL					1																						1					
2805	III	5	IIA	32	Monochrome		4																	1								5					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**				**61**	**1**	**1**			
2805	III	5	IIA	41	Mycenaean										1																	1					
2805	**III**	**5**	**IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**6**	**1**	**13**	**2**		**1**			**1**			**1**			**1**		**1**	**2**	**1**					**1**		**31**	**1**	**3**			
2318	III	101	IB end	3	RS/BS?				11																							11					
2318	III	101	IB end	7	PWHM							6																				6					
2318	III	101	IB end	8	PWWMI					3																						3					
2318	III	101	IB end	9	PW?							12												1					1			14					
2318	III	101	IB end	13	WPHM					1																						1					
2318	III	101	IB end	15	WPWM II				8												2											10					
2318	III	101	IB end	18	CPW				1																							1					
2318	III	101	IB end	20	PW Pithos			3																								3					
2318	III	101	IB end	24	WS I		2																	1								3					
2318	III	101	IB end	31	RonR/B		2																1									3		/1			55/22 (/1)
2318	III	101	IB end	32	Monochrome		13																	5								18					
2318	III	101	IB end	35	BR I					1																						1					
2318	III	101	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2318	III	101	IB end	44	Coarse Mono.		2																	1								3					
2318	**III**	**101**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**19**	**4**	**20**	**5**		**18**									**2**		**1**	**7**	**1**					**1**		**78**	**0**	**1**			
2317	III	101	IB late	1	RS/BSHM				2																							2					
2317	III	101	IB late	3	RS/BS?				3																							3					
2317	III	101	IB late	7	PWHM																	1										1					
2317	III	101	IB late	8	PWWMI				7									1														8					
2317	III	101	IB late	9	PW?							7												1								8					
2317	III	101	IB late	11	BichWM							2																				2					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2317	III	101	IB late	13	WPHM					2																						2					
2317	III	101	IB late	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2317	III	101	IB late	18	CPW				7																1							8					
2317	III	101	IB late	31	RonR/B	1			1																							2					
2317	III	101	IB late	32	Monochrome		8																	2					1			11					
2317	III	101	IB late	37	Canaanite jar			1																						1		2					
2317	**III**	**101**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**21**	**2**		**9**						**1**				**1**		**3**	**1**				**1**	**1**		**50**	**0**	**0**			
2315	III	101	IB mid	1	RS/BSHM													1														1	/1		A1.1.8		
2315	III	101	IB mid	2	RS/BSWM				2									1														3	/2		A1.2.8		
2315	III	101	IB mid	3	RS/BS?				4																							4					
2315	III	101	IB mid	4	RS/BSHM Res				11																							11					
2315	III	101	IB mid	5	BS/RSWM Res				12																							12	/3		A1.4.2		
2315	III	101	IB mid	7	PWHM	1		1	5																							7					
2315	III	101	IB mid	8	PWWMI		1		5	1													1	1								9					
2315	III	101	IB mid	9	PW?	1			2			6	1																			10					
2315	III	101	IB mid	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2315	III	101	IB mid	18	CPW				3																							3					
2315	III	101	IB mid	19	Coarse				5														1									6					
2315	III	101	IB mid	24	WS I		4																									4					
2315	III	101	IB mid	31	RonR/B	3			1														2									6					
2315	III	101	IB mid	32	Monochrome		3																						1			4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2315	III	101	IB mid	37	Canaanite jar			9																					1		10					
2315	**III**	**101**	**IB mid**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**5**	**8**	**10**	**51**	**1**		**6**	**1**					**2**					**4**	**1**				**1**	**1**		**91**	**3**	**0**			
2313	III	101	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				1												1										2					
2313	III	101	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				4									1													5					
2313	III	101	IB early	3	RS/BS?				4																						4					
2313	III	101	IB early	7	PWHM				1																						1					
2313	III	101	IB early	8	PWWMI																2										2					
2313	III	101	IB early	9	PW?							2																			2					
2313	III	101	IB early	15	WPWM II				2									1													3					
2313	III	101	IB early	19	Coarse				1												1										2					
2313	III	101	IB early	24	WS I		2																								2					56/23 (/1)
2313	III	101	IB early	27	BL					1																					1					
2313	III	101	IB early	29	WSh																									1	1					
2313	III	101	IB early	31	RonR/B	1																									1					
2313	III	101	IB early	32	Monochrome		2																								2					
2313	III	101	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			1																							1					
2313	**III**	**101**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**13**	**1**		**2**						**2**			**4**									**1**	**29**	**0**	**0**			
2311	III	101	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				14																						14					
2311	III	101	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				5																						5					
2311	III	101	IB early	3	RS/BS?				3																						3					
2311	III	101	IB early	7	PWHM				4	4															1						9					
2311	III	101	IB early	8	PWWMI				8																						8					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2311	III	101	IB early	9	PW?	1	1		10														1									13					
2311	III	101	IB early	11	BichWM							2																				2					
2311	III	101	IB early	12	Bich?	1																										1	/1		A1.18.9		
2311	III	101	IB early	13	WPHM				1												1											2					
2311	III	101	IB early	14	WPWM I				2																							2	/2		A1.22.5		
2311	III	101	IB early	15	WPWM II				1												1											2					
2311	III	101	IB early	16	WP?	1																										1	/3		A1.25.12		
2311	III	101	IB early	18	CPW				10																1					1		12					
2311	III	101	IB early	19	Coarse	2																										2					
2311	III	101	IB early	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2311	III	101	IB early	31	RonR/B	7																	3									10					
2311	III	101	IB early	32	Monochrome		8																	2								10					
2311	III	101	IB early	35	BR I		1																									1					
2311	III	101	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			8																								8					
2311	**III**	**101**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**12**	**10**	**9**	**58**	**4**		**2**									**2**		**4**	**2**	**2**					**1**		**106**	**3**	**0**			
2303	III	101	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				32	2											1											35					
2303	III	101	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				8																					1		9					
2303	III	101	IA end	3	RS/BS?				3																							3					
2303	III	101	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1												1				7							9					
2303	III	101	IA end	7	PWHM					4		20	1					1					2									28					
2303	III	101	IA end	8	PWWMI				8																2							10					
2303	III	101	IA end	9	PW?							10													1							11					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						**22**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				**4**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							**2**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				**5**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									**3**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									**12**		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							**10**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							**1**					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2303	III	101	IA end	14	WPWM I				1																							**1**	/1		A1.22.3		
2303	III	101	IA end	15	WPWM II				3												1											**4**					
2303	III	101	IA end	16	WP?	1																										**1**	/2		A1.25.8		
2303	III	101	IA end	18	CPW				1																							**1**					
2303	III	101	IA end	20	PW Pithos																				2							**2**					
2303	III	101	IA end	21	Pithos			2																								**2**					
2303	III	101	IA end	24	WS I		3																									**3**					56/21 (/4)
2303	III	101	IA end	31	RonR/B	3	3		1																					1		**8**					
2303	III	101	IA end	32	Monochrome		1																	3					1			**5**					
2303	III	101	IA end	35	BR I		1																									**1**					
2303	III	101	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			9																								**9**					
2303	**III**	**101**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**4**	**8**	**11**	**58**	**6**		**30**	**1**					**1**			**3**		**2**	**3**	**12**				**1**	**2**		**142**	**2**	**0**			
2300	III	101	IA	1	RS/BSHM				20												2		1	1					2		**26**	/1, /9	/1	A1.1.4, 5		
2300	III	101	IA	2	RS/BSWM				32												1				1				1		**35**					
2300	III	101	IA	4	RS/BSHM Res				11												1										**12**	/8		A1.3.3		
2300	III	101	IA	5	BS/RSWM Res				3												2										**5**	/10		A1.4.1		
2300	III	101	IA	7	PWHM				5	2													2								**9**	/13		A1 5.7		
2300	III	101	IA	8	PWWMI				18				2					1			12								1		**34**	/12		A1.9.4		
2300	III	101	IA	9	PW?	5			5			9																			**19**	/4		A1.12.6		114 (/4)
2300	III	101	IA	14	WPWM I				1																						**1**					
2300	III	101	IA	15	WPWM II				15									1			3								3		**22**	/11		A1.23.2		
2300	III	101	IA	16	WP?																		1								**1**	/2		A1.25.4		

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2300	III	101	IA	18	CPW				1												1										2					
2300	III	101	IA	20	PW Pithos			1													1										2					58/24 (/7)
2300	III	101	IA	21	Pithos			2																							2					
2300	III	101	IA	24	WS I		3																	1							4					
2300	III	101	IA	32	Monochrome		3			1																		1			5					
2300	III	101	IA	35	BR I		1																								1					
2300	III	101	IA	37	Canaanite jar			6										1			3								3		13					
2300	**III**	**101**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**5**	**7**	**9**	**111**	**3**		**9**	**2**					**3**			**26**		**4**	**2**	**1**			**1**	**10**		**193**	**9**	**1**			
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	1	RS/BSHM				1																						1					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	3	RS/BS?				2																						2					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	6	RS/BS? Res				1																						1					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	7	PWHM			2			1																				3					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	8	PWWMI				7																						7					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	9	PW?				10																						10					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	11	BichWM							1																			1					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	18	CPW				2																						2					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	24	WS I		3																								3					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	31	RonR/B	3																									3					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	32	Monochrome		1																	1							2					
2316	III	5	IB-IIA	37	Canaanite jar			1																							1					
2316	**III**	**5**	**IB-IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**23**		**1**	**1**												**1**							**36**	**0**	**0**			
2310	III	101	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				11																				1		12					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2310	III	101	IB early	3	RS/BS?				8																1							9					
2310	III	101	IB early	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2310	III	101	IB early	7	PWHM							4												1					1	1	7					
2310	III	101	IB early	8	PWWMI				9																							9					
2310	III	101	IB early	9	PW?							9	1										2									12					
2310	III	101	IB early	13	WPHM																								1			1					
2310	III	101	IB early	15	WPWM II				4																							4					
2310	III	101	IB early	18	CPW				5																							5					
2310	III	101	IB early	19	Coarse	1																										1					
2310	III	101	IB early	20	PW Pithos			1																								1					
2310	III	101	IB early	24	WS I		1																									1					
2310	III	101	IB early	32	Monochrome																								1			1					
2310	III	101	IB early	35	BR I																			2								2					
2310	III	101	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			8										1												1		10					
2310	**III**	**101**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**38**			**13**	**1**					**1**					**2**	**3**	**1**				**1**	**4**	**1**	**76**	**0**	**0**			
2305	III	101	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				32												2				1				1		**36**	/6	/6	A1.1.2		
2305	III	101	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				3												1				1						**5**					
2305	III	101	IA end	3	RS/BS?				4																						**4**					
2305	III	101	IA end	5	BS/RSWM Res				2																						**2**					
2305	III	101	IA end	7	PWHM				10	10												1	1		1						**23**			A1.5.17		114 (/1), 119 (/9)
2305	III	101	IA end	8	PWWMI					1															1						**2**			A1.9.5		114 (/3)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						**22**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				**4**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							**2**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				**5**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									**3**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							**1**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									**12**		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							**10**					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							**1**					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2305	III	101	IA end	9	PW?	7						22	3										2								**34**					
2305	III	101	IA end	11	BichWM	2																									**2**	/8		A1.16.5		
2305	III	101	IA end	13	WPHM				1																						**1**	/10		A1.20.3		
2305	III	101	IA end	15	WPWM II				4																						**4**					
2305	III	101	IA end	16	WP?																			1							**1**	/7		A1.25.6		
2305	III	101	IA end	18	CPW				22																1				1		**24**					
2305	III	101	IA end	19	Coarse	5																									**5**					
2305	III	101	IA end	24	WS I		1																	1							**2**					
2305	III	101	IA end	30	RP/BP		1			2																					**3**					
2305	III	101	IA end	31	RonR/B	5																	2								**7**					
2305	III	101	IA end	32	Monochrome		7																	2							**9**					
2305	III	101	IA end	35	BR I		2																	2							**4**					
2305	**III**	**101**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**19**	**11**		**78**	**13**		**22**	**3**								**3**	**1**	**5**	**6**	**5**				**2**		**168**	**3**	**1**			
2295	III	101	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				62		1										11		1								**75**					57/1 (1a)
2295	III	101	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				14												2				1				1		**18**	/7		A1.2.1		
2295	III	101	IA end	3	RS/BS?				34												9				3				7		**53**					
2295	III	101	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				5																						**5**	/6		A1.3.2		
2295	III	101	IA end	5	BS/RSWM Res				2																						**2**					
2295	III	101	IA end	7	PWHM	2			1			17						1				1	1	1					1	1	**26**	/11		Not illustrated.	?	
2295	III	101	IA end	8	PWWMI				61												1			2	3						**67**	/12		A1.9.6, 8		114 (/1)
2295	III	101	IA end	9	PW?							78	10					2					22						1		**113**			A1.12.11, 15		114 (2295, a)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2295	III	101	IA end	11	BichWM							5																				5					
2295	III	101	IA end	12	Bich?	2																	1									3	/8		A1.18.1		
2295	III	101	IA end	13	WPHM				1	5															1				1		8	/9a, b		A1.20.4, 5		
2295	III	101	IA end	15	WPWM II				17									3			1								4		25	/10		A1.23.1		
2295	III	101	IA end	18	CPW				32																5				5		42					
2295	III	101	IA end	19	Coarse	5																									5					
2295	III	101	IA end	20	PW Pithos			14										1													15					119 (/5)
2295	III	101	IA end	21	Pithos			1																1							2					
2295	III	101	IA end	24	WS I		1																								1					
2295	III	101	IA end	30	RP/BP		7															2		2					1		12					
2295	III	101	IA end	31	RonR/B	14															1							1			16		/3			55/6 (/3)
2295	III	101	IA end	32	Monochrome		5									1								8					1		15					
2295	III	101	IA end	35	BR I				1												1		1								3					56/6 (/1), 56/5 (/2)
2295	III	101	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			54										1											10		65					
2295	**III**	**101**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**23**	**13**	**69**	**230**	**5**	**1**	**100**	**10**			**1**		**8**			**26**	**3**	**26**	**13**	**14**			**1**	**2**	**30**	**1**	**576**	**7**	**1**			
1761	III	5	IIA end	7	PWHM				1																						1	1761	1761	A1.7.9		119.15 (1761)
1761	**III**	**5**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**				**1**																						**1**	**1**	**1**			
2798	III	5	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				2																						2					
2798	III	5	IIA end	3	RS/BS?				1																						1					
2798	III	5	IIA end	7	PWHM	6		18	59									10			5	1			4				1		104	/13, /5		A1.7.10, A1.8.1		115 (/5)
2798	III	5	IIA end	8	PWWMI		3		63								1	1						1	2						71	/14		A1.11.1		
2798	III	5	IIA end	9	PW?																			1					3		4					115 /12)

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2798	III	5	IIA end	11	BichWM							1																				1					
2798	III	5	IIA end	13	WPHM				1	1																						2					
2798	III	5	IIA end	15	WPWM II				4																							4					
2798	III	5	IIA end	17	Composite	1																										1					
2798	III	5	IIA end	18	CPW				6																1							7					115 (/8)
2798	III	5	IIA end	19	Coarse	6																										6					
2798	III	5	IIA end	21	Pithos			6																	1							7					
2798	III	5	IIA end	24	WS I		1																									1					
2798	III	5	IIA end	25	WS II		10																	8					1			19		/2, /3, /7			59/25, 24 (/2, /3)
2798	III	5	IIA end	26	RL				1																							1					
2798	III	5	IIA end	31	RonR/B	1	2			1																						4					
2798	III	5	IIA end	32	Monochrome		2																	1								3					
2798	III	5	IIA end	35	BR I		1																									1					
2798	III	5	IIA end	36	BR II					1														2					1	1		5					
2798	III	5	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			73													1				3					3		80					
2798	III	5	IIA end	41	Mycenaean				2	2														2					1	1		8					
2798	**III**	**5**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**14**	**19**	**97**	**139**	**5**		**1**					**1**	**11**			**6**	**1**		**15**	**11**				**3**	**9**		**332**	**3**	**3**			
2801	III	5	IIA end	7	PWHM	1			39									7			1				1							49	/1, /2		/1 not illustrated, A1.8.4	?	
2801	III	5	IIA end	8	PWWMI				5	1								1			1											8	/4, /3		A1.11.2, 3		
2801	III	5	IIA end	11	BichWM							1																				1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2801	III	5	IIA end	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2801	III	5	IIA end	18	CPW				23																							23					
2801	III	5	IIA end	25	WS II		9																	2				1				12		/3			
2801	III	5	IIA end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2801	III	5	IIA end	35	BR I																			1								1		/3			
2801	III	5	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			36																	1							37					
2801	III	5	IIA end	41	Mycenaean				1																							1					
2801	III	5	IIA end	44	Coarse Mono.		1																									1					
2801	**III**	**5**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**11**	**36**	**69**	**5**		**1**						**8**			**2**			**3**	**2**				**1**			**135**	**4**	**2**			
2799	III	5	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM				1	2																						3					
2799	III	5	IIA end	7	PWHM	4			30									1					1							1		37					
2799	III	5	IIA end	8	PWWMI				4																							4					
2799	III	5	IIA end	9	PW?							5																				5					
2799	III	5	IIA end	13	WPHM				1																							1					
2799	III	5	IIA end	18	CPW				24																4				3			31					
2799	III	5	IIA end	19	Coarse	9																										9					
2799	III	5	IIA end	21	Pithos																				1							1		/3			119.14 (/3)
2799	III	5	IIA end	24	WS I		1																									1					
2799	III	5	IIA end	25	WS II		8																	4								12					
2799	III	5	IIA end	26	RL					2											1											3					60/10 (/4)
2799	III	5	IIA end	35	BR I		1																									1					
2799	III	5	IIA end	36	BR II		1								1									2								4					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2799	III	5	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			17																	1					2		20					
2799	III	5	IIA end	41	Mycenaean																								1			1					
2799	**III**	**5**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**13**	**11**	**17**	**60**	**4**		**5**			**1**			**1**			**1**		**1**	**6**	**6**				**1**	**6**		**133**	**0**	**2**			
1774	III	5	IIA	18	CPW																				1							1					60/30 (1774)
1774	**III**	**5**	**IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**																				**1**							**1**	**0**	**0**			
1762	III	5	IIA	25	WS II																			1								1					Not in catalogue. In text
1762	**III**	**5**	**IIA**	**45**	**TOTAL**																			**1**								**1**	**0**	**0**			
2795	III	101	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				28	1																				1		30					
2795	III	101	IB end	2	RS/BSWM				1																							1					
2795	III	101	IB end	3	RS/BS?				2																							2					
2795	III	101	IB end	7	PWHM				1																							1					
2795	III	101	IB end	8	PWWMI				5									2														7					
2795	III	101	IB end	9	PW?							16																				16					
2795	III	101	IB end	15	WPWM II				8									1														9	/1		A1.23.7		
2795	III	101	IB end	19	Coarse				4																							4					
2795	III	101	IB end	24	WS I		1																	1								2					
2795	III	101	IB end	30	RP/BP																			1								1					
2795	III	101	IB end	31	RonR/B	2			1																							3					
2795	III	101	IB end	35	BR I	1																										1					
2795	III	101	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			6																								6					
2795	**III**	**101**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**50**	**1**		**16**						**3**						**2**						**1**		**83**	**1**	**0**			

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2811	III	101	IB end	1	RS/BSHM						13											2										15					
2811	III	101	IB end	3	RS/BS?				4																							4					
2811	III	101	IB end	7	PWHM	4			14									2					1									21					
2811	III	101	IB end	8	PWWMI		2		13												1			2	1							19					
2811	III	101	IB end	9	PW?				12			1	1																			14					115.42 (/6)
2811	III	101	IB end	12	Bich?							1																				1					
2811	III	101	IB end	13	WPHM					1																						1					
2811	III	101	IB end	15	WPWM II				5												1											6					
2811	III	101	IB end	18	CPW				15																1					1		17		2811			
2811	III	101	IB end	19	Coarse	1			3																							4					
2811	III	101	IB end	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2811	III	101	IB end	21	Pithos			7																								7					60/21, 24 (/2, /3)
2811	III	101	IB end	24	WS I		8																									8					
2811	III	101	IB end	25	WS II		11																	6					5			22					59/22a (/1)
2811	III	101	IB end	26	RL					3																						3					
2811	III	101	IB end	27	BL																					1						1					
2811	III	101	IB end	29	WSh																	1										1					
2811	III	101	IB end	31	RonR/B		1																1									2					
2811	III	101	IB end	32	Monochrome		5																	1					1			7					
2811	III	101	IB end	35	BR I		1																									1					
2811	III	101	IB end	36	BR II		3																	1	2							6					
2811	III	101	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			37										2			1				1					2		43	/10		Not illustrated.	?	

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2811	III	101	IB end	43	LM I																			1							1	/11		A1.30.5	?	
2811	**III**	**101**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**5**	**31**	**46**	**66**	**4**	**13**	**2**	**1**					**4**			**3**	**3**	**2**	**11**	**5**	**1**			**6**	**3**		**206**	**2**	**1**			
2812	III	101	IB late	8	PWWMI				3																						3					
2812	III	101	IB late	9	PW?					1																					1					
2812	III	101	IB late	24	WS I		3																								3					
2812	III	101	IB late	35	BR I		1																								1					
2812	III	101	IB late	36	BR II		1																								1					
2812	**III**	**101**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**5**		**3**	**1**																					9	**0**	**0**			
2306	III	101	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				6																						6					
2306	III	101	IB early	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																						1					
2306	III	101	IB early	7	PWHM				2																						2					
2306	III	101	IB early	9	PW?				3																1						4					
2306	III	101	IB early	18	CPW				2																1						3					
2306	III	101	IB early	32	Monochrome		1																								1					
2306	III	101	IB early	37	Canaanite jar				3																						3					
2306	**III**	**101**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**1**		**17**																**2**						20	**0**	**0**			
2308	III	101	IB early	9	PW?				2																						2					
2308	III	101	IB early	15	WPWM II				2																						2					
2308	III	101	IB early	24	WS I		1																								1					
2308	**III**	**101**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**		**1**		**4**																						5	**0**	**0**			
2307	III	101	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				1																						1					
2307	III	101	IB early	7	PWHM			3													1								1		5					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1								1			5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2307	III	101	IB early	9	PW?				2																1							3			A1.12.23		114 (/1)
2307	III	101	IB early	18	CPW																									1		1					
2307	III	101	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			1																								1					
2307	III	101	IB early	44	Coarse Mono.																			1								1		/3			121 (/3)
2307	**III**	**101**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**			**4**	**3**												**1**			**1**	**1**					**2**		**12**	**0**	**1**			
2304	III	101	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				9	5											6											20					
2304	III	101	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				2																					1		3					
2304	III	101	IA end	3	RS/BS?				4																							4					
2304	III	101	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1	/5		A1.3.1		
2304	III	101	IA end	7	PWHM	2			7				1										2									12			A1.5.12		114 (/1)
2304	III	101	IA end	8	PWWMI				11	1														1	2							15					
2304	III	101	IA end	9	PW?							12											1									13					
2304	III	101	IA end	11	BichWM				2																							2	/4		A1.16.6		
2304	III	101	IA end	13	WPHM																		2									2	/7		A1.20.2		
2304	III	101	IA end	14	WPWM I																									1		1					
2304	III	101	IA end	15	WPWM II				7												3											10					
2304	III	101	IA end	17	Composite																		1									1					
2304	III	101	IA end	18	CPW				6																					3		9					
2304	III	101	IA end	19	Coarse	11																										11					
2304	III	101	IA end	20	PW Pithos			2																								2					
2304	III	101	IA end	24	WS I																			1								1					
2304	III	101	IA end	30	RP/BP	1																										1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3											1											22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2304	III	101	IA end	31	RonR/B	3	1														1		1								5					
2304	III	101	IA end	32	Monochrome																			1							1					
2304	III	101	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			17																							17					
2304	**III**	**101**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**17**	**1**	**19**	**49**	**6**		**12**	**1**								**9**		**7**	**3**	**2**				**5**		**131**	**3**	**0**			
2301	III	101	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				3	4											1										8	/1		A1.1.3		
2301	III	101	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				6																				1		7					
2301	III	101	IA end	3	RS/BS?				4																						4					
2301	III	101	IA end	7	PWHM				2									1					1			1					5	/2, /4		A1.5.9, 6		
2301	III	101	IA end	8	PWWMI				2									1													3	/3		A1.9.7		
2301	III	101	IA end	9	PW?							11	1										3								15					
2301	III	101	IA end	15	WPWM II				1																						1					
2301	III	101	IA end	18	CPW				5																				1		6					
2301	III	101	IA end	31	RonR/B	2																	1								3					
2301	III	101	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			4																							4					
2301	**III**	**101**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**2**		**4**	**23**	**4**		**11**	**1**					**2**			**1**		**5**			**1**				**2**		**56**	**4**	**0**			
2297-8	III	101	IA	1	RS/BSHM				21												1									1		23	/2		A1.1.6		
2297-8	III	101	IA	2	RS/BSWM				5												2									1		8					
2297-8	III	101	IA	3	RS/BS?				6																							6					
2297-8	III	101	IA	6	RS/BS? Res				3																							3					
2297-8	III	101	IA	7	PWHM	3			4														2		3							12					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
2297-8	III	101	IA	8	PWWMI				20											1	3				1							25					
2297-8	III	101	IA	9	PW?							44	1					1											1		47					
2297-8	III	101	IA	11	BichWM							3																				3	/1		Not illustrated.		
2297-8	III	101	IA	12	Bich?							1																				1					
2297-8	III	101	IA	13	WPHM																1											1					
2297-8	III	101	IA	14	WPWM I																				2							2					
2297-8	III	101	IA	15	WPWM II				12									2			1											15					
2297-8	III	101	IA	16	WP?				1																							1	/3		A1.25.9		
2297-8	III	101	IA	17	Composite																		1									1					
2297-8	III	101	IA	18	CPW				27																3					1		31					
2297-8	III	101	IA	19	Coarse	8			6																							14					
2297-8	III	101	IA	24	WS I		1																									1					
2297-8	III	101	IA	29	WSh						1																					1					
2297-8	III	101	IA	30	RP/BP		2			1																						3					
2297-8	III	101	IA	31	RonR/B	14																	2									16					
2297-8	III	101	IA	32	Monochrome		11																	9								20					
2297-8	III	101	IA	37	Canaanite jar			22																	1					1		24					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																										
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2297-8	**III**	**101**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**25**	**14**	**22**	**105**	**1**	**1**	**48**	**1**					**3**		**1**	**8**		**5**	**9**	**10**				**5**		**258**	**3**	**0**			
3649	III	5	IIA end	1	RS/BSHM	1			5									1													7					
3649	III	5	IIA end	2	RS/BSWM				11																						11					
3649	III	5	IIA end	7	PWHM				25									1											1		27					
3649	III	5	IIA end	8	PWWMI				13									1			2				1				1		18					
3649	III	5	IIA end	9	PW?							13	1										1						1		16					
3649	III	5	IIA end	12	Bich?				1																						1	/8		A1.19.7		
3649	III	5	IIA end	13	WPHM															1									1		2					
3649	III	5	IIA end	15	WPWM II				11												2										13					
3649	III	5	IIA end	18	CPW				2																						2					
3649	III	5	IIA end	19	Coarse				15														1					1			17					
3649	III	5	IIA end	20	PW Pithos																								1		1					
3649	III	5	IIA end	21	Pithos			9																							9					
3649	III	5	IIA end	24	WS I		1																								1					
3649	III	5	IIA end	25	WS II		13																								13					
3649	III	5	IIA end	31	RonR/B	2	2																						1		5					
3649	III	5	IIA end	32	Monochrome		1								1									1							3					59/8 (/7)
3649	III	5	IIA end	36	BR II		6			7																		2			15					
3649	III	5	IIA end	37	Canaanite jar			34																					1		35					
3649	III	5	IIA end	41	Mycenaean				2			1												1							4					61/35 (/1), 61/32 (/3)
3649	**III**	**5**	**IIA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**23**	**43**	**119**	**7**		**14**	**1**			**1**		**3**		**1**	**4**		**2**	**2**	**1**			**1**	**3**	**6**		**200**	**1**	**0**			
3648	III	101	IB end	1	RS/BSHM				18																1	1					20					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																1								10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
3648	III	101	IB end	2	RS/BSWM																1											1					
3648	III	101	IB end	3	RS/BS?				13									1												1		15					
3648	III	101	IB end	7	PWHM	3			18									2							1							24					
3648	III	101	IB end	8	PWWMI	5			29	1					1			6			3								1		46					
3648	III	101	IB end	9	PW?							39	2										3						1		45	/17		A1.13.8		
3648	III	101	IB end	12	Bich?	1						2																			3	/15		A1.19.1	?	
3648	III	101	IB end	13	WPHM				1																						1					
3648	III	101	IB end	14	WPWM I				3																						3					
3648	III	101	IB end	15	WPWM II				22												1								2		25	/16		A1.23.3		
3648	III	101	IB end	18	CPW				3																1						4					121 (/14)
3648	III	101	IB end	19	Coarse							9													1						10					
3648	III	101	IB end	20	PW Pithos			3																							3					60/19, 119 (/2)
3648	III	101	IB end	21	Pithos			10																							10					
3648	III	101	IB end	24	WS I		9																								9					
3648	III	101	IB end	25	WS II		2																	1							3					
3648	III	101	IB end	31	RonR/B	9			2												1										12					
3648	III	101	IB end	32	Monochrome		5																	2							7					
3648	III	101	IB end	35	BR I		6																								6					
3648	III	101	IB end	36	BR II				1																						1					
3648	III	101	IB end	37	Canaanite jar			51																							51					
3648	III	101	IB end	41	Mycenaean														1												1					
3648	III	101	IB end	44	Coarse Mono.																			1							1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**			**1**			**61**	**1**	**1**			
3648	**III**	**101**	**IB end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**18**	**22**	**64**	**110**	**1**		**50**	**2**		**1**			**9**	**1**		**6**		**3**	**4**	**4**	**1**				**5**		**301**	**3**	**0**			
1775	III	101	IB late	11	BichWM						1																				1	1775	1775	A1.17.7		Frontispiece Vol. 1, p.303
1775	**III**	**101**	**IB late**	**45**	**TOTAL**						**1**																				**1**	**1**	**1**			
2302	III	101	IB early	1	RS/BSHM				20																						20					
2302	III	101	IB early	2	RS/BSWM				7									1			1										9					
2302	III	101	IB early	3	RS/BS?				19																1						20					
2302	III	101	IB early	4	RS/BSHM Res				3																						3					
2302	III	101	IB early	7	PWHM	1			8	2																					11	/6		A1.6.5		114 (/6)
2302	III	101	IB early	8	PWWMl				15																						15					
2302	III	101	IB early	9	PW?							10	4												2						16	/4	/4	A1.13.7		153/26 (/4 - lamp)
2302	III	101	IB early	11	BichWM	2																									2					
2302	III	101	IB early	13	WPHM					1											1				1				1		4					
2302	III	101	IB early	15	WPWM II				7																						7					
2302	III	101	IB early	17	Composite	2																									2					
2302	III	101	IB early	18	CPW				4																						4					
2302	III	101	IB early	19	Coarse				4																						4					
2302	III	101	IB early	20	PW Pithos			1																							1					58/25, 119 (/2)
2302	III	101	IB early	27	BL					1																					1					
2302	III	101	IB early	30	RP/BP		4			6																					10					
2302	III	101	IB early	31	RonR/B	4	1		3																						8					
2302	III	101	IB early	32	Monochrome		4																	1					1		6					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2302	III	101	IB early	37	Canaanite jar			15																								15					
2302	**III**	**101**	**IB early**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**9**	**9**	**16**	**90**	**10**		**10**	**4**					**1**			**2**			**1**	**4**				**1**	**1**		**158**	**2**	**1**			
2309	III	101	IA end	2	RS/BSWM																1											1					
2309	III	101	IA end	3	RS/BS?				3																							3					
2309	III	101	IA end	4	RS/BSHM Res				1																							1					
2309	III	101	IA end	8	PWWMI				1																							1					
2309	III	101	IA end	9	PW?							1	1																			2					
2309	III	101	IA end	11	BichWM							1																				1					
2309	III	101	IA end	15	WPWM II				1																							1					
2309	III	101	IA end	17	Composite	1																										1					
2309	III	101	IA end	18	CPW																									1		1					
2309	III	101	IA end	31	RonR/B	2	3																									5					
2309	III	101	IA end	32	Monochrome		1																									1					
2309	**III**	**101**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**3**	**4**		**6**			**2**	**1**								**1**									**1**		**18**	**0**	**0**			
2299	III	101	IA end	1	RS/BSHM				6																					1		7					
2299	III	101	IA end	2	RS/BSWM				8																							8					
2299	III	101	IA end	3	RS/BS?				7																							7					
2299	III	101	IA end	7	PWHM				3	2	3							1					2							1		12					
2299	III	101	IA end	9	PW?							11													1							12					
2299	III	101	IA end	11	BichWM	3						1																				4	/1a, b, c		A1.16.1, 2, 3		
2299	III	101	IA end	12	Bich?	1																										1					

Inv. No.	Area	Room	Level	Co	Ware	LO BS	SO BS	SJ BS	LC BS	SC BS	J BS	L? BS	LO RB	LO FB	SO RB	SO FB	LC RB	LC FB	SC RB	SC FB	LC N	J N	LO R	SO R	LC R	SC R	J R	LO H	SO H	LC H	SC H	TOTAL	Diagnostic sherds	Sherds in CM	Fig.	Plate	Enkomi Plate
3209	III	under 79A	A?	1	RS/BSHM				19	3																						22					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	3	RS/BS?				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	7	PWHM	1			1			2																				4					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	9	PW?				2																							2					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	13	WPHM	1			2												1							1				5					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	17	Composite	2																	1									3					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	19	Coarse				1																							1					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	31	RonR/B	4	3		3														2									12		/2			55/9 (/2)
3209	III	under 79A	A?	37	Canaanite jar			9																	1							10					
3209	III	under 79A	A?	43	Unidentified				1																							1					
3209	**III**	**under 79A**	**A?**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**30**	**3**		**2**									**1**		**3**		**1**				**1**		**61**	**1**	**1**			
2299	III	101	IA end	13	WPHM																								1		1					
2299	III	101	IA end	15	WPWM II				6																						6					
2299	III	101	IA end	16	WP?				1																						1	/2		A1.25.3		
2299	III	101	IA end	20	PW Pithos			5										1							1						7					
2299	III	101	IA end	24	WS I		4																								4					
2299	III	101	IA end	30	RP/BP		3																								3					
2299	III	101	IA end	31	RonR/B	10																	2								12					
2299	III	101	IA end	32	Monochrome		2																	2							4					
2299	III	101	IA end	37	Canaanite jar			3																					1		4					
2299	**III**	**101**	**IA end**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**14**	**9**	**8**	**31**	**2**	**3**	**12**						**2**					**4**	**2**	**2**					**4**		**93**	**2**	**0**			
2296	III	101	IA	1	RS/BSHM				1																						1					
2296	III	101	IA	7	PWHM		1																								1					
2296	III	101	IA	8	PWWMI				1																						1					
2296	III	101	IA	9	PW?				4			3											1								8					
2296	III	101	IA	11	BichWM				1																						1					
2296	III	101	IA	15	WPWM II																								1		1					
2296	III	101	IA	20	PW Pithos			1																							1					
2296	III	101	IA	22	PWS		1																								1					
2296	III	101	IA	30	RP/BP	1																									1					
2296	III	101	IA	31	RonR/B		3																								3					
2296	III	101	IA	37	Canaanite jar			1																					1		2					
2296	**III**	**101**	**IA**	**45**	**TOTAL**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**7**			**3**											**1**						**2**		**21**					